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DOMINION OF CANADA

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THE

# LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

*Published Monthly by Order of Parliament*

VOLUME I

SEPTEMBER, 1900---JUNE, 1901



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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. I—No. 1

SEPTEMBER, 1900

Price Three Cents

## THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE *Labour Gazette* is an official publication by the Dominion Government, under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900. It is the Journal of the Department of Labour, and is published with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to labour conditions and kindred subjects. It will be issued monthly, and the matter contained in its columns is intended to be of service to workmen and others desiring reliable data in regard to questions especially affecting labour, and such topics as have a bearing on the status and well-being of the industrial classes of Canada.

The *Gazette* will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange it that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may at intervals be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with.

The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet.

In estimating the position and functions of the *Gazette*, its readers must take into account the vast geographical area of the Dominion, the variety of its industries, and the extent of its trade. A sweep of industry, complex and manifold, stretching from ocean to ocean across four thousand miles of continent, is something which the world has known for the first time during the nineteenth century, and is paralleled only by one or two countries of the globe. But this is one of Canada's most striking and characteristic features, and in this fact is to be found the real significance and importance of the *Labour Gazette*, as well as the best indication of the aims of the undertaking. This Journal will seek to gather from all parts of the Dominion, facts, figures and information bearing on industrial conditions and the state of the labour market. It will seek to supply intelligence in regard to labour in one locality which may be of value to labour in another; in regard to

one province of interest to industries in other provinces; and information of general utility to employers and workmen wherever found. It will seek,

also, to bring to the notice of its readers in this country, facts from the experience of other countries, which may have a bearing on conditions here.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

THE Department of Labour has been established by order of Parliament under authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900. This Act was passed at the last session of Parliament and assented to on the 18th of July. The section relating to the department is as follows:—

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on June 27, by Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General, and received its second and third reading on July 6.

By Order in Council dated July 19, Mr. Mulock was appointed Minister of Labour.

The new department has its offices in the Molson's Bank Building, which is in close proximity to the Parliament Buildings and the offices of the other Government departments. The work of organization has been carried on with rapidity, and, although scarcely two months have elapsed since the

Royal Assent was given to the Act authorizing its establishment, much progress has been made toward placing the department on a firm and substantial basis. The present issue of *The Labour Gazette* appears as its first publication.

During the months of July and August the following appointments were made in connection with the Department.

Editor of *The Labour Gazette*,

Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Local Labour Correspondents:—

Mr. PHILLIPS THOMPSON, (City of Toronto).

Mr. JOHN APPLETON, (City of Winnipeg).

Mr. P. J. JOBIN, (City of Quebec).

Mr. EDWARD LITTLE, (City of Quebec).

Mr. JAMES T. BURKE, (City of Stratford).

Staff Clerk:—

Mr. FRANK PLANT.

'Fair Wages' officer,

Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, (transferred from the Department of Public Works).

Officer for the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act,

Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS.



## THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1900.

THE Conciliation Act, 1900, is an important document in the history of the labour movement in Canada. Its object, as set forth in the preamble, is two-fold: (a) to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, and (b) to provide for the publication of statistical industrial information. Examined in the light of its probable future usefulness, the Act is found to contain four distinct measures, each and all of which should prove of growing importance to the industrial community as time goes on.

These measures may be classified according as they relate to:

1. Settlement and prevention of trade disputes by conciliation and arbitration;
2. The establishment of a Department of Labour;
3. The publication of a Labour Gazette;
4. The preparation of an annual report to Parliament.

Something is said elsewhere, in the present number of the *Gazette*, of the work to be immediately undertaken in connection with the first three of these measures, but the experience of other countries may not unfairly be appealed to as evidence of the importance which may be attached to each. In the article on Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration, the Act is analysed in so

far as its sections relate to that subject, and a short account is given of the English experience in regard to conciliation in general, and the working of conciliation under the English Act, in particular. Reference might be made, in connection with measures (2) and (3), to the important work of the Labour Department in England, of the Department of Labour at Washington, of the many Labour Bureaus of the different States of the Union, of the work of Continental Bureaus, and that of the English colonies in the Commonwealth of Australia, but these, by their publications and otherwise, have so completely demonstrated the field of usefulness of such undertakings, that comment, in reference to the latter, is unnecessary. Moreover, the names of the measures, in themselves, suggest the possible scope to which each may be applied. The same is true of the annual report to Parliament, the fourth of these measures. The importance of having matters of concern to labour brought annually under review of both Houses of Parliament is only too apparent; and of scarcely less importance, with a view to future demands, is the possession of such records as the publication of such reports will afford.

The text of the Act is given in full in the Appendix to this number of the *Gazette*.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

IT is intended to publish monthly in the *Gazette* reports from local correspondents in all parts of the Dominion. These reports will review the state of employment for the month to which they relate, give facts and figures as to conditions in the various trades, and record the happenings of chief concern to labour in the cities or districts where the correspondents reside.

Several of the correspondents have already been appointed, but owing to the fact that practically all of the appointments have been made during the past and present month, it has not been possible, except in one case, to secure representative reports for the month of August. The report excepted is from our Toronto correspondent.

## TORONTO AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent,*  
reports as follows:

The condition of the labour market in this city and neighbourhood is generally satisfactory. There are comparatively few working people out of employment, as activity prevails in nearly all branches of industry and commerce. The most noticeable drawback to the generally encouraging features of the situation is that the levelling-up process as regards wages, which should accompany a period of prosperity, has not, in some cases, kept pace with the advance in the cost of living.

## Particular Trades.

*The Building Trades* have been fairly active, though hardly as good during the month as in the corresponding period of last year. Some influx of bricklayers is reported, the union men in that branch being practically all employed. Carpenters were in active demand until about the middle of the summer, when work slackened a little. Their condition has been improved by an increase in wages obtained in May, when the rate for first-class men was increased from 22½ to 25 cents per hour. The union reports a large increase in its membership.

In *The Ready-made Clothing Trade* the demand for hands has been exceptionally good, more especially for women employees. This trade is centering more and more in Toronto, where better sanitary conditions prevail than in some of the smaller places where it has been carried on. In the cloak-making and ladies' tailoring branches, the trade is slack, but activity prevails in the manufacture of overalls and shirts. Wages, however, continue far from satisfactory in many cases.

In *Custom Tailoring* the present is an off season, but the trade last fall and spring was exceptionally good, and the workers anticipate steady employment during the fall

months. The adoption by the city of the Union Label on firemen's clothing has given a stimulus to organization, and the Tailors' Union is in better condition than it has been for some years past.

*The Printing Trade* is exceedingly brisk, and employment easily obtainable by competent men, owing to the printing of the Dominion voters' lists and the generally prosperous business conditions.

Miss Margaret Carlyle, factory inspector, reports a steady demand for female labour at good wages. She states that owing to the marked improvement in sanitary conditions in factories, many young women formerly employed in stores are engaging in factory work.

## Local Movements.

The most important local movement affecting labour interests during the month has been the demand of the street railway motormen and conductors for an increase of wages from 16½ cents to 20 cents per hour. The question is one of general public interest, as it was feared that the difference between the company and their employees might precipitate a strike during the fortnight in which the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is held, which would have caused more than the usual amount of hardship and loss. Several conferences with the subordinate officers of the Toronto Railway having proved fruitless, a committee of twelve men representing the employees of the road, both union and non-union men, on the 15th inst., waited upon President William Mackenzie, and presented their claims for an increase in wages. Mr. Mackenzie promised to look into the matter, and to make inquiries as to the rate of wages paid street railway men in other Canadian cities and towns. He stated that he was leaving the city for some days, and could not give any answer until he returned. At a mass meeting attended by over 800 street railway employees on the morning of the 19th, to which Mr. Macken-

zie's reply was reported, the Committee were instructed to be in readiness to meet Mr. Mackenzie on the 25th inst. and secure his answer to their demands. At the time of the present writing no further interview had taken place, Mr. Mackenzie not having returned. The number of motormen and conductors employed by the company is from 800 to 850. According to a statement made by one of the company's officials to the press, the granting of the increase requested would involve an additional outlay of \$80,000 a year.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union struck on the 27th instant for an increase of wages, demanding \$12 per week for men working at the fire, and \$11 per week for men working on the floor, 54 hours to be a week's work, and overtime to be paid for at 35 cents per hour for firemen and 30 cents for floor men. Several employers assented to these terms, the men agreeing to constitute 55 hours a week's work, in place of 54, and about 60 men went out. Nearly all of the employers have since

signed the scale, and the strike is practically over, only 4 shops out of about 50 still holding out. The number of men affected was about 100.

Charles March, David A. Carey and J. H. Huddleston have been elected by the Toronto Trades and Labour Council as their representatives to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress at Ottawa.

The Organization Committee of the Trades and Labour Council is engaged in organizing the hatters, machine-blacksmiths, ice-drivers and meat-cutters and packers.

At Osgoode Hall, on the 14th inst., Mr. James W. Bain made an application to Mr. Justice McMahon for a writ of *certiorari* to remove from the High Court of Justice the record of the proceedings convicting the Toronto Railway Co. for running street cars without vestibules for the protection of the motormen on the ground that there is no offence according to law. The writ was granted and the prosecutors called on to show cause why the record should not be removed.

## ANTI-SWEATING REGULATIONS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

IT is now over three years since the government of Canada took active measures to suppress 'sweating' in the carrying out of government contracts, and inserted, among the conditions to be complied with in the execution of public contract work, regulations framed with a view to securing the payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions. The movement had its beginning in the Post Office Department and has since extended to the contract work of all branches of the Administration.

### Beginning of the Movement.

In September of 1897, Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General, instructed Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King to make an investi-

gation for the government into the manner in which government clothing contracts had been carried out. The communication of the Postmaster General was as follows:

'OTTAWA, September 21, 1897.

'DEAR SIR,—It has been recently intimated to me that the Sweating System with other objectionable conditions have accompanied for many years the manufacture of uniforms for Canadian Post Office officials, Militia and Mounted Police, etc., and I am desirous of ascertaining to what extent, if any, such information is well founded with a view to considering whether the public interest does not demand that future contracts should contain stipulations securing the performance of such contracts in a manner free from all such objectionable features.

'Understanding that you have been conducting investigations into the methods here-



tofore adopted in Canada in the carrying out of government clothing contracts, I would be glad to be favoured with a report from you as to the result of your investigations in so far as they may indicate whether or not such abuses have occurred as call for government interference in connection with future contracts.

'If your investigations up to the present time have not been sufficiently extensive to enable you to inform me as to whether or not the alleged abuses have developed, I would be glad if you would, at the earliest moment, extend your inquiries whereby you may be able to furnish facts showing the extent, if at all, of the abuse in question. You will kindly bear in mind that facts and not opinions is what I desire.

'As most of these contracts have been performed in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, I would ask you to report on the contracts referred to so far as abuses may exist in the three cities in question.

Yours sincerely,

W. MULOCK.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Esq., B.A.,  
Toronto, Ont.

#### Report to the Government.

On January 5, 1898, Mr. King submitted his report to the government. In accordance with the instructions given, it embraced the results of investigations made in the cities and surrounding districts of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; and contained information as to the actual methods by which the various clothing contracts of the previous ten years had been carried out, the places where and the conditions under which the work was done, the persons employed and their mode of employment, the wages and prices paid, etc., etc. The information on these points is of importance in revealing the evils which have been, and are always liable to be fostered by a system of unregulated contract work, and indicates the necessity of having express stipulations inserted in all public contracts to prevent the perpetuation of such evils, and their possible development in more aggravated forms.

In order that a proper estimate may be made of the need, and the significance, of the change which the introduction of 'Anti-sweating' regulations has brought about, quotations are here given in the words of the report on some of the most essential points. These quotations are also of importance from the fact, that the report, itself served as a basis for government action in the matter.

#### The System of Sub-Contracting.

Of the methods of manufacture adopted by government contractors, during the period indicated, the report says (page 6) :—

'In every instance the system of sub-contracting prevailed. This system of sub-contracting took one of three forms: (a) The cloth, already cut, was given out by the government contractor to the sub-contractor who, in return, employed hands to work in his shop, which was unconnected in any way with his residence; or (b) the cloth so cut was given out by the government contractor to a sub-contractor who, in return, employed hands to work in his own residence, part of which was utilized as the workshop; or (c) the cloth so cut was given out by the government contractor to individuals to be made up by them in their homes, and in the making up of which only members of the family were, as a rule, engaged. All three methods were employed by most of the firms.'

'(Page 9.) In no case did it appear that the government contractor had the clothing manufactured on his own premises, or even in such a way as to be subject to his immediate supervision. With the exception of the cutting of the cloth, which is done in most cases almost entirely by machinery, and the making of the button holes, and, in some cases, the putting on of the buttons, in both of which processes machines are also used, the whole work of manufacture was carried on in places not under the control or supervision of the government contractors. In the making of practically all of the tunics of the militia and mounted police, the work was done in shops owned by sub-contractors, who had agreed with the government contractor to make up the goods at a specified price or sum. Practically all of the riding breeches for the artillery, cavalry and



mounted infantry were made up in the same way. The trousers, however, some of the tunics, and many of the great coats, in the making of which less skill is required, were let out direct to women in their homes to be made up at so much apiece. In the case of the clothing of the post office letter carriers, the overcoats and tunics were made in his shop by a sub-contractor, while the trousers were made by women in their own homes. Whenever a sub-contractor was given the work he, in turn, employed a number of hands to work for him. A few of these—very few, in fact—were men; by far the largest number were women and girls. In several instances the sub-contractor was a woman. Wherever the work was given out to persons in their homes it was generally women who were employed. In some cases the different members of the family assisted in the sewing, and in a great many cases, one, two, three or more strangers, usually young women or girls, were brought from the neighbourhood and paid a small sum for their services by the week or piece. It was no uncommon thing for young women and boys to give their services gratis for a certain time to the sub-contractor, either in the home or the shop, and thus serve a species of apprenticeship on the supposed condition of learning the trade. Others began the work, or continued it, at the rate of a few cents a day. There were instances also where, after serving in this way for a certain period, the workers were discharged at the expiration of their term of so-called apprenticeship. So far, therefore, as the general methods adopted in the manufacture of government clothing are concerned, it would appear that they were carried out almost entirely on the sub-contracting plan, that practically none of the clothing was made upon the premises of the government contractor, that the latter exercised no immediate supervision over the work, and that, in fact, by far the greatest part of the government clothing was made by women and girls in their homes or in the shops as the hired hands of sub-contractors.'

#### Wages and Prices.

Parts II. and III. of the report deal with the wages and prices paid. Figures are given of the actual amounts received per day and week by those employed in the shops of sub-contractors, or in their own homes; and

a general review is made of the information collected under this head. The following is a quotation from this review (page 19):—

'Keeping in mind the three modes of sub-contracting under which the government contracts were actually carried out, it will be observed that the third mode, namely, that of letting out work to individuals to be performed in their homes without the aid of hired help, was common both to Montreal and Hamilton. In the former city it was adopted with respect to some of the great coats and tunics, and in both cities with respect to the military trousers. There was this difference, however, that in Montreal the prices paid by the government contractors to these home-workers seem to have been invariably lower than the prices paid in Hamilton. But, in both cities, many of the women appear to have been obliged to work long hours in order to procure a bare subsistence. In Montreal there is no doubt, judging by the prices paid to many of the women in their homes, that it would have been impossible for them to live on the earnings of sixty hour's work in a week, and that it was only by their receiving assistance in the work assigned to them, or through the means furnished by other members of their families, that they were able to live at all. Of course, it is not generally supposed by those who employ this class of people, that the latter are dependent upon their work alone for a livelihood. Many of them, it is said, took the work only for the purpose of supplementing the common income, derived in a variety of ways by the family. While this is true in many cases, the fact remains that the price which has been paid to many of those employed in their homes, on government clothing, was in itself clearly insufficient to constitute a living wage. Nor does it alter the fact, already stated, that many of the women were often compelled to toil fifteen hours a day, or even longer, on government work, in order to gain a living.

'With respect to the second mode of sub-contracting, namely, that in which part of the home was converted into a workshop—which appears to have been the conditions under which most of the riding breeches were made in Montreal, and some of the military trousers both in Montreal and Hamilton, the amounts earned by these persons, usually girls and young women, who were

employed by the sub-contractors, were, in almost every case, exceedingly low. In Montreal, as we have seen, a wage of from one to two dollars a week was not uncommon to women and girls who worked in a shop forming part of the sub-contractor's home, while some even contributed part of their services for no return in money. The fact also appears that when young women were employed on piece-work, it was only by working for many hours overtime that they were able to earn five dollars in any one week. As with but few exceptions all the hands employed in these home-shops were women or girls, it would seem not unfair to conclude that very few, and in some shops none, received a sufficient wage to enable them to subsist, had they been wholly dependent on this species of work for a living.

'As to the first mode of sub-contracting, namely, that in which the sub-contractor had his shop elsewhere than in his home—which was the method adopted in all three cities in the manufacture of great coats and tunics and, in Montreal and Toronto, of riding breeches also—the wages paid those actually engaged in the work seem to have varied slightly, being lowest in Montreal, a little higher, as a rule, in Toronto, and still higher in Hamilton. Nevertheless, the highest wage paid to the most skilful female workers in Hamilton appears rarely to have exceeded six dollars a week, while four dollars a week seems to have been regarded as a good wage for women. In Toronto the weekly return might fairly be put at from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents, and in Montreal at three dollars. The wages earned by the men were in much the same proportion. Where the work was thus carried on in separate shops the hours of labour were confined, more or less strictly, to those prescribed by the provincial Factory Acts.'

### The Profits of Contractors.

Part IV. of the report treats of the profits realizable by the contractors and sub-contractors, and points out wherein sub-contracting is liable to lead to workers being sweated. In this connection the report says (page 21):—

'In the case of these government contracts, if the contractor who receives a stipulated

price for the finished article is able to sublet the great part of the work of manufacture at a fixed sum, his profits become calculable almost to a certainty. He is relieved of further responsibility in respect of superintendence, while the wages paid to those employed by the sub-contractor, he is pleased to regard as beyond his control, and as a matter with which he has no concern whatever. Thus it happens that the persons who actually perform the work are left at the mercy of the sub-contractor who, it must be remembered, has also his profits to make and who, having regard to the amount of his gains, seeks to depress wages to the lowest possible point, the wages being the one variable factor upon which his profits depend. The price of the manufactured article is already stipulated, in the case of the sub-contractor, in the same manner as it was in that of the government contractor, and the difference between this price and his necessary outlay, of which wages constitute by far the most important part, is his reward. Wherever the sub-contracting system prevails, two distinct profits have first to be realized above what goes to those who do most of the work of manufacture, namely, (1) the sub-contractor must make a profit out of the work of his employees, and (2) the government contractor must make a profit out of the sub-contractor. When the work is let out directly to women in their homes, it is certain that the price paid to them is less than what would have been paid to a sub-contractor who employs his own hands, otherwise the latter method would be adopted. In these cases the government contractor secures the two profits himself.'

### Sanitary Conditions and Inspection.

The report treats in Part V., of the unsanitary conditions and other objectionable features of environment to which many of the workers were subjected while engaged upon the contract work, and points out the dangers to which the public itself was exposed through the possible spread of contagion, owing to a lack of inspection of the premises where work was carried on, as well as in other ways. As to the first of these points, the report says (page 24):—

'Where a contract was sublet to a contractor who had his shop in a building sepa-



rate and distinct from his home, there was at least the possibility of inspection by the factory or workshop inspector; there was also the probability that the hours of labour prescribed by law, and other regulations as to sanitation and the like would be observed; but beyond this the individual worker received little or no protection. As a matter of fact, some of the shops which I visited were in anything but a proper sanitary condition, and that they were any better in past years is highly improbable. The atmosphere in which the occupants lived and worked was frequently foul and noisome, and statements were repeatedly made by the employees to the effect that their health had suffered in consequence. A large number of hands were, as a rule, gathered together in small, ill-ventilated apartments, and this during the cold seasons, when the windows were kept closed and gas irons were used the whole day long, could hardly fail to be detrimental to those who were obliged to submit to this sort of confinement. As to the conditions in workshops conducted in homes, while all such are really within the scope of the Factory and Workshops Acts of the provinces, they are, as a matter of fact, but seldom reached effectually by the provisions of these statutes. The inspectors complain that it is often quite impossible for them to discover where such shops exist, and in a centre like Montreal, from which many of the shops in homes radiate for miles beyond the city limits, it is questionable if a knowledge of their existence and situation would aid materially in the work of inspection. The result is, that besides the injury to the home, to those immediately connected with it, which may be occasioned by the introduction of strangers and the presence of a workshop in its midst, a great injustice to the wage-earners and a complete evasion of the law are inevitable. That such has been the case in home shops, in which government clothing has been manufactured, has already been pointed out. The working for long periods of time, both before and after the legal hours of labour, the disregard of the requirements as to age, and the lack of compliance with regulations as to health, may all be classed among the abuses in question.

Where clothing has been let out to individuals to be made up in their homes, with the assistance only of the members of the household, there was absolutely no restric-

tion as to the conditions under which the work of manufacture had to be carried on. This led, as we have seen, to a state of things by which, in some cases, women were compelled to toil from early morn until the hours of midnight in order to procure a bare maintenance.'

### Summary of Conclusions.

The conclusions of the report are briefly summarized as follows (page 28) :—

'1. Practically all of the clothing manufactured for the government of Canada, under the contract system of the past ten years, has been manufactured, for the most part, on premises other than those of the government contractors, and according to one of the three modes of sub-contracting already described. As a result of this the government contractors have had no immediate supervision of the contract work, and have, in fact, only assumed a partial responsibility for the methods and condition under which it was performed. In other words, the contractors, while reaping the benefits of the contract in question, have failed to discharge adequately the duties and responsibilities which may not unfairly be regarded as appertaining to the proper carrying out of their obligations.

'2. Most of the work on government clothing has really been executed by women and girls. Where these have been employed in shops their wages have been, on the whole, exceedingly low; and where the work was performed in homes, the prices paid were often such as to necessitate long hours of labour for a very meagre return. In the case of those employed by sub-contractors the general rule has been to require a maximum amount of work for a minimum amount of pay. Exceptionally long hours and other objectionable features have marked the course of employment of the workers in the homes, and of not a few in the shops.

'3. The introduction of a sub-contractor, who resorts to hired help, has involved the necessity of realizing a double profit out of the work of the hands and, as a consequence of this and the competition of sub-contractors, the wages of the large majority of those engaged on government work have suffered a considerable depression. The wages received will not bear comparison other than unfavourable with those paid as a fair return for labour in other trades or occupations.



'4. The conditions under which much of the government work has been executed have been such as to prove injurious to the health and well-being of those engaged in it. There has been no proper or adequate inspection of the methods or the work itself, and, as a consequence, individuals and the public alike have been exposed to continuous risk from the spread of contagion as well as to harm in other ways.

'I need scarcely add that the existence of such conditions, apart from any other attendant evils of the sweating system, constitute emphatically, in the words of your communication, "sufficient grounds for government interference in order that future contracts may be performed in a manner free from all such objectionable features".'

### The First Anti-Sweating Regulations.

At the time of giving instructions for a report, the Postmaster General also took active steps, in regard to contracts about to be let in the Post Office Department, to secure that the alleged evils arising from sweating on government work should find no place in their prosecution. These were the contracts for the supply of mail bags, satchels, etc., the first of such contracts to be let by the department under the present administration.

In accordance with the custom of the department, official forms of tender were sent to firms afforded an opportunity of tendering, but for the first time there were included, among the conditions to be agreed to, certain specific conditions relative to the suppression of sweating, the securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions. The following is the statement of the conditions as it appeared in the form of tender issued.

'With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required.

'Clause 1.—All mail bags included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such mail bags shall be done at the houses of the work-people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under the contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

'Clause 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

'Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the Postmaster General may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Post Office Department.

'Clause 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to in-

spection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Postmaster General.

'Clause 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Postmaster General, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Postmaster General may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of the contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Postmaster General may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects any of the provisions of the contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Postmaster General may call for, shall be so filed.'

It will be observed that the clauses in this statement make special provision to meet each and all of the evils likely to arise under a system of unregulated contract; evils such as the extracts from the special report above cited, show to have characterized the work on many of the contracts of previous years.

#### Enforcement of Anti-Sweating Regulations.

Tenders having been made, the contract for mail bags was awarded for four years to the Ottawa Supply Co., Ottawa, and the contract for leather and duck satchels to W. Willis and Son, Aurora, these firms having tendered at the lowest rate, subject to the above conditions. These contracts were formally executed in 1898, on the 21st and 14th of February, respectively; the tenders having been accepted before this date, some orders were partially filled before the formal signing of the contract.

In accordance with clause 5 of the special conditions in regard to sweating, the

contractor, before entitled to payment under the contract, is obliged to file with the Postmaster General a statutory declaration, testifying as to the rate of wages paid in execution of the contract, and the manner in which the provisions of the contract were observed and the work performed. This statutory declaration is made whenever an order has been completed and the contractor desires payment for the work performed. The following is a copy of the first declaration made by the Ottawa Supply Co. A declaration similar in most respects was made by W. Willis and Son in regard to work done under their contract.

' Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario, County of Carleton.	}	In the matter of the contract for linen mail bags, cotton duck mail bags and pouches, entered into on the 21st February, 1898, for a term of four years, be- tween the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, and the Ottawa Supply Company hereinafter mentioned :
<i>To wit :</i>		

I, Stephen Stewart Stratton, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, do solemnly declare that:

1. All the mail bags covered by the account rendered herewith by the Ottawa Supply Company amounting to the sum of \$199.30, and bearing date the 1st February, 1898, were made up on the premises of the said company, No. 99 Lyon Street, in the said city of Ottawa.

2. That all the work in connection with the making up of the said Mail Bags was performed by the employees of the said Company.

3. That none of such work nor any part of it was sub-let to or performed by a sub-contractor or transferred to any other person.

4. That the conditions under which the work was performed by the persons of either sex therein engaged were of such a nature having regard to the health, comfort and personal convenience of said persons as are demanded by modern sanitary requirements.

5. That the wages paid to the said employees for the said work were to each person not less than the following rates respectively :—

Seamstresses, not less than \$4.50 per week.

Unskilled females, not less than \$3.50 per week.

Skilled men, not less than \$1.50 per day.

Unskilled men, not less than \$1.25 per day.

6. And that generally the nature of the work performed and the material supplied were in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract aforesaid, and subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system forming part of such contract.

7. That I am manager of said company and have a personal knowledge of the matters above set forth.

And I make this solemn declaration believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

Declared before me at  
the City of Ottawa in  
the County of Carleton, this 15th day of  
April, A.D. 1898. } S. S. STRATTON.

H. MILLAR,  
Commissioner, &c.'

The Ottawa Supply Company has executed in all 184 orders since the awarding of its contract in February, 1898; and W. Willis & Son during the same time have executed 25. On the occasion of payment under each separate order a statutory declaration similar to the above has been made by each of the firms.

#### Anti-Sweating Regulations in Militia Contracts.

The Militia Department was the next to introduce anti-sweating regulations into its contracts. These regulations have been inserted into all contracts awarded since 1898 for the manufacture of militia clothing. The clauses are similar to those embodied in the forms of tender of the Post Office Department and are as follows:—

'With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the

true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

'Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people. *The contract shall not nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned is hereby prohibited.* Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

'Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

'Sec. 3.—*The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on.* If this condition is violated the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.



Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

‘Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under this contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.’

#### RATES OF WAGES IN CANADA.

The *Labour Gazette* will publish from time to time statistics as to the rates of wages in different trades from all parts of the Dominion. It is intended to gather information in regard to wages from reliable sources wherever possible, and, where the data is sufficiently complete, to classify and compile in statistical tables the figures obtained. Information as to current rates, changes in rates, etc., etc., will be an important feature of the returns sent in by the local correspondents of the *Gazette*, but this journal will avail itself of as many sources as possible to secure accurate accounts on such matters.

The present issue contains a large number of schedules giving rates of wages for dif-

ferent classes of labour in the building trades. These schedules have been carefully prepared in connection with the ‘Fair wage’ conditions which are inserted in the contracts for Government work, and are a good index to the rates of wages current in the trade for the localities to which they relate.

It will be observed that the tables show a considerable variation in the rates current in different parts of the Dominion. This was to be expected, as the figures indicate the *nominal*, or money wage, not, what is termed, the *real* wage, i.e., the amount of commodities purchasable for the sum given. In order that statistics such as these may have their full value, the *Gazette* will seek to supplement from time to time information as to wages, with facts and figures as to the retail prices of commodities, house rents, etc., etc., and such items, generally, as are of most importance in the budgets of working men.

#### As to Local Variations.

Those who may be surprised at the variations of the rates, as indicated in these tables, and who are unfamiliar with the causes which operate generally to bring about such variations, will find much interesting and explanatory information in a work published last year, entitled ‘Local Variations in Wages’, by Mr. F. W. Lawrence, well known among the younger economists in England. Despite the fact that labour in England is so well organized, and that the obstacles to free mobility are much lessened because of the compactness of the area over which it moves, there are, as Mr. Lawrence has shown, often very considerable differences in the rates paid to the same class of labour in towns not far distant from one another. These differences, it is natural to expect, would be exaggerated in a new country, where conditions are so varied and distances so vast, and this the figures in the schedules referred to, prove to be the case. There are, of course, special reasons for

particular rates in many cases, but it is highly probable that the causes which have been found to be of general operation in England have also their bearing here.

### FARM LABOUR IN ONTARIO.

Through the courtesy of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the returns made by several hundred correspondents throughout the province relative to the conditions of agricultural labour for the present season, have been placed at the disposal of the *Labour Gazette*, and from these returns the following report has been prepared by our Toronto correspondent.

The general tenor of the reports made by its correspondents to the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, indicates that while the chronic scarcity of extra help in the busy season of the year continues to be severely felt, there is an adequate supply of labour for the ordinary work of the farm at other times.

The largely increased use of improved farm machinery and the extent to which many farmers are substituting stock-raising and dairying for grain-growing, has greatly decreased the necessity for hiring labour; and the tendency to dispense with other help than that furnished by the family, or the exchange of labour with neighbours, is on the increase. Simultaneously with these economic changes a heavy drain has been made on the rural population of late years by the exodus of young people to the North-west and to the towns and cities. The migration cityward is continuous, but the westward movement of population does not appear to have been so noticeable this year as in previous seasons. A cause assigned by several correspondents for the decided increase in the rate of wages indicated by the figures given for most localities, is the increased activity in the lumber industry in which the wages paid are considerably

higher than those given for farm labour, and consequently attract many labourers in the counties bordering on the lumber regions.

### Rates of Agricultural Wages.

The rates of agricultural wages vary very greatly owing to locality, terms of engagement and quality of labour, and as the correspondents are frequently inexplicit on these points an average figure on which any reliance can be placed is hardly attainable. Many returns give the figures by the month, but in some cases this implies an engagement for 'the season' covering a period for from six to eight months, while in others it may be for a single month or during the busy season only. The general rate for a long term engagement is from \$18 to \$20 per month with board, but many quotations fall below the minimum while some exceed the higher figure. Engagements by the month, for from one to three months, range from these rates as high as \$30 and \$35 in some instances. Day labour rarely falls below \$1, or exceeds \$1.50 with board.

In the Lake Erie counties the scale is considerably lower than in the northern portion of the western Ontario peninsula, \$1 being the standard rate for day labour in the former case, while \$1.25 is the prevalent figure in the other group. The lowest prices are reached in the St. Lawrence group of counties, where the day labour rate in several localities drops below the dollar. The influence of the demand for lumbermen is very marked in the East Midland and Northern Districts, where great variations prevail, as high a figure as \$2 per day being reported by one or two correspondents with monthly wages seldom falling below \$20.

## FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

## I.—HOUSE OF COMMONS RESOLUTION.

## The Public Works' Contracts.

On March 12, 1900, Hon. William Mulock gave notice of the following resolution in the House of Commons :

‘That it be Resolved, That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

‘It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.’

The resolution was debated in the House of Commons on March 22, and again on July 17. On the latter date it passed the House with the addition of the following clause: ‘That it is not expedient to mix with this proposal the salaries of those employed in the public departments of the government.’ This amendment was suggested by the course which the discussion took while the resolution was under debate.

Although the Fair Wages Resolution was not formally passed till the 17th of July, the Government took action in accord with the tenor of it from the time it was placed upon the Notice paper. All tenders that were invited from that time were made subject to the conditions involved in the resolution. The passing of the resolution placed an obligation upon the government not only in respect to the advertised contracts, but bound it in regard to all future contracts.

The first steps to give effect to the resolution were taken by the Department of Public Works. A carefully prepared list of conditions was drawn up and framed in accordance with the spirit and intent of the resolution, and this list has been incorporated in and made to form part of every contract. It embraces stipulations against sub-contracting and abuses likely to arise under it, regulations as to the class of labour to be employed, the method and amount of wage payments, the hours of employment, etc., etc.; there is also a special clause for the protection of Canadian workmen against the competition of alien labour in the execution of public contract work.

One of the most important of all the clauses introduced is that containing the ‘Fair Wages Schedule.’ In accordance with the requirements of this clause, the contractor is obliged to set forth in a schedule specially prepared, a complete list of the different classes of workmen to be employed on the work, and opposite each class a rate of wages which is to be considered the minimum rate for that class. It remains with the employer and his men to determine whether the amount actually to be paid shall be above this minimum or not, but a payment of less than this amount for any member of the class will not be allowed as a fair wage. If any labour is required which has not been provided for by any of the items in the Fair Wages Schedule, the Minister, or other officer authorized by him, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect to any such labour, and this minimum rate, as is the case with the rate assigned in the schedule,





required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

#### Contracts Containing Fair Wages Schedules.

The following is a complete list, up to the end of August, of all contracts let by the Department of Public Works since the adoption by that department of the 'Fair Wages' principle in public contract work. The schedules of wages are those inserted in the contracts indicated.

Dredging, &c., Collingwood Harbour, Ont.  
Contract dated May 26, 1900.

#### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	(Not less than the following rate.)	
	Per day of 10 hours.	
Contractor's foreman.....	\$	2 50
Ordinary labourers.....		1 25
	Per month and board.	
Dredge captain.....		90 00
" engineer.....		80 00
" fireman.....		30 00
" deck hands, each....		25 00
" crane man.....		50 00
Tug captain.....		65 00
" engineer.....		60 00
" fireman.....		30 00
" sailors.....		25 00
Scow men.....		25 00
Drill scow captain.....		65 00
" engineer.....		60 00
" fireman.....		30 00
" deck hands, each..		25 00

Post Office Building, Hull, P.Q. Contract  
dated June 8, 1900. Amount of contract,  
\$18,500.

#### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	(Not less than the following rate.)	
	Per day of 9 hours.	
Contractor's foreman for masonry.....	\$	3 75
Contractor's foreman for carpentry.....		3 00
Excavators.....		1 50
Masons.....		3 00
Bricklayers.....		3 00
Builders' labourers.....		1 50
Stonecutters.....		3 00
Carpenters.....		2 00
Stair builders.....		3 00
Joiners.....		2 25
Plasterers.....		2 00
Painters and glaziers.....		1 75
Plumbers.....		2 25
Steamfitters.....		2 25
Tinsmiths.....		2 00
Metal roofers.....		2 00
Electricians.....		1 50
Blacksmiths.....		2 00
Shinglers.....		1 25
Lathers.....		1 50
Bell hangers.....		1 50
Quarrymen.....		1 50
Ordinary labourers.....		1 25
Driver, horse and cart.....		1 50
" 2 horses and wagon..		3 00

Close piling, extension of breakwater and dredging, Meaford, Ont. Contract dated June 15, 1900. Amount of contract, \$62,570.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman.....	\$ 2 50
Carpenter's ".....	1 50
" helpers.....	1 25
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 25
Ordinary labourers.....	1 00
Drivers with 1 horse and cart	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00
" 1 horse.....	2 00
" 2 horses.....	2 50
	Per month and board.
Dredge captain.....	90 00
" engineer.....	75 00
" fireman.....	30 00
" deck hands.....	25 00
" crane men.....	50 00
" scow men.....	25 00
Tug captain.....	50 00
" engineer.....	50 00
" fireman.....	30 00
" sailors.....	25 00

Drill Hall Building, Brockville, Ont. Contract dated June 29, 1900. Amount of contract, \$42,290.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Labourers.....	\$ 1 25
Masons.....	3 00
Bricklayers.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	1 75
Plasterers.....	3 00
Wrought and cast iron workers	None.
Steel and truss workers.....	None.
Felt and gravel roofers.....	1 50
Galvanized iron workers.....	2 00
Slaters.....	3 00
Plumbers.....	2 50
Electric wiremen.....	2 00
Painters.....	2 00

Masonry, proposed lock and dams. St. Andrew's Rapids, Man. Contract dated July 18, 1900. Amount of contract, \$469,000.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Government inspector (a practical masonry and concrete builder).....	\$ 5 50
Contractor's engineer.....	\$130 per month
" foreman for masonry work.....	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman for concrete work.....	5 40
Contractor's foreman for carpenter.....	3 50
Carpenters.....	4 00
Carpenters' helpers.....	3 15
Masons.....	2 00
Stone cutters.....	4 50
" drillers.....	4 50
Quarry men.....	2 25
Powder men.....	1 80
	2 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
Blacksmiths.....	2 50
" helpers.....	2 00
	Per month with board.
Dredge captain.....	80 00
Dredge engineer.....	65 00
" fireman.....	45 00
Dredge crane man.....	65 00
Dredge deck hands (each)...	30 00
Tug captain.....	60 00
" engineer.....	50 00
" fireman.....	23 00
" sailors.....	20 00
Scow men.....	30 00
	Per day of 9 hours.
Divers with complete outfit..	10 00
Divers without outfit.....	5 00
Derrick men.....	1 80
Ordinary labourers.....	1 80
	Per day of 10 hours.
Driver with one horse and cart.....	3 00
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	4 05
Driver with one horse.....	2 50
Driver with two horses.....	3 75
Teamsters.....	1 75

High level pier and two bulkheads, Montreal harbour. Date of contract, July 25, 1900. Amount of contract, \$631,033.33.



## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
Contractor's engineer.....	\$5 00
" asst. engineer.....	2 50
" draughtsman.....	2 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
" foreman carpenter..	2 50
" " mixing concrete.....	3 00
" " laying concrete.....	3 00
" " stone-crusher.....	2 50
Carpenters.....	1 75
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 50
	Per month.
Timekeepers.....	80 00
Dredge captain.....	70 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
" engineer.....	3 25
" fireman.....	1 60
" cranesman.....	2 75
" deck-hands.....	1 30
	Per month, with board.
Tug captain.....	45 00
" engineer.....	55 00
" fireman.....	19 00
" sailors, each.....	15 00
" cook.....	11 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
Scowmen, each.....	1 30
Divers, with complete outfit..	6 00
" without outfit.....	2 00
Divers' helpers, each.....	1 40
Steam derrick engineer.....	2 75
" fireman.....	1 50
Drivers with 1 horse and cart.	2 00
" " 2 horses.....	2 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25

Superstructure of a highway bridge, Ottawa, Maria Street. Contract dated July 28, 1900. Amount of contract, \$35,297.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's erection foreman.....	\$3 25

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's timekeeper.....	\$2 00
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	2 25
Fireman.....	1 35
	Per day of 9 hours.
Chief carpenter.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	2 00
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 50
Masons.....	3 00
Concrete mixers.....	1 60
Builders' labourers.....	1 50
Stone-drillers.....	1 75
	Per day of 10 hours.
Stone-cutters (5 hrs. Sat'y.)..	3 00
	Per day of 9 hours.
Rivet heaters.....	1 00
Riveters.....	2 25
Riveters' helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 75
	Per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	2 00
" " 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00
Teamsters.....	1 35
Ordinary labourers.....	1 35

Close piling on west side of Sydenham River, Owen Sound, Ont. Contract dated July 31, 1900. Amount of contract, \$28,425.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman (a good carpenter).....	\$2 50
Carpenters.....	2 00
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Drivers with 1 horse and cart	2 25
" " 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00
" " 1 horse.....	2 00
" " 2 horses.....	2 75

Drill hall, Windsor, Ont. Contract dated August 11, 1900. Amount of contract, \$49,633.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	\$1 80
Bricklayers.....	3 00
Masons.....	3 00
Stonecutters (per hour).....	0 37½
Plasterers.....	2 50
Painters and glaziers.....	2 00
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
Plumbers.....	2 50
Tinners.....	2 00
Sheet iron workers.....	1 75
Electric wirers.....	2 00
Felt and gravel roofers.....	1 75
Slaters.....	3 00
Steel workers.....	2 75
Ordinary labourers.....	1 50

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Rivet heaters.....	\$1 00
Riveters.....	2 25
Riveters' helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 75
	Per day of 9 hours.
Driver with one horse and cart	2 00
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3 00
Teamsters.....	1 35
Ordinary labourers.....	1 35

Public building, for Post office, &c., Picton, Ont. Contract dated August 23, 1900. Amount of contract, \$13,800.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman for mason work.....	\$ 3 00
Contractor's foreman for carpenter's work.....	2 50
Excavators.....	1 00
Masons.....	2 50
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Builders' labourers.....	1 00
Stone cutters.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	1 50
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 00
Stair builders.....	2 00
Joiners.....	1 75
Plasterers.....	2 50
Painters and glaziers.....	1 75
Plumbers.....	3 00
Steamfitters.....	3 00
Metal roofers.....	1 67
Electricians.....	1 75
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 25
Tinsmiths.....	1 67
Shinglers.....	1 50
Lathers.....	2 50
Bell hangers.....	1 75
Quarry men.....	1 25
Powder men.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 00
Driver with one horse and cart	1 75
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2 50
Timekeeper.....	1 50

Superstructure of a highway bridge, Chaudière Slide Channels, Ottawa. Contract dated August 18, 1900. Amount of contract, \$21,530.

In respect of so much of the work as is to be performed in the city of Ottawa.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's erection foreman	\$ 3 25
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's time keeper.....	2 00
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	2 25
Fireman.....	1 35
	Per day of 9 hours.
Chief carpenter.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	2 00
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 50
Masons.....	3 00
Concrete mixers.....	1 60
Builders' labourers.....	1 50
Stone drillers.....	1 75
Stone cutters (5 hrs. Sat'y).....	3 00

Wharf at Providence Bay, Algoma Co.,  
Ont. Contract dated August 27, 1900.  
Amount of contract, \$7,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the fol- lowing rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman (a good carpenter).....	\$ 2 50
Carpenters.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
" helpers.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Drivers with one horse and cart.....	2 25
Drivers with two horses and wagon.....	3 00
Drivers with one horse.....	2 00
" two horses.....	2 75

Pile Wharf at Sheguindah, Algoma Co.,  
Ont. Contract dated August 27, 1900.  
Amount of contract, \$5,900.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the fol- lowing rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman (a good carpenter).....	2 50
Carpenters.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
" helpers.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Drivers with one horse and cart.....	2 25
Drivers with two horses and wagon.....	3 00
Drivers with one horse.....	2 00
" two horses.....	2 75

The following contracts were awarded by  
the Department of Public Works during the  
month of August, but had not, up to the  
close of that month, received the signatures  
of both parties to them :—

Dredging, Sarnia, Ont. Amount of con-  
tract, \$9,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the fol- lowing rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman.....	\$ 2 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
	Per month with board.
Dredge captain.....	90 00
" engineer.....	80 00
" fireman.....	30 00
" deck hands, each.....	25 00
" crane man.....	50 00
Tug captain.....	65 00
" engineer.....	60 00
" fireman.....	30 00
" sailors.....	25 00
Scowmen.....	25 00

Breakwater, Gabarus, N.S. Amount of  
contract, \$7,882.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the fol- lowing rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpnt'r.....	\$ 2 00
Carpenters.....	1 50
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 25
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 25
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	2 75

Breakwater, Canoe Cove, P.E.I. Amount  
of contract, \$13,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The wages are to be the current wages of  
the locality.



Wharf, Hopewell Cape, N.B. Amount of contract, \$19,988.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpent'r	\$ 2 00
Carpenters.....	1 50
Carpenters' helpers.....	1 25
Blacksmiths.....	1 75
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1 25
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	1 75
" 2 horses and wagon..	2 50

Concrete and iron floor, Maria St. Bridge, Ottawa. Amount of contract, \$6,398.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Foreman.....	\$ 3 25
Chief carpenter.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 75
Masons.....	3 00
Stonecutters.....	3 00
Concrete mixers.....	1 60
Stone breakers.....	1 50
Builders' labourers.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 35
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon..	3 00
Timekeeper.....	1 50

Tenders have been received by the Department of Public Works for the contract for the construction of a Post Office at Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, but the contract itself had not been awarded at the end of August. The following is a copy of the 'Fair Wages Schedule' it contains:—

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman for masonry.....	\$ 3 75
Contractor's foreman for carpentry.....	3 00
Excavators.....	1 25
Masons.....	2 00
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Builders' labourers.....	1 25
Stonecutters.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	\$1 50 to 2 00
Stair builders.....	2 00
Joiners.....	2 25
Plasterers.....	\$2 00 to 2 50
Painters and glaziers.....	2 00
Plumbers.....	2 25
Steamfitters.....	2 25
Tinsmiths.....	2 50
Metal roofers.....	2 50
Electricians.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	\$2 00 to 2 50
Shinglers.....	1 50
Lathers.....	1 50
Bellhangers.....	1 50
Quarrymen.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Driver 1 horse and cart.....	1 50
" 2 horses and wagon..	3 00

The following is a list of works at present advertised by the Department of Public Works and the 'Fair Wages' Schedules which they contain:—

Post Office, Customs, Inland Revenue and Land Offices, Kamloops, B.C.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. — (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman mason..	\$ 5 00
" bricklayer.....	5 00
" carpenter.....	3 50
Carpenters.....	3 00
" helpers.....	2 25
Joiners.....	3 25
Stair builders.....	3 25
Stonecutters.....	5 00
Masons.....	5 00
Bricklayers.....	5 00
Plasterers.....	5 00
Painters and glaziers.....	3 00
Tinners.....	3 00
Steamfitters.....	3 50
Gasfitters.....	3 50
Plumbers.....	3 50
Bellhangers.....	3 25

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.—Continued.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Electricians.....	\$: 25
Blacksmiths.....	3 00
" helpers.....	2 25
Metal roofers.....	3 50
Shinglers.....	3 00
Lathers.....	5 00
Scaffolders.....	3 00
Builders' labourers.....	2 50
Ordinary labourers.....	2 25
Mortarmen.....	2 50
Quarrymen.....	2 50
Timekeeper.....	3 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	6 00
" team of 2 horses and 2 wagons.....	9 00
" 1 horse.....	4 50
" 2 horses.....	6 00

Post office, Customs and Inland Revenue  
offices at Rossland, B.C.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman mason.	\$6 00
" bricklayer	6 00
" carpenter	4 00
Carpenters.....	3 50
" helpers.....	3 00
Joiners.....	4 00
	Per day of 8 hours.
Stair builders.....	4 00
Stone cutters.....	5 00
	Per day of 9 hours.
Masons.....	5 00
Bricklayers.....	5 00
Plasterers.....	5 00
Painters and glaziers.....	3 50
Tinsmiths.....	3 50
Steam fitters.....	4 50
Gas fitters.....	4 50
Plumbers.....	4 50
Bell hangers.....	3 50
	Per day of 10 hours.
Electricians.....	3 50
	Per day of 9 hours.
Blacksmiths.....	4 00
" helpers.....	3 20
Metal roofers.....	3 50
Shinglers.....	3 50
Lathers.....	5 00
Scaffolders.....	3 25
Slaters.....	3 00
Timekeeper.....	3 00
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	4 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	6 00
" 2 horses and 2 carts.....	7 00
Builders' labourers.....	3 25
Ordinary labourers.....	3 00

Concrete and masonry, wharf, Hull, P.Q.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's engineer.....	\$ 5 00
" asst. engineer...	2 50
" draughtsman....	2 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
" foreman carpenter.....	2 50
" foreman mixing concrete.....	3 00
" foreman laying concrete.....	3 00
" foreman stone crushers.....	2 50
Carpenters.....	1 75
" helpers.....	1 50
	Per month.
Timekeepers.....	80 00
	Per day of 10 hours.
Divers, with complete outfit..	6 00
" without outfit.....	2 00
" helpers, each.....	1 40
Steam derrick engineer.....	2 75
" fireman.....	1 50
Drivers with 1 horse and cart.	2 00
" 2 horses.....	2 50
Drivers with 1 horse and wagon.....	2 00
Drivers with 2 horses.....	2 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25

Stone piers, &c., Rapides des Joachims.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.
	(Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's engineer.....	\$5 00
" asst. engineer...	2 50
	Per day of 10 hours.
" foreman at quarry.....	3 00
" foreman of masons.....	3 50
" foreman rock excavation...	2 50
Masons.....	2 75
" helpers.....	1 75
Stone cutters.....	2 75
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	2 25
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00
Driver with 1 horse.....	2 00
" 2 horses.....	2 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 00

# Extension of breakwater, Wilson's Beach, N.B.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman (a good practical carpenter).....	\$ 3 00
Carpenters.....	1 75
" helpers.....	1 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
" helpers.....	1 50
Ordinary labourers.....	1 50
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2 50
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3 25
Driver with one horse.....	2 50
" two horses.....	3 25

# New block of breakwater, Tignish, P.E.I.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$ 2 00
Carpenters.....	1 50
" helpers.....	1 00
Blacksmiths.....	1 50
" helpers.....	1 00
Ordinary labourers.....	1 00
Driver with one horse and cart.....	1 50
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2 50
Driver with one horse.....	1 50
" two horses.....	2 50

# Wharf at Black Brook, N.B.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
	Per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$ 2 50
Carpenters.....	1 50
" helpers.....	1 25

# FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
Blacksmiths.....	\$1 75
" helpers.....	1 25
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2 00
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3 00
Driver with one horse.....	2 00
" two horses.....	3 00

# Post office building, Sarnia, Ont.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
Carpenters.....	\$2 00 per d. of 9 hours.
Bricklayers.....	2 75 "
Masons.....	2 75 "
Stonecutters.....	0 37½ per h., 8 h. per d.
Plasterers.....	2 50 per d. of 9 hours.
Painters and glaziers.....	2 00 "
Blacksmiths.....	1 75 "
Plumbers.....	2 25 "
Tinners.....	1 75 "
Sheet iron workers.....	1 75 "
Electric wirers.....	2 00 "
Felt and gravel roofers.....	1 75 "
Slaters.....	3 00 "
Steel workers.....	2 50 "
Labourers.....	1 50 "

# Highway bridge, Portage du Fort.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. (Not less than the following rate.)
Contractor's foreman.....	\$3 25 per d. of 9 hours.
" timekeeper.....	2 00 per d. of 10 hours
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	2 25 "
Fireman.....	1 35 "
Foreman carpenter.....	3 00 per d. of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	2 00 "
" helpers.....	1 50 "
Masons.....	3 00 "
Builders' labourers.....	1 50 "
Stonecutters.....	3 00 per day of 9 hours (5 h. on Saturday).
Drillers.....	1 75 per d. of 9 hours.



# FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Concluded.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	(Not less than the following rate.)	
Concrete mixers.....	\$1 60	per d. of 9 hours.
Blacksmiths.....	2 00	per d. of 10 hours
" helpers.....	1 75	"
Riveters.....	2 25	"
" helpers.....	1 50	"
Rivet heaters.....	1 00	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1 35	per d. of 9 hours.
Teamsters.....	1 35	"
Driver, 1 horse and wagon.....	2 00	"
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00	"
" 1 horse.....	2 00	"
" 2 horses.....	3 00	"

## Department of Railways and Canals.

The Department of Railways and Canals has also taken action to incorporate in its contracts clauses framed with a view to enforcing the spirit and intent of the 'Fair Wages Resolution.'

Two important contracts have been awarded by that department since the notice of the 'Fair Wages' Resolution was given in the House.

The first of these was a contract for the improvement of the Port Colborne entrance of the Welland Canal. The estimated total cost of this contract is \$453,260. It was awarded on May 4, 1900.

The other contract was in connection with the P.E.I. Railway, for the construction of the substructure of a bridge across the Hillsboro River at Charlottetown, P. E. I. The estimated cost of this contract is \$300,000, and it was awarded on August 25, 1900.

The following clauses appear in both of these contracts:—

'No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for, who are not citizens of or resident within Canada, but the Minister may, in writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in

general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

'The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team employed in or about the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on, to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

'The number of working hours for foremen or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on, to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.'

## II.—RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Shortly after notice had been given in the House of Commons, Ottawa, of a Fair Wages Resolution, and the matter had come up for discussion in debate, the Legislature of the Province of Ontario adopted a similar resolution in regard to contract work undertaken by the Provincial Government, or works aided by a grant of provincial public funds.

The following is a copy of the text of the resolution:—

'Resolved, That in the opinion of this House all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public

funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government. That this House is further of opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution.'

The resolution was passed on April 4, 1900.

### III.—'FAIR WAGES' OFFICER APPOINTED.

In order that full effect might be given to the 'Fair Wages' Resolution, the Dominion Government, almost immediately after the introduction of the resolution in the House of Commons on the 12th of March last, appointed a special officer to see to the carrying out of its terms.

Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, who for over nineteen years had been Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades and Labour Council of that city, and who is one of the oldest and best known labour leaders in the Dominion, was appointed to the position. The appointment was made on the 30th of March, and, at the time, was made in connection with the Department of Public Works, in which department a large number of contracts were about to be awarded. Since the establishment of the new Department of Labour, Mr. O'Donoghue has been transferred to that department and is at present its 'Fair Wages' officer.

In connection with the duties of his office, Mr. O'Donoghue is required to report to the government on the rates of wages current in the districts where government work, whether by contract or otherwise, is being carried out. It is also his duty to assist in the preparation of 'Fair wages' schedules, to be incorporated in the conditions of contracts awarded by the government and to see that contractors comply with these conditions when made.

Mr. O'Donoghue entered upon the duties of his office almost immediately after his appointment and has since visited industrial centres in all parts of the Dominion where government work is being carried on. In one or two instances he has reported that the rates being paid were not those current in the district and the government has taken immediate steps to secure the payment of a fair wage.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE ALIEN LABOUR ACT.

During the session of 1897 the Parliament of Canada passed an Act prohibiting the immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada. This Act was to apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to it. The Act is popularly known as the 'Alien Labour Law.'

An instance of the enforcement of this law occurred in the town of Welland during the spring of the present year. A firm of contractors in Buffalo having obtained a contract from the town of Welland for the construction of a large quantity of granolithic sidewalk, brought over from Buffalo a large number of Italians, under agreement made in Buffalo, to do work in the town of Welland. The contract made with the town provided that the contractors should employ local labour as far as possible and it was evident that their action in bringing over from the United States Italian labourers was a direct and open violation of the Alien Labour Act. The Minister of Justice at Ottawa was informed of the matter, and steps were immediately taken to have the law enforced. The result was that the Italians were compelled to return to Buffalo, and the work was executed by resident labourers of this country.

The Dominion Government has adopted several important measures to secure the

proper enforcement of this law. These measures relate to work done under public contract as well as to the work of private companies and individuals.

### Regulations in Public Contracts.

For some time past there have been placed in the contracts let by departments of the government clauses intended to insure a compliance with the law in so far as work of a public nature is concerned. For example, the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contain the following provision :—

‘2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.’

The contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals have the following :—

‘20. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens of or resident within Canada, but the Minister may, in writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.’

The contracts of other departments contain similar conditions to secure, wherever possible, the employment, in connection with

the carrying out of public work, of labourers resident in this country.

The new conditions recently inserted in public contracts fixing a schedule of ‘Fair Wages’ are also a protection against the employment of alien labour. Since the contractor is not allowed to pay less than a certain definite wage for the labour he employs, the chief motive for importing foreign labour is taken away. Notwithstanding, therefore, the special stipulations against the employment of alien labour, it is scarcely probable that in the carrying out of public contracts there will be any temptation on the part of the contractor to import labour from other countries to do the work of labourers resident here.

### Special Officer Appointed.

A most important step has recently been taken in the appointment by the government of a special officer to see to the carrying out of the law. Mr. E. Williams, of Hamilton, has been appointed to this position. In connection with his appointment Mr. Williams is required to visit places where work is being carried on and where there is reason to believe that an infringement of the law may exist. He is required to make, in such cases, a personal investigation, and report to the government with a view to an immediate enforcement of the law.

Mr. Williams has already visited several industrial centres in the Dominion in connection with the duties of his office.



## VOLUNTARY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

## I.—THE CANADIAN ACT.

THE Conciliation Act, 1900, besides making provisions for the establishment of a Department of Labour and the publication of a *Labour Gazette*, has for its object the prevention and settlement of trade disputes by some form of voluntary conciliation. The sections under this head are divisible broadly into two groups, according as they relate, (a) to Boards of Conciliation, established either before or after the passing of the Act, and which are constituted independently of action on the part of the Government; or (b) to the powers exercisable by the government, apart from, or in connection with, such Boards in the adjusting or prevention of trade disputes.

## Registration of Boards.

The Act contemplates the existence or formation of voluntary Conciliation Boards for employers and employees, such Boards to have their own constitution, by-laws and regulations, and to be governed by these in any proceedings they may undertake. It provides that such Boards may be registered in a Register of Conciliation Boards, to be kept by the Minister, the conditions of such registration being the submission, at the time of application, of copies of the constitution, by-laws and regulations, and the furnishing, after registration, of such returns, reports of proceedings and other documents as the Minister may reasonably require. Any registered Board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Minister a written application to that effect, and the Minister may, on being satisfied that a registered Board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

## Methods of Settlement.

For the purpose of meeting apprehended or existing difficulties three courses of action are set forth, any one of which, or all, may be exercised according to the discretion of the Minister. The nature of the application, however, places a certain limitation on this discretion.

(a) The Minister may take certain action in the way of inquiry, or arranging a conference, *without application*.

(b) He may appoint a conciliator *on application of either of the parties*.

(c) He may appoint an arbitrator *on application of both of the parties*.

In addition provision is made for the appointment, under certain conditions, of a commissioner or commissioners to hold an inquiry under oath, where, for the better settlement of the disputes, such course is deemed desirable.

The Minister may make inquiry into the causes of the difference, and, should he think fit to do so, take such steps as to him seem expedient, for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together with a view to the amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute. His action in this particular is entirely voluntary, and may or may not be at the request of either of the parties concerned.

## Conciliators and Special Boards.

The appointment of a conciliator can only be made on application of one of the parties to the dispute, either the employers or the workmen, and such an appointment is not a necessary result of an application, but is in the discretion of the

Minister after he has taken into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade, and the circumstances of the case. One person may be appointed as conciliator, or more than one as a Board of Conciliation. It is the duty of the conciliator to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties; to seek to promote conditions favourable to a settlement by endeavouring to allay distrust, remove causes of friction, promote good feeling, restore confidence, and do what he can to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement. He must also seek to promote agreement between employers and employees, with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resort is made to strikes or lockouts. The conciliator or Conciliation Board may, when deemed advisable, invite others to assist in the work of conciliation. If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms is to be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy delivered to and kept by the Minister.

#### Arbitrators and Commissioners.

The appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators can be made only if both parties make application, and, application having been made, the appointment is still in the direction of the Minister.

The appointment of a commissioner or commissioners to hold an inquiry under oath, can take place only with the written consent of the parties to the difference or their representatives, and at the request of the conciliator or Conciliation Board, when these latter are of opinion that some misunderstanding or disagreement appears to exist as to the causes or circumstances of the difference, and where, with a view to the removal of such misunderstanding or disagreement, an inquiry under oath is desirable.

In conclusion, the Act makes provision for the Minister lending his good offices to aid in the establishment of Conciliation Boards where it appears to him that adequate means do not exist in the district or trade for having disputes submitted to conciliation. In such cases he may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, or with any local authority or board, as to the expediency of establishing a Conciliation Board for such district or trade.

#### As to Compulsory Arbitration.

It may be well to add a word as to the powers of the Parliament of Canada to deal with the subject of *compulsory*, as opposed to *voluntary*, arbitration, inasmuch as this point attracted some attention during the debate on the Canadian Act. The British North America Act sets forth the division of powers between the provincial legislatures and the Dominion parliament, and assigns legislation with regard to civil rights to the provinces. A compulsory arbitration Act would affect civil rights, and, for this reason, lies beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament. It is not, with the Federal authority, a matter of choice as between voluntary and compulsory arbitration; the scope of legislation in the matter is limited to the passing of a permissive Act. For this reason the Dominion parliament has gone, so far as the nature of the Act is concerned, as far as it is lawful for it to go.

#### Enforcement of the Act.

The carrying out of the provisions of the Conciliation Act has been assigned by the Governor-in-Council to the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General, by whom the Bill was introduced. The Order-in-Council constituted Mr. Mulock Minister of Labour in charge of the new Department.

The Canadian Conciliation Act is modelled on the Conciliation Act of Great Britain, passed August 7, 1896. It is, in fact, with the exception of one or two additional clauses, an almost complete reproduction of that Act. In England the Board of Trade, of which the Labour Department is a branch, is charged with the carrying out of the Act; in Canada, as has been stated, its enforcement is assigned to the Minister in charge of the Department.

## II.—THE ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

Conciliation, as a recognized medium in the settlement of industrial disputes, may be dated, in England, from the plan adopted in 1860 by Mr. Mundella, a well-to-do manufacturer, with respect to the employees in his hosiery factory at Nottingham. The hosiery industry was one which, during the early part of this century, underwent considerable change through the introduction of new machines, and the district of Nottingham became the centre of the Luddite riots, and of controversies between labour and capital such as few places in Europe had known. It was at the time of a large strike, which already had been in existence for three months, that, rejecting a proposal to lock out all the branches of the trade until the strikers in one branch were ready to yield, Mr. Mundella proposed the opposite course, and suggested to his fellow manufacturers a meeting of representatives of both sides in common council, with a view to a better mutual understanding, and the adjustment of the difficulties in hand. This suggestion was carried out, and, speaking in July, 1868, Mr. Mundella said of the ideas which, in 1860, had led to the organization of an industrial court, in which matters affecting the industry were to be settled by agreement between masters and men: 'We set these ideas to work, although it required some years to bring the matter into the right channel, yet we were suc-

cessful. During eight years we had not a single strike, and never, in the history of our city and of our industry, did there exist such a hearty good understanding between employers and labourers as now.' A few years later Mr. Rupert Kettle, a judge in the city of Wolverhampton, continued and extended the work as arbitrator in the Northampton building trades, though the system he advocated, while based on the voluntary consent of both parties, looked rather to arbitration than agreement as a most essential feature. The success of the boards in the hosiery trade at Nottingham, and the building trades at Northampton, have had much to do with the subsequent rapid formation of Conciliation Boards in many trades in all parts of England.

The latest comprehensive account of these boards is contained in a lengthy and carefully prepared article, published in the Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington, for May of the present year, and is entitled 'Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration in Great Britain.' The writer, Mr. John Bruce McPherson, asserts that at present there is scarcely a trade or a trade centre, in England, which has not its boards and committees organized to aid in the adjustment of difficulties between masters and men.

### Why Conciliation is Widely Adopted.

The reason of this extended adoption of the principle of conciliation is clear. Strikes and lockouts, besides the many other evils incident to them, are an evident loss, for the time they exist, of wages to the men and profits to the employers. Labour is rendered unproductive, capital is idle, and the community is, to this extent, the loser of an amount of wealth which it otherwise might possess.

But industry is so inter-related and inter-dependent, in its many parts and branches, that a disarrangement of one part is hardly ever without its effect on another; and a cessation in one branch may cause a cessation



in a large number of others. There are not wanting many serious illustrations of this; indeed, every industrial crisis, with its consequent period of depression, has borne evidence of the fact. Although, in some cases, strikes and lockouts have appeared as the symptoms rather than the cause of a crisis, there is no doubt that their existence, in many instances, has helped to precipitate a crisis, and to produce local depressions in industry and trade of a very serious kind. Public opinion has, for this reason, lent additional force to the motive of self-interest which makes it to the advantage of employers and workmen alike to seek a less deplorable method of adjusting industrial disputes.

### The Work of Prevention.

In this connection it may be pointed out that Boards of Conciliation have been called into requisition, not merely because they serve to bring about the adjustment of disputes after these have already given rise to serious industrial strife, but rather because they serve so well to adjust grievances at the outset, and to prevent a breach in the orderly carrying on of trade. This is in fact the main work of most permanent boards. They are able to take account of possible future contingencies, and to prepare for the meeting of such in advance, and it is precisely in regard to questions relating to the future that most of the trade disputes of the present time arise. A new invention or discovery, a change in the process of manufacture, the opening of new markets, or the cutting off of old sources of raw material, any of these, or other like happenings, may serve to alter the relation of the balances which maintain the trembling equilibrium of supply and demand. Immediately the question to the employer and his men becomes one of a rise or fall of prices, an increase or decrease of wages, an extension or reduction of time. Boards of Conciliation, being already established, are able

to deal with the difficulty at once, and to place in possession of both parties concerned such facts and considerations as may enable a suitable and mutually just agreement to be forthwith brought about.

### The Success of the Boards.

Voluntary conciliation has also been successful as a method in the settlement of disputes because of its elasticity and its adaptability to practically all conditions and trades. Speaking of the English experience, Mr. McPherson, in the article referred to above, says (p. 541): 'It can succeed whether the questions to be decided are difficult and indirect, or plain and simple. In the manufactured iron trade the Board has been continued without serious friction during a period of thirty years, while in that time the men have seen the trade go through all the processes from iron to steel. The same experience is to be found in the lace trade where many changes have been made, and many new questions settled amicably since the formation of the Board in the sixties; so likewise in the boot and shoe and cotton spinning trade, more changes have been wrought by the introduction of machinery, and all the new schedules and prices have been arranged and agreed to with comparatively few serious disagreements and collisions.' Elsewhere the same writer says (p. 462): 'Their (i.e. the English employers and workmen) experience proves conclusively that amicable relations can be maintained in any trade by the quiet method of conference and agreement.'

### Successful Intervention.

There is also much evidence to show that, in the matter of settling disputes where Boards of Conciliation are non-existent or have failed to act, the appointment of a third person as a conciliator has led to an agreement between the parties and the adjustment of their grievance. Three notable

instances have been cited where outside intervention has been invoked to settle serious industrial conflict.\* These attracted such prominence at the time that they may still be easily recalled. In 1893, Lord Rosebery, at the express desire of the Cabinet, settled a dispute which for sixteen weeks had stopped the coal trade of the Midlands of England. In 1895, Sir Courtenay Boyle, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, drew up an agreement which terminated the great strike in the boot trade. Lord James, a distinguished member of the Ministry of the day, in January, 1896, brought about, after protracted negotiations, a settlement of the dispute between the Clyde and Belfast shipbuilders and their engineers. As the figures below indicate, the Board of Trade has, since the passing of the Conciliation Act in 1896, exercised on a number of occasions the power given it to appoint conciliators, and a number of disputes have been settled through mediation in that way.

#### First Report on the Act.

There have been two special reports by the Board of Trade of proceedings under the English Act. The first report deals with the first ten months during which the Act was in operation, viz.: from August, 1896, to June, 1897. During that period there were 35 cases in which the services of the Board of Trade were either invited or offered for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed. In 31 cases applications were received from one or both of the parties; in 6 cases from both sides; in 9 from employers; in 16 from workmen; in the remaining cases action was taken by the Board without formal application from either party.

As regards the nature and result of the Board's action, 7 of the applications were refused, while in the remaining 28 cases

action of some kind was taken. Four cases were settled between the parties during the course of negotiations; in 4 other cases the efforts of the department to promote a settlement were unsuccessful; 19 were settled through proceedings under the Act; of these latter 14 were arranged by conciliation and 5 by arbitration.

During the first ten months, seventeen Conciliation Boards applied for registration, and, of these, fifteen were registered; the other two, not having at that time furnished the particulars asked for, were registered at a later date.

#### Second Report on the Act.

The second report reviews the action of the Board during the two years from July 1, 1897, to the end of June, 1899. During that time action was taken or invited in 32 cases, of which 22 were settled under the Act. There were 2 cases of action by the Board of Trade without application from either side; 18 cases of application from one of the parties; and 12 cases of application from both employers and workmen. Of the 32 cases, 9 were in the building trades, 9 among coal miners, 6 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 3 in transport trades, and the remaining 5 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 30 applications to the Board of Trade, 5 were refused, while in the remaining 25 cases, as well as in 2 where no formal application was made, some action was taken under the Act. Of these, 10 were settled by the appointment of arbitrators, 4 by the appointment of conciliators, and 8 by negotiations between the parties conducted by officials of the Board of Trade. Three other disputes were settled directly between the parties during the negotiations, and in the remaining 2 cases no settlement was effected.

These statements and figures, taken from the special reports of proceedings under the Conciliation Act, show that, while the action under the Act has not been very

\* See 'Industrial Democracy,' by Sidney & Beatrice Webb, Vol. 1, pages 240-1.

large, the Act, nevertheless, has met a real need and has been of genuine service to the English industrial community. It was not to be expected that a new measure would be fully availed of during the first three years of its existence, but the fact that during that time advantage has been taken of practically every provision, and that, where action has been taken, it has for the most part been successful, is evidence enough of the utility of the measure and its probable increasing usefulness for the future.

#### Statistics as to Success.

These reports have to do with proceedings under the Conciliation Act alone. They do not, however, in any way represent the extent to which voluntary conciliation itself has been applied in the settlement of industrial disputes during the period dealt with. This information is to be had in the annual reports to parliament on the subject of strikes and lockouts. The ninth, tenth and eleventh of these give statistics as to the years 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively, and the following figures, taken from these reports, may serve for purposes of comparison with those of the special reports on proceedings under the Conciliation Act, and also to indicate, in a direct way, the extent and success of conciliation in England, as a method of dealing with industrial disputes.

During the year 1896, of disputes involving a stoppage of work, 45, affecting 30,719 workpeople, were reported to the Board of Trade as having been settled by conciliation, through the mediation of a third party or Board, or by arbitration. In 1897, 40 disputes, affecting 19,441 workpeople, and in 1898, 43, affecting 19,517, were reported as settled in the same way. These figures include 3 disputes in 1896; 10 in 1897; 7 in 1898, which were settled by action on the part of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act. These figures relate only to such disputes as involved an actual cessation of work.

#### Settlement without Strikes.

But the work of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards includes the prevention, as well as the settlement, of trade disputes, and, as has been pointed out, the main work of most permanent Boards is the settlement of differences before they have caused a stoppage. The following figures are, therefore, of greater importance in estimating the actual work of these Boards during the period dealt with.

The total number of cases reported as dealt with by 50 permanent Boards during 1896, was 1,456. Of these, 56 were still under consideration at the end of the year, and 582 were withdrawn, or for other reasons not proceeded with. Of the remaining 818, 613 were settled by conciliation, i.e., by the Boards or their committees, and 205 by arbitrators appointed by, or at the suggestion of, the Boards.

In 1897, the total number of cases considered by 53 permanent Boards was 1,465. Of these cases, 603 were reported as withdrawn or settled independently of the Boards, and 53 were still under consideration at the end of the year. The remaining 809 cases were settled, 623 by Boards or committees, and 186 by arbitrators or umpires.

The total number of cases considered by 49 permanent Boards in 1898 was 1,320. Of these, 493 were reported as withdrawn, or settled independently of the Boards, and 52 as still under consideration at the end of the year. The remaining 775 cases were settled, 555 by the Boards or committees, and 220 by arbitrators or umpires.

Detailed statements showing the trades in which the above cases arose, and facts of interest in regard to their settlement, are given in the annual reports referred to.

#### The Teachings of Experience.

These figures are the best indication of the extent and usefulness of Conciliation Boards in Great Britain, and of what might



reasonably be expected from their operation in Canada, should their adoption become at all general here. It is true that the better organization of labour in the old country, and a longer recognition of such organization, have greatly facilitated the formation of these Boards, and their successful working after they have been constituted; but these are factors the absence of which, did it exist, would not necessarily be a barrier to the work of conciliation. In this country, however, it is in degree alone that organization and recognition are behind what they are in England, and in some trades and localities, the difference is not greatly marked.

England has bought at a great price the experience which has brought into being this harbinger of industrial peace, and it is for Canada to decide whether, having the opportunity, she will profit by the fruits of that experience, saving herself its cost, and introduce into her industrial life a factor which, to industry elsewhere, has come fraught with the elements of prosperity, progress and peace.

#### BUREAU OF LABOUR IN ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario has established a Bureau of Labour as a branch of the Public Works Department of that province. The bill making provision for the new Bureau was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, on the 20th of April of the present year and received the Royal Assent on the 30th of that month.

The Act provides :—

‘1 There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau to be styled “The Bureau of Labour.”

‘2 The Lieutenant Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau, and may also appoint such other officers as may be

necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

‘3 It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province,—co-operation, strikes, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.’

Since 1882 there has been attached to the Department of Agriculture in Ontario a Bureau of Industries and the valuable reports of this Bureau contain the best collections of statistics available on matters relating to the industries of the province. Experience, however, has indicated the necessity of establishing a separate branch to meet the growing need for more detailed information and statistics in regard to labour and labour conditions throughout the province, the new Bureau has been created with the object of meeting that need.

Mr. Robert Glockling, formerly President of the Trades and Labour Council, Toronto, and a well known leader in labour circles was appointed Secretary of the Bureau on the 29th of June last and has, since his appointment, been engaged in the work of organizing the new branch. During the month of July he visited several of the State Labour Bureaus in the United States with a view to gathering a knowledge of their experience and methods. In reply to a communication from *The Gazette*, Mr. Glockling reports that the Bureau is rapidly getting into working order, and that the work which it will undertake will be, for the province, along lines similar to those followed by the Department of Labour for the Dominion.

The Bureau will probably issue bi-monthly statistical reports.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

An important feature of the Department of Labour will be a labour library, towards the establishment of which, steps have already been taken. It is intended to make a collection of books, reports and other documents of interest to labour, and of such publications, in particular, as have a bearing on the industrial and other economic conditions of Canada. Notices will be given from time to time in the *Gazette* of current publications received, and attention directed by reference, abstract or otherwise, to such points in them as it is thought desirable to bring to the notice of our readers. It is hoped that in this way those interested in labour matters may be kept informed of important movements abroad and developments at home, and that the nation may, by degrees, become possessed of a store of material, from which, as original sources, the best history of its growth and development may be traced.

The *Gazette* desires to acknowledge the kind assistance already rendered by the Department of Labour at Washington, and the many Labour Bureaus of the different States, in supplying the Department here with copies of their present and past publications where these were still to be obtained. Through the kindness of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour, the Department has come into possession of an almost complete set of the publications issued by the United States Department since its establishment as a Bureau in 1885, and as a Department two years later. Through the kindness of the Commissioners and Chiefs of the State Bureaus similar sets of their past and present publications have been obtained; in some instances large numbers of volumes have been forwarded, several of the Bureaus having been in existence before the Federal Department was formed.

Communications have been sent to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade

in Great Britain, to the Departments of Labour in New Zealand and New South Wales, and to the Bureaus of foreign countries, with a view to securing an exchange of future publications with the Department of Labour in Canada, and their assistance in the supplying of copies of publications already issued. Requests sent to the different departments of the provincial governments throughout the Dominion for copies of any of their publications containing information of interest to workmen or bearing on the industrial conditions of the provinces, have called forth generous replies, and copies of factory inspectors' reports and other publications have already been received.

The *Gazette* takes this opportunity of bringing to the notice of its readers the importance of this work, and makes, on behalf of the Department, a request of public bodies, trades unions, friendly societies, employers and others, to have sent to the Department at any time copies of such reports or other publications as they may issue, and which may be helpful in making its collection useful and complete. The Department will also be pleased to consider any suggestions which may be offered with a view to making its work of as great a service as possible to the industrial classes of the community.

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## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold its sixteenth annual session at Ottawa, beginning on the 18th of the present month. Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., of British Columbia, the President of the Congress, will preside, and it is expected that a large number of delegates will be present from Trades and Labour Councils and local labour organizations from all parts of the Dominion. An account of the proceedings of the Congress will appear in the next issue of *The Labour Gazette*.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports of the different provinces of Canada :—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Case under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

A workman, while employed by contractors in the erection of a building, sustained injuries by falling a distance of 30 feet to the ground through the giving way of part of the scaffolding on which he was working. He claimed damages for negligence in the construction of the scaffolding. The scaffold on which he was standing consisted of a single plank, 16 feet long, one end of which rested on a trestle, and the other on a stay formed of a plank nailed to two upright posts forming part of the main building. The stay, as originally fastened to the posts, was perfectly secure, as the plank forming the stay was 2 inches thick and rested on its edge on a cleat securely fastened to the posts by spikes; the stay itself being also securely fastened to the posts by large spikes. The whole evidence showed that the stay, while in that condition, was capable of sustaining a great weight. The general superintendent of the contractors' works was explicit in giving directions to the workmen, from time to time, that the stays should be put up and secured as these stays were. The day before the accident, the stay in question was removed by two of the workmen, for their own convenience, while working a windlass, and raised about a foot above the cleats and nailed to the posts. This rendered the stay dangerous, because it was fastened at one end with two or three nails, and at the other end (upon which the plank forming the scaffold was placed) by only one nail. On the day of the accident the plaintiff (the carpenter) and a fellow workman, were directed by the

foreman on this work to cut off the ends of two beams at the top of the third story, and the plank referred to was thrown across from the trestle to the stay, a distance of 12 feet. The carpenter and his companion mounted this plank, which was over an open hatchway, when the stay gave way, and the carpenter fell down through the hatchway and so received the injuries for which the action was brought.

In answer to written questions put to them by the judge, the jury found :—(1) that the defendant (the contractors' foreman) did not direct the two workmen to remove the stay; (2) that replacing the stay caused it to be defective; (3) that the defect was not discovered through the neglect of the contractors' foreman; (4) that the foreman placed the plank across between the two beams to form the scaffold; (5) that the foreman, through his own negligence, was not aware that the stay was defective. The jury assessed the damages at \$500.

The trial judge reserved judgment on these answers, and subsequently dismissed the action with costs. He held that the jury having found that the foreman did not direct the two workmen to remove the stay, there was no evidence to support the finding of the jury that the defect was not discovered through the negligence of the foreman. The foreman, he said, had no reason to suppose that any change had been made in the stay. On returning with their answers the jury were asked by the judge what was the negligence imputed to the foreman. They replied: 'The plank would be higher at one end than the other, and he could easily see facing that.' As to this the court makes the following comments: 'The foreman having a right to assume that the stay had not been tampered with by the



workmen, and that it was in the condition of security in which it was placed under his directions, and when it was in the same condition up to 3 o'clock the previous day, there was nothing in the mere difference in the height of the two ends of the plank to indicate that there had been a change. The difference caused no comment on the part of the plaintiff who was present and saw the plank placed in position, and who mounted on it to commence work. If it could be held there was negligence on the part of the foreman upon the facts disclosed here, it would cast a responsibility on employers never contemplated by the Act.' (1900) Ontario Reports, vol. 31, page 521.

#### Another case under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

A conductor employed by an electric railway company brought an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by him by being thrown from a car while in the discharge of his duty as conductor. The accident was alleged to have been the result of negligence on the part of the motorman of the car. At the time of the accident the conductor was standing upon the lower and outer one of the two side steps of the car, having walked forward to take his fare from a passenger who had just got on the car. A wagon loaded with furniture was moving slowly ahead of the car in the same direction, and the motorman drove the car at a considerable rate of speed past the wagon as it was being turned out of the way. The conductor was struck by some of the furniture and was knocked off and severely injured. No part of the car was struck. The accident took place about eight o'clock in the evening of June 28, and it was proved that the motorman saw the wagon in plenty of time to have stopped the car if he had thought it necessary to do so. It was also proved that it was the conductor's duty to go to the passengers for their fares as they came on the car, and that he could not get

to the passengers without using the side steps. The car was not crowded, and there were no passengers standing on the side steps. There was some evidence that the motorman sounded the gong as he approached the wagon, but the conductor said that he did not hear it.

In answer to questions put to them by the judge, the jury found:—(1) That the conductor was injured by reason of the negligence of the motorman in not slackening speed; (2) that the conductor did not contribute to the accident by his own negligence; (3) that he did not enter into or continue in the company's employment with full knowledge and understanding of the danger of such employment, and did not voluntarily incur the risk of the particular danger out of which the accident arose.

The jury awarded \$1,200 damages, and judgment was given for that sum with costs.

The company appealed to the Court of Appeal, which dismissed the appeal with costs. The court held that the motorman was 'a person who has the charge or control' of an electric car within the meaning of subsection 5 of section 3 of the Act, and that his employers (the company) were liable for the injuries sustained by the conductor, a fellow servant, while in discharge of his duty, owing to the motorman's negligence in passing too close to the wagon while it was moving out of the way of the car. (1900) Ontario Appeal Reports, Vol. 27, page 151.

#### A case of Injuries to a Workman while engaged in dangerous work.

A workman employed by a rolling mill company claimed damages for injuries sustained by him while working in their mill. His duty was to take away pieces of metal as they were cut by a pair of shears worked by steam power. While doing this, on one occasion, he was struck by a piece of metal,

which was thrown off by the shears, and was severely injured. The machine was perfect of its kind, and it was not shown that a screen or guard could have been used, and the workman was aware that there was danger in the employment in which he was engaged. The danger when steel was being cut was greater than when iron was being cut, and it was while steel was being cut that the workman was injured. At the trial a general verdict was given by the jury in the workman's favour for \$250. The company appealed to the Court of Appeal, which dismissed the appeal with costs. The court held that there should have been some system for giving warning when steel was about to be cut, and that this means of reducing the possible danger not having been adopted, the company were liable in damages as at common law. One of the appeal judges also held that, as the foreman of the works had been in the habit of warning the workmen when steel was to be cut, and had neglected to do so on the occasion when this accident happened, the company were also liable under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. (1900) Ontario Appeal Reports, Vol. 27, page 155.

#### MANITOBA CASES.

##### A case of Hiring and Service.

An employee sued his employer for four months' wages. He swore that the hiring was by the month at \$17 per month. The employer swore that the hiring was for a definite period of eight months for \$130, no time having been fixed for payment, and his statemants were corroborated by a witness who was present when the bargain was made. The employee left his service after four months without the employer's consent, and without any valid reason or excuse. The County Court judge, before whom the case was tried, found in favour of the employee, not because he believed him and disbelieved the employer and his corroborating witness, but because he thought that

the minds of the parties did not meet as to the term or duration of the intended contract, and that, as the employee had worked four full months he should be allowed for this work on a *quantum meruit* (viz.: as much as he has earned), at the rate approximately of \$130, for eight months. The employer appealed against this decision and the Appellate Court held, following a number of English decisions, that the employee was bound by his bargain, even if he had misunderstood the legal effect of it, and could not recover anything for his services without fully completing his contract. The appeal was allowed with costs and the verdict for the employee directed to be set aside, and a verdict entered for the employer with costs. (1900) Manitoba Reports, Vol. 13, page 16.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

##### A case under the Employers' Liability Act.

In an action by a blacksmith against a mining and smelting company it appeared that, being employed by the company on the surface he was instructed to go up to the mine and mend certain gates, which should have been at the mouth of the shaft at a certain hour. The gates not being there the employee and his helper decided to go down into the mine and get the gates. They did so and the gates and the employee's helper came up in the skip in safety. The skip was again lowered and the employee began to ascend by means of the skip. It ran off the track and he fell a distance of thirty feet, and sustained the injuries complained of. The skip, originally intended for hoisting ore, had been, for some two weeks, used for carrying men up. Then the men were forbidden to use it, though this prohibition was not shown to have come to the knowledge of the employee. At the time of the accident there was in existence, to the knowledge of the employee, a system of ladders for the ascent and descent of the men, a more laborious but a safer means of ascent than the skip.



In answer to questions put to them by the judge, the jury found:—(1) that there was another and safer passage-way by which the employee could come up from the mine without using the skip; (2) that the want of a guard rail was a defect in the ways, work and machinery of the mine; (3) that the accident was caused by a defect in the working of the machinery; (4) that it was not the duty of the employee to go down into the mine without orders from H. or T.; (5) that he went down into the mine for the gates in the ordinary course of his duty under instructions from his superiors; (6) that he voluntarily used the skip; (7) that he was justified in his belief that, under the orders he received, it was his duty to get the gates up for repairs if they were not ready for him. The jury assessed the damages at \$300, and the employers appealed from the judgment for this sum. The appeal was allowed and a new trial refused, which virtually ended the action in favour of the employers. The court decided in effect that, to entitle an employee to a judgment in his favour, in an action under the British Columbia Employers' Liability Act, the jury's finding must show that it was reasonably and practically necessary for him to use the apparatus causing the injury; that this had not been shown in the present case; and that whereas here the facts proved, show absence of such necessity, a new trial will not be granted, but the appeal against the judgment in the employee's favour, under such circumstances, will be simply allowed as described. (1899) British Columbia Reports, Vol. 7, page 6.)

#### **Another case under the British Columbia Employers' Liability Act.**

A miner sued a mining company for damages for personal injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the company. While employed by the company it was necessary for him when going off shift to travel along a certain tunnel. The course along the tunnel passed an upraise, leading

into the tunnel, and the upraise was so constructed that steel drills falling down it would fall into the tunnel. The upraise, which began at the top of the wall of the tunnel, extended upwards a distance of about 70 feet. The day the miner was injured workmen were working in the drift at the top of the upraise and, at the time the miner was passing the mouth of the upraise going off shift, a steel drill was thrown down the upraise by said workmen, in the course of their employment, and struck plaintiff on the head and injured him permanently. It was alleged that the construction of the upraise, so that drills were allowed to fall in the tunnel, was a defect in the company's plant or way in the works of the mine. It was also alleged that the system of throwing drills down that raise was a defective system, and that the defects in the plant, way and system were known to the defendant company.

The first trial resulted in favour of the employee, but, on appeal, a new trial was ordered. On the second trial the jury failed to agree; and on the third trial the jury awarded \$3,000 damages against the company. In answer to questions put to them by the trial judge the jury found:—(1) that the employee's injury was caused by the company's negligence in not having the platform constructed so as to prevent drill steel from shooting out into the tunnel; (2) that an ordinarily careful man would pass the raise in question with the knowledge that drill steel was being thrown down, but that the employee was not aware that drill steel was coming down at the time he passed. On these answers the trial judge dismissed the action. On appeal his judgment was reversed by the full court, one judge dissenting, and it was held that the defendant company were liable, there being evidence to support the jury's findings, but that the damages should be reduced to \$500. (1899) British Columbia Reports, Vol. 7, page 162.



## APPENDIX.

## TEXT OF THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1900.

63-64 VICTORIA.

## CHAP. 24.

An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, and to provide for the publication of statistical industrial information.

[Assented to July 18, 1900.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Conciliation Act, 1900*.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression 'Minister' means the member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

3. Any board established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this Act referred to as a conciliation board) may apply to the Minister for registration under this Act.

2. The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the Minister may reasonably require.

3. The Minister shall keep a register of conciliation boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered board its name and principal office, and such other particulars as he thinks expedient; and any registered conciliation board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Minister a written application to that effect.

4. Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Minister may reasonably require.

5. The Minister may, on being satisfied

that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

4. Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(a.) inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;

(b.) take such steps as to him seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by him or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;

(c.) on the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;

(d.) on the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators.

2. If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the Minister.

3. If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Minister.

5. It shall be the duty of the conciliator to promote conditions favourable to a settlement by endeavouring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence, and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of

differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

6. The conciliator or conciliation board may, when deemed advisable, invite others to assist them in the work of conciliation.

7. If, before a settlement is effected, and while the difference is under the consideration of a conciliator or conciliation board, such conciliator or conciliation board is of opinion that some misunderstanding or disagreement appears to exist between the parties as to the causes or circumstances of the difference, and, with a view to the removal of such misunderstanding or disagreement, desires an inquiry under oath into such causes and circumstances, and, in writing signed by such conciliator or the members of the conciliation board, as the case may be, communicates to the Minister such desire for inquiry, and if the parties to the difference or their representatives in writing consent thereto, then, on his recommendation, the Governor in Council may appoint such conciliator or members of the conciliation board, or some other person or persons, a commissioner or commissioners, as the case may be, under the provisions of the *Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters*, to conduct such inquiry, and, for that purpose, may confer upon him or them the powers which under the said Act may be conferred upon commissioners.

8. Proceedings before any conciliation or arbitration board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of such conciliation or arbitration board, as the case may be, or as is agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

9. If it appears to the Minister that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a conciliation board for the district or trade, he may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if he thinks fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for such district or trade.

10. With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Minister shall establish and have charge of a Department of Labour, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

11. The expenses incurred in the carrying out of this Act shall be defrayed out of the money provided for the purpose by Parliament.

12. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. I—No. 2

OCTOBER, 1900

Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

October 15, 1900.

The *Gazette* publishes in its present issue an account of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was held in Ottawa during the month of September. This Congress has been in existence since 1883, and for fourteen years past has had yearly sessions in various sections of the Dominion. The present Congress is the successor of the old Canadian Labour Union, which was in existence in the early seventies. It is composed of representatives from Trades and Labour Councils and unions in all parts of the Dominion, and is of importance as the chief labour organization in this country. Its proceedings are published in some detail because of the fact that they serve, perhaps better than anything else, to indicate the nature of the questions with which organized labour in Canada is at the present time concerned; and the attitude, more or less general, which it holds in regard to these questions.

The issue also contain an account of two important recent labour disputes. It is intended in subsequent issues to pay special regard to the matter of trade disputes, as well as changes in the rates of wages, hours of labour, etc. The *Gazette* will publish monthly, under these heads, statistical tables made up from reports supplied to the department during the month preceding that on which the issue appears. These reports will be verified and corrected by direct application to employers, trade unions and other parties concerned.

The *Gazette* desires to repeat that it will be pleased to consider any suggestions which may be offered with a view to making its work of as great service as possible to the industrial classes of the community, and to request of public bodies, trades unions, friendly societies, employers and others, their co-operation in this work, by supplying the department with copies of such reports or other publications as they may issue, and by bringing to its notice facts which may help to make its statistical tables and other information as complete and accurate, and, also, as comprehensive as possible.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Attention is called to the notice in regard to terms of subscription which appears on the page following the title page. It is very important that persons desiring a complete file of the *Gazette* from the first number, should have their names put on the

subscription list at once, as it may not be possible to secure past numbers later on.

Subscribers will find the acknowledgment of their subscription on the printed slip containing name and address, which

will be attached to each number sent them. The date printed thereon will indicate when subscriptions must be renewed in order to obtain the issue for that and subsequent months.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of September the following additional appointments of local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were made :

Mr. JAMES PHAIR, (City of Halifax, N.S.)

Mr. W. H. COATES, (City of St. John, N.B.)

Mr. NAPOLEON SAMSON, (City of St. Hyacinthe, Que.)

Mr. ALEXANDER CALLANDER, (City of Guelph, Ont.)

Mr. ALEXANDER WOONTON, (City of London, Ont.)

Mr. GEORGE BARTLEY, (City of Vancouver, B.C.)

Mr. GEORGE WILKES, (City of Nelson, B.C.)

Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER, (Nanaimo, B.C., correspondent for Vancouver Island.)

Mr. GEORGE HARGREAVES, (City of New Westminster, B.C.)

With these additional names, the number of local correspondents at the end of September was fourteen. The *Gazette* publishes in the present issue reports from ten of these.

### General Summary.

The reports of the correspondents indicate a healthy state of the labour market and great prosperity in industry in all parts of the Dominion. In the Building Trades especially, the demand for skilled

workmen is very great, and this of itself is a good indication of the genuine nature of this prosperity.

From many trades comes the report that the past season has been the best for years. On the Atlantic coast those engaged in Ship Building Trades have been kept busily employed, while from the Pacific coast there is word that one of the reasons given by the Vancouver and New Westminster ship carpenters and caulkers for the formation of their new union, is the large amount of work which is being done in the Victoria docks.

The Lumber Trade is exceptionally prosperous. In many places the wages of men in this country have increased considerably, and employers are finding it difficult to secure men in the numbers desired. Long-shoremen have been kept busy with the enormous shipments of lumber, lumber mills have been running at full strength, and transportation companies by land and water have, at many points, had their capacities fully taxed.

There has been great activity also in the Mining Industry and miners have been much in demand.

In the Printing and Tailoring Trades the past month has been an exceptionally good one.

In fact, the tenor of the reports in regard to particular trades shows that this activity has been general, and that the number of unemployed is, relatively speaking, exceedingly small.

## Special Reports.

## HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The past season has been one of unusual activity in all branches of labour, and there has been little lack of employment. Especially in Sydney, C.B., the demand for tradesmen and labourers of all kinds has been very large; the Dominion Iron and Steel Company have expended enormous sums in the construction of their plant for the manufacture of iron and steel.

During the past month the *Building Trades* have been quite busy, competent men of all branches having no difficulty in securing employment. Just at present, however, things appear to be quieting down.

*Shipwrights and Caulkers* say the past season has been the best for years. These two branches of ship labour are at present divided, but it would be greatly to the benefit of each if they amalgamated.

The *Printing Trade* has been brisk during the month, the publishing of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (some three thousand pages) furnishing considerable work. The prospects for the next few months are fair, as the local government blue-books will shortly be started, this will keep business active until well after the New Year. Both the Revised Statutes and blue-books are hand set. The *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily Echo* have installed the Monoline machines. The old staff have been put on and are making good progress.

The *Longshore Labourers* have been very busy, enormous shipments of lumber having been made during the past season. Continued activity is assured as the season advances, for the Halifax winter port steamers will soon commence running. The arrival of the fishing fleet with their cargoes will make trade brisk on the South End wharfs.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

During the past month the labour market in St. John and vicinity has been prosperous, the opening of the International Exhibition and the visit of two warships to the harbour have been an impetus to trade generally. A large number of steamers and sailing vessels were chartered to load deals at this port, and in consequence a great many men were required to perform the necessary work.

The *Printing* business has been good in the newspaper line, but work in the book and job departments has been only fair. A few men are out of employment, both union and non-union.

The *Building Trades* have been kept active, consequent upon the large number of persons having repairs and alterations made to their dwellings and stores, besides the erection of several new houses. The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union reports all its members employed. Carpenters, although not organized, have been in demand.

The *Lumber* mills are running steadily, giving employment to a large number of men and boys.

The *Tailors* report business good, several of our manufacturers in the clothing line have required their hands to work extra time.

The *Ship Labourers* had a good summer, but a strike in July last interfered considerably with the prospects of the union members. The existence of two societies tends to mar the harmony that should prevail in that branch of business. The rate of wages is 33c. per hour on sailing vessels, and 40c. per hour on steamers. The old rate was \$3.00 per day of nine hours on the former, and \$4.00 per day on the latter. Opposition has been the means of lessening wages. At the present, business in this line is very dull.



The *Tinsmiths and Sheet Iron Workers* are doing splendid business as the general public are preparing for the winter and a large amount of fitting up has to be done.

*Sailmakers, Riggers and Caulkers* have very little to do. Since the decline in shipbuilding these branches of industry have become almost extinct.

The *Iron Moulders* held a preliminary meeting on the 18th September for the purpose of organization. Nothing definite was arrived at, but another meeting will be held soon, when it is expected that a union will be formed.

The only trades organized are the *Ship Labourers, Printers, Bricklayers and Masons*, and the *Caulkers*, the latter having been incorporated several years ago.

### QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Members of organized labour of every description in the city and district are more than agreeably surprised at the large number of men employed upon the different private and public works now being carried out. Among these works may be mentioned the erection of the Great Northern Railway Elevator, new Protestant Hospital, Quebec Bridge, besides repairing of the fortifications, and the erection of stores and dwellings in various parts of the city. Even the ship labourer, although not so busy as during the month of August, holds up his head more proudly after being 'kept hustling' for some time past. The large influx of American tourists has also brought much business to the storekeepers, and to the carters.

The *Building Trades* have been kept employed more than usual this summer, bricklayers, masons and carpenters being in constant demand, the proposed extension to the Chateau Frontenac will help to keep up the employment during the coming winter months. The proposed annex will contain

250 rooms, and will give the Chateau accommodation for 1,000 guests.

The work of extending the Lévis graving dock is going along rapidly. The excavations are finished, the masonry is well advanced, and it is expected that the whole work will be completed about Christmas.

The *Bakers* have again organized a union under the banner of the American Federation of Labour. Mr. George Warren, of Montreal, was the organizer.

A company with a capital of \$50,000 has been organized here for the *Manufacture of paper boxes* of all kinds, such as jewel, candy, medicine, corset, glove, shoe, shirt, hat, cap, cape, and all other description of boxes required in the wholesale and retail trade. The company will be in operation early in October, and it is expected that the output will be about 15,000 boxes per day.

Typographical Union No. 302 has forwarded \$25 to the relief of their brethren in the printing trade in Galveston, Texas.

There have been a few fatal accidents in some of the industries; a workman named Modeste Couture lost his life on the 19th inst. at the Canada Electric Light Co.'s works, Chaudière Falls, by falling into the river, and being carried over the falls. He leaves a widow and five children. The body was picked up in the river on the 27th inst., and an inquest held.

While two workmen, Horatio Wells and Peter Moisan, were engaged in excavating the drainage canal which leads from the new Protestant Hospital, on the 26th inst., they met with an accident which caused the death of Wells, while Moisan will be maimed for life. They were busy placing a charge of powder when it exploded with terrific force with the above result.

Labour Day was right royally celebrated by Organized Labour in this city, there being fully 8,000 men in the procession in the morning. There were sports during the afternoon, and fireworks at night on Boulevard Langelier.

## TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and vicinity is in the same satisfactory condition as was reported last month.

The reports from trade generally are of a most satisfactory character.

The *Printing Trades* in all branches report continued activity, all are fully employed, and some offices are pushed beyond their capacity.

The *Iron Trades* are in good condition.

The *Longshoremen* have slackened off, owing to the strike in the mines of Pennsylvania.

The *Building Trades* are in good shape, building permits are still being issued at a lively rate. With a good open fall, the trade looks to a continuation of an exceptionally good season.

*Custom Tailors* are well into their fall season, and all are well employed.

Mr. R. Glockling, the secretary of *The Ontario Labour Bureau* has issued to the labour organizations of the province, a schedule of questions bearing upon an investigation as to the general conditions and progress of organized labour during the past five years, also a schedule in reference to strikes and lockouts, that have occurred in the province during 1899, and up to September 1, 1900, and another as to the extent of Sunday labour in Ontario and the cause, or necessity for the same. Mr. Glockling states that he is much pleased by the support promised by the leaders of the labour organizations throughout the province with whom he is in communication. All are manifesting a deep interest in the success of the Ontario Labour Bureau, believing that a long felt want has been supplied.

The long pending difference between *The Toronto Street Railway* and their employees has at last been settled. As was reported in the *Gazette* of last month, the

demand of the men was for an increase of wages from 16½ cents to 20 cents per hour, the settlement has been made upon the following basis : first year's service 15 cents per hour, second year, 16½ cents, two to five years, 17 cents, five years and over, 18 cents, this settlement only applies to conductors and motormen.

The organization committee of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council in their report to that body on the 27th instant announced that they had organized the *Rubber Workers* of this city, and that they were completing arrangements for the organization of two other branches of industry in Toronto.

One of Toronto's prominent manufacturing firms has issued the following circular to their employees :—

## Prize Competition.

'In order to create and maintain among the employees a lively interest in their work, and to stimulate thought and inventive skill in connection with both the manufacturing departments and the warehouse, we have determined to offer for competition a series of prizes open to every one in the firm's employ ; for this purpose the business will be divided into two departments, viz : The manufacturing department which includes the bindery, envelope room, printing room, press room and the educational book department, and the warehouse which covers the rest of the business. The prizes will be awarded as follows :—

## MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

1st prize .....	\$25 00
2nd " .....	15 00
3rd " .....	10 00

## THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

1st prize .....	\$25 00
2nd " .....	15 00
3rd " .....	10 00

'These prizes will be awarded for the three best inventions or suggestions in the manufacturing department or warehouse department respectively, and the competition is open to every employee.

'In the manufacturing department the inventions are to be such as will have the effect of reducing the cost of manufacturing, either by improving the machinery,

turning out goods more expeditiously, or in any way reducing the cost, by increasing the output, or utilizing the raw material to better advantage.

'In the warehouse the suggestions may cover all the work of that department, and must be of some practical value either in reducing the cost of handling goods and laying out orders, increasing the efficiency and accuracy of shipping, reducing the cost of work in any department or in any way benefiting the business.'

### GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Alexander Callander, Correspondent*, reports as follows:

The present is a growing time. The demand for labour has not been so great in Guelph and district for many years. This is especially true in the Building Trades.

The Raymond Manufacturing Company has in course of erection a new *machine and cream separator factory* to meet their increasing demand for sewing machines and cream separators. The building when finished will cost about fifty thousand dollars. The firm has also enlarged and improved its foundry and erected a larger cupola. The company employs none but union moulders and excellent relations exist between the firm and its men. This firm enters into a yearly agreement with the moulders.

One of the best industries of Guelph is the *Crow Iron Works*. Last year an addition was built to this establishment. This summer the firm had to build again. They employ none but union labour.

The *Bell Organ and Piano Company*, the largest of its kind in the British Empire, are now, and have for some time, been running to their full capacity. In fact, this might be said of all the factories in the district.

The *Woodyatt Company* are now moving into their new and larger building.

Two other large buildings are in course of erection, the *Winter Fair* and that of the *Robertson-Taylor Company*.

Wages on the whole are better than they were five years ago, but so far as factory hands are concerned the standard wages remain about the same.

Owing to the big demand for mechanics and labourers in the *Building* line, the rise in the standard wage seems to be more marked than in any other line of industry. Of the organized trades, bricklayers receive \$2.75 per day of nine hours; labourers \$1.50 per day of nine hours, and carpenters \$1.75 per day of nine hours.

A strike occurred in the *Guelph Carpet Mills* on the 6th of this month and is still in progress. A little over a year ago this firm took up the manufacturing of Brussels carpet and fifteen weavers and twelve looms were brought from Philadelphia. The men allege that they were given to understand they would always get Philadelphia rates, but owing to a lower rate being paid to weavers in Sherbrooke, for the same class of goods, the Guelph weavers have been cut 25 per cent on piece work, and from 20 cents per hour to 15 cents on day work. The strike is against this reduction in wages, and the men say they will not go back till the old rates are restored.

### STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of wage-earners in this locality is generally satisfactory. Men or women without employment are scarce.

*Building operations* have been in advance of other seasons, and certain contractors and builders have had occasion to apply outside the county for skilled workmen.

The *Whyte Pork Packing Company* are now employing about 60 hands, and paying fair wages, and there is a bright prospect for the future of this industry and its employees.

*Garment workers* are scarce in this city, and a few capable operators will be able to find employment here with good wages.



The *Grand Trunk Railway* employ in this city about 650 hands, and their erecting shop staff are working within some departments overtime, in order to meet the demands of fair wages. Beginning with Oct. 1 their shops open at 7.30 a.m., and close at 5 o'clock p.m.; this arrangement is in operation on account of short days, which will continue for some time.

The city *foundries and agricultural works* are doing a fair business at this season of the year. Wages fair.

*Dairying industries* very progressive and good wages.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Business in this city at the present time is very prosperous, almost every trade or calling reporting plenty of work and all hands engaged. All through the past summer it has been of the same character.

The *Tailors* had their usual slack season during the summer months, but times are improving with them as the colder weather sets in.

One of the brightest features in the labour market during the past year has been the number of workmen benefited either by a raise of wages or shortening of the hours of labour; the *Bricklayers* and *Stonemasons* have had their wages increased from 33½ to 37½ cents per hour; the *Builders' Labourers* have had an increase from 18 to 20 cents per hour; and *Plasterers* now receive \$2.40 per day of eight hours, where they formerly worked nine for the same amount; the *Railroad Teamsters*, who used to work till 7.30 and 8 p.m., now quit at six; the *Printers* (hand compositors) have received an increase from \$9 per week to \$10 per week for day work, and \$11 for night work, with a reduction in hours from 56 to 54 per week. Similar favourable changes have been made in other trades.

The *Printing* industry is enjoying the prosperity that is being felt by all classes; there are very few idle printers in the city at the present time.

The *Carriage and Woodworkers*, of St. Thomas, are to organize a union at an early date.

On the evenings of September 26, '27 and 28, J. Cowan, of Cleveland, Ohio, official organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, addressed meetings of *Machinists, Pattern Makers, Blacksmiths* and *Brass Finishers*. His addresses were of a very interesting nature; among other things he stated that their society had now a larger membership and were better off financially than before the great lockout in England two years ago. They have a membership of 87,000, and spent in the forty-nine years of their existence \$29,770,000 in benefits. He urged all workers in the iron and steel industries, which his organization covers, to join with them.

Owing to the building of the water-works dam, and laying of a large number of cement sidewalks, the past summer has been a good one for the *City Labourers*; it has been impossible to find idle ones at times. They receive an average of \$1.50 per day on these works.

*Cigar Making*, of which this city is the centre for Ontario, is very brisk at the present time. The *Cigarmakers' Union*, the largest in the city, with its membership of about 170, has nearly all its members at work.

There are at present 32 different labour organizations in London, with a membership of about 2,000.

#### WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

September in Manitoba is usually the busiest month of the year. The crop shortage, however, has had the effect of making the demand for labour somewhat

slow. There is no actual dearth of employment, but in those lines, which at this period are ordinarily very brisk, there is no likelihood of wages moving upwards in keeping with advancing rents and prices. The failure this year to bring large numbers of harvest labourers from Eastern Canada has probably secured to the resident labourers of Manitoba the slight advance paid by farmers in immediately preceding years, owing to extra requirements to gather good crops. Rates of pay for ordinary manual labour, are but slightly in advance of eastern standards, whereas cost of living is very much higher.

*Building Trades.*—All labour is employed and indications are that resident labour will continue to be during October. Rain has interfered considerably with outside work during the past month. Residential property and improvements such as stone foundations, are keeping the bricklayers and stonemasons busy. For really expert carpenters there seems to be a slight demand. Otherwise men on the ground can do all the work in prospect.

*Printing Trades.*—This has been one of the duller months of the year. Some hands were laid off and prospects are none too bright. The newspapers, however, are employing full staffs.

*Railroad Construction.*—This branch of employment is absorbing a large number of casual labourers. Employment agents report demands for experienced men.

*Railroad Employment.*—The local shops are gradually taking on those discharged on July 31, and there is a prospect of a full staff in the near future. "Many who were discharged have left town and report business good in neighbouring railroad centres.

*Civic Works.*—The city continues to give employment to large numbers on street improvements. This will, however, with the advent of cold weather, be very considerably reduced.

A new schedule providing for increased pay to certain train employees has been

concluded by the union with the C. P. R. No particulars have as yet been made public.

The *Journeyman Tailors' Union* at a special meeting declared their strike against certain tailors as being off. This trouble has been in effect for some months.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The labour market in the city is well filled owing to the failure of the salmon run. This is particularly so in the Building Trades and unskilled branches of labour, as many of those who engage in fishing are also tradesmen.

*Bricklayers and Stonecutters* are well employed at present.

*Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Painters and Carpenters* are not in great demand, in fact some of the latter are idle.

Buildings in course of erection are being pushed forward as quickly as possible on account of the approaching wet season.

The *Shipbuilders* of New Westminster and Vancouver have formed a union and as a result inquiries have already been received for a number of men to do some work in Victoria. The name of the new organization is '*The Vancouver and New Westminster Ship Carpenters' and Caulkers' Union.*' At the meeting called for its organization there was a good representation from Vancouver, and Mr. C. Angus spoke of the disadvantages under which contractors, as well as men, worked in not having a union on the mainland. Mr. McCormick, of Vancouver, said one of the principal reasons for forming a union on the mainland was the large amount of work done in Victoria docks this summer, amounting to \$25,000, of which over \$10,000 went to the workmen of Seattle and Tacoma. They say in Victoria, that in joining their union, workmen from the mainland will be sent for in preference to

the United States. Locally, the wages for ship-carpenters and caulkers will be revised, and the new rates will go into effect from October 1, as follows: On old work, \$4.50 per day of nine hours; on new work, \$4.00 per day of nine hours; overtime, double time.

### VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market in this district at the present time are fair, there being a good demand for labour and few men out of employment.

The *Coal Trade* is very brisk at present and all the collieries are working to their full capacity, but there are enough men in the district to keep up with the demand for help.

The *Lumber Trade* is also very brisk, there being a good demand for lumber in the vicinity. There has been a lot of building going on lately and carpenters have been fairly well employed up till the present time, and will probably continue to be so until the wet season commences.

There is not much doing in *Masons and Bricklayers Trades* outside of those employed by the mining companies.

In other departments of trade, business has been fairly active, there being steady employment for most of those employed; there has, however, been no advance in wages, although the cost of living has advanced materially during the last six months.

*Quartz Mining* is developing on the west coast of the island, but as yet is not far enough advanced to employ many men. According to all reports from reliable sources, it will not be long before there will be active development work in Alberni and surrounding districts. There is no demand for *farm labourers* in this vicinity, as Chinamen and Japanese are mostly engaged by those requiring help.

The miners of the New Vancouver Coal Co. demanded a 10 per cent raise at the beginning of the month. The Company met the committee on friendly terms, and on explaining the situation in regard to their contracts, etc., the men decided to leave the matter in abeyance until such time as the conditions change.

### WORKINGMEN'S SAVINGS.

The *Gazette* draws the attention of workingmen to the notice which appears opposite the first page of the present issue and which states that for the convenience of persons in receipt of weekly wages the Postmaster General has directed that on Saturdays the Savings Bank Department of every town or city Post Office and of the Branch Post Offices in cities shall be kept open for the receipt of deposits between the hours of 7.30 and 9 p.m.

This important measure is intended to supply a long felt need on the part of workingmen for a place of safe deposit of earnings, and to foster the habit of saving among them.

Workingmen hitherto have been at considerable disadvantage in comparison with many others in the community in not having the same opportunities and facilities for depositing their savings. The great majority of men who are employed in factories or at trades are unable to leave their occupation for a sufficient length of time to enable them to make deposits of earnings at banks during the limited hours at which these institutions are open to the public. Moreover, in many trades and occupations it is customary to make wage payments weekly. Whether such payments be made at the end of each week or on any day during the week, the time is at the conclusion of the day's work when, even if he should desire to do so, the wage-earner would find it impossible to make a deposit of any part of his earnings in a bank.

Of all the nights of the week Saturday night belongs more than any other to the



workingman. Even in those occupations where work may continue on into the evening a shortening of hours comes on Saturday, and there are not many trades in which men are kept busy on that night.

Having the Savings Bank Department of Post Offices and Branch Post Offices open from 7.30 to 9 p.m. will give ample facilities for the majority of workingmen to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from keeping their earnings in a safe place of deposit and profiting by whatever gains may accrue from interest obtained thereon. There is no safer place of deposit than in a Government bank such as the Savings Bank Department is, and nowhere are the terms or facilities so good for the receipt of deposits in small sums.

This opportunity should also be of great advantage to domestic servants, working girls and others who are employed during most of the days of the week but have Saturday nights free.

### COMMISSION ON CHINESE AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

On September the 21st, the Dominion government appointed a commission for the purpose of investigating the statements and representations made by the legislature and people of British Columbia on the subject of Japanese and Chinese immigration. Mr. R. C. Clute, Q.C., Toronto, Ont., Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, B.C., and Mr. Daniel J. Munn, of New Westminster, B.C., have been appointed the members of the commission, and Mr. F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, B.C., its secretary.

Pursuant to the provisions of chap. 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: 'An Act respecting inquiries concerning public matters,' the commissioners have been given the power of summoning witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath and solemn affirmation, and to produce such documents and papers as they may deem requisite. The commissioners are to report to the Secretary of State the result of their

investigations together with the evidence taken before them and any opinions they may see fit to express thereon.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament an Act was passed intituled:—

'An Act respecting and restricting Chinese immigration,' which Act is to go into effect on the 1st January, 1901. According to one of its provisions a tax of \$100 is to be paid by every person of Chinese origin on his entry into Canada, except in the case of those persons who are specially exempted under the Act.

The Premier, at the time the Act was under discussion in the House, stated that the government regarded the question of Chinese immigration of such importance that a special commission would be appointed to make full investigations and report in reference to it, and the present commission have been appointed to carry out the intention of the government as at that time expressed.

### The Subjects of Investigation.

At a recent session of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Act of the Dominion government relating to Chinese immigration, was ineffective and inadequate to prevent Chinese immigration into Canada, and expressing the opinion that the only effective mode of dealing with the question of restricting Mongolian immigration into Canada would be by increasing the amount of per capita tax to the sum of \$500, or by passing an Act based on the lines of the 'Natal Act' entitled:—'The Immigration Restriction Act of 1897.'

In the month of May, in the present year, two numerous signed petitions were presented from the residents of British Columbia to His Excellency the Governor General in Council. These petitions represented that between the 1st of January and the 1st April of the present year, 4,669 Japanese had landed at Victoria and Vancouver, and that during the same period, 1,325 Chinese had landed in Victoria, making

nearly 6,000 within the short space of four months. It was alleged that this has resulted in the province being flooded with an undesirable class of people, non-assimilative and most detrimental to the wage earning classes of the province, and that the extensive immigration of Orientals was also a menace to the health of the community. It was also alleged that there was a probability of great disturbance to the economic conditions existing in the province and of grave injury being caused to the working classes by the large influx of labourers from Japan and China. The standard of life of the people in those countries differing so widely from the standard prevailing in the province of British Columbia, they were enabled to work for a much less wage. It was also urged that in the interests of the Empire the Pacific province of the Dominion should be occupied by a large and thoroughly British population rather than by one in which the number of aliens would form a large proportion.

It will be the duty of the commission to investigate these statements and representations.

### Japanese Relations.

It is important to notice that Japanese as well as the Chinese immigration is to

be considered by the commission. Its task in considering the former, will be of special importance because of the friendly relations which have long existed between the governments of Great Britain and Japan, and because of the Imperial interests involved in any conclusion that may be reached.

General Acts have been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia declaring that Chinese or Japanese persons shall not be allowed to find employment on work the construction of which has been made possible of accomplishment by certain privileges of franchise granted by the legislature. These Acts have been disallowed by reason of the discrimination including the Japanese. The Japanese government, owing to remonstrances which have been made, undertook, a few months ago, to limit the number of immigrants from their country to Canada. The disallowance of the provincial Acts and the action of the Japanese government in limiting the number of immigrants are both matters which give additional importance to the question of immigration from Japan.

The commission will enter upon its duties at once.

## THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE sixteenth annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the city of Ottawa from the 18th to the 22nd of September inclusive. At no previous session have the proceedings extended over so long a time, or the number of delegates in attendance been so large. The meeting being held in the capital of the Dominion doubtless, helps to account for the fact that the representatives of labour and the representatives of the nation were brought more closely into contact with each other than on any previous occasion. There were features in this connection which make the sixteenth session an historic one. At former meet-

ings the delegates have been welcomed by the civic authorities of the cities where the Congress was being held, but at no previous session have the Premier of the Dominion and so many members of parliament been present to extend addresses of welcome and to express their views on matters of concern to labour. Moreover, this was the first time that any labour body in Canada has been addressed by a minister of the Crown, the head of a department of the government created especially in the interests of labour itself.

The *Labour Gazette* made its first public appearance on the opening day of the con-

gress, and the presentation of the initial number by the Minister of Labour to the President of the Trades and Labour Congress was perhaps the most appropriate introduction which this new government publication could have had to the workingmen of the Dominion.

### Addresses of Welcome.

The Congress opened its first session in St. John's Hall on the morning of September 18. Mr. A. J. Kelly, President of the Allied Trades and Labour Association, on behalf of the labour organizations of Ottawa, extended a welcome to the delegates assembled, and on the conclusion of his remarks Mayor Payment extended a welcome on behalf of the city. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, and the Hon. William Mulock, Minister of Labour, spoke words of welcome on behalf of the government. Mr. N. A. Belcourt, M.P., and Alderman Desjardins were the other speakers present.

The addresses of welcome were replied to by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., President of the Congress. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Smith spoke of the advantage to be derived on both sides from the bringing of the leaders of public opinion into direct contact with the leaders of labour. He thought that a permanent and intelligent basis had already been laid for the labour movement in Canada, that the movement was founded on fairness and justice, and that its demands were such as to merit consideration by the public men of the Dominion.

The Minister of Labour drew the attention of the Congress to the policy of the government in regard to labour. He reviewed some of the measures which the government had introduced and invited from the Congress criticism of these, as well as suggestions in regard to such matters as to the Congress might seem deserving of attention in the best interests of the country and of labour; an invitation which the Congress, at its subsequent meetings, availed itself fully of.

### The Delegates Present.

The first business of the Congress was to appoint the committee on credentials and on the adoption of the report of this committee the following representatives were given seats in the Congress:

Federal Trades Council of Montreal—F. Roberge, J. A. Rodier, Jos. Rivet.

Quebec Trades and Labour Council—Arthur Marois, John C. Scott.

Toronto Trades and Labour Council—Chas. March, D. A. Carey, J. H. Huddleston.

Hamilton Trades and Labour Council—John A. Flett, Henry Obermeyer.

Ottawa Trades and Labour Council—P. M. Draper, A. J. Kelly, W. Alex. Vickery.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council—John T. Mortimer.

Central Trades and Labour Council of Montreal—J. S. Fitzpatrick, L. Pine, Delphis Vardon.

London Trades and Labour Council—Jos. T. Marks.

Brantford Trades and Labour Council—James Reid.

Toronto Printing Trades Council—Wm. Henderson.

Fraternal delegate, American Federation of Labour—W. D. Mahon.

District Assembly No. 8 of Montreal—V. Dubreuil, N. Gareau, J. Labelle.

International Federal Union, Moncton, N.B.—David McManus.

Federal Union of Charlottetown, P.E.I.—M. F. Riggs.

Nanaimo (B.C.) Miners' Union—Ralph Smith, M.P.P.

Montreal Cigarmakers' Union—A. Gariépy, W. Ménard, W. Viau.

International Association of Machinists, Vancouver, Will. MacLean.

International Association of Machinists, No. 11, Montreal—Geo. C. Black.

International Association of Machinists, No. 224, Montreal—W. T. Bailey.



Iron Moulders' Union, No. 197, Brockville—Herbert Burnham.

Iron Moulders' Union, No. 197, Ottawa—V. H. Annable.

Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, Ottawa,—F. W. Proderick.

Builders Labourers' Union, Ottawa—H. Burke.

Painters and Decorators' Union, Ottawa—Samuel Kelly.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto—John H. Kennedy.

Bakers' Union, Toronto—Herbert Curtis.

Stone Cutters, Montreal—A. Latreille.

Winnipeg Typographical Union—John Appleton.

Coopers' Union, Montreal—E. Howard.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Toronto—Robert Glockling.

Pressmen's Union, Ottawa—Alf. Lardin.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 113, of Toronto—J. H. Pickles.

Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102—J. C. Reynolds, Geo. Beauregard, J. H. Murphy.

Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, of Montreal, G. C. Paquin, U. Lafontaine.

Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91—Wm. Powell.

Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176—J. F. O'Callaghan.

London Typographical Union, No. 133—Frank Plant.

Papineau Association, Knights of Labour, Quebec—F. X. Trépanier.

Plessis Assembly, Knights of Labour, Montreal—F. Broggee.

Assembly No. 2505 Knights of Labour, Toronto—D. J. O'Donoghue.

Mechanics' Assembly, Knights of Labour, Quebec—Patrick J. Jobin.

Carpenters' Association of Montreal—N. Trudel.

Black Diamond Assembly, Knights of Labour, Montreal—Henry McCamley.

Gregory Station Assembly, Knights of Labour, Montreal—J. B. Pasenault.

Granite Cutters' Assembly, Montreal—M. N. Lahaie.

Wall Paper Machine Printers and Colour Mixers, Montreal—T. Radwell.

Ottawa Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 7—A. R. Macdonald and H. McCullough.

On the adoption of a supplementary report of the Credential Committee the following Montreal organizations were also allowed representation in the Congress:

The United Garment Workers.

The Metal Polishers, Fitters and Brass Workers.

The Painters and Decorators.

The Knights of Labour Local Assemblies Nos. 2436 and 2311.

The Committee on Resolutions and Standing Orders was composed of the following:

J. C. Scott, Quebec, Que.

F. J. O'Callaghan, Montreal, Que.

J. T. Mortimer, Winnipeg, Man.

M. F. Riggs, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

### **The President's Address.**

The members being seated and the Committee of Resolutions and Standing Orders having been appointed, the President, Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., delivered his address.

Mr. Smith said:—

FELLOW WORKERS,—It gives me much pleasure to again meet the representatives of the several labour organizations of this broad Dominion at this, the Sixteenth Annual Session of our Congress.

In giving a short review of the work done during the past year, I must say that we are again taught the necessity for determined and persistent effort, as the work of the amelioration of the masses is not brought about by any other method than the continuous but slow evolution that always characterizes the principle of every true and permanent reform, and it is important that this fact should be known to us, lest we become discouraged by a mistaken no-

tion that because the remedy is not immediate our work is not successful.

I am more than ever convinced that this body is exercising an influence for good which is permanent and far-reaching, and in my opinion this result is accomplished entirely by the amount of intelligence and fairness with which we make our demands; we ought to remember that the eyes of the world are upon us, some expecting, yea, hoping, that we will adopt methods that will not receive the sanction of the intelligent public and thus deter the progress of our work.

The economist and the statesman, especially are watching us, they are passing judgment on our methods, and I desire to remind you that they will judge the great movement of Trades Unionism, not by its results in improving the position of any particular section of workmen at any particular time, but by its effects on the permanent efficiency of the nation.

If any of the methods of our Trades Unionism result in the choice of less efficient factors of production than would otherwise have been used; if they compel the adoption of a lower type of organization than would have prevailed without them; and especially if they tend to lessen the capacity or degrade the character of either manual or brain workers, that part of Trades Unionism, however advantageous it may seem to particular sections of workmen, will stand condemned.

But if it promotes the selection of the most efficient factors of production, whether capital, brain or labour; and brings these factors into a better organization, thereby increasing the activities and improving the character of all, it must then be approved of by these critics; this is what we claim for it and are trying constantly to demonstrate in every effort of the great movement.

This Congress is the National Union of Canada, and if it did nothing more than bring together once a year the representatives of labour from every part of the Dominion it would be worth the cost. But it has done and is doing more than this, as I will shortly point out. Just here, however, allow me to say that if any method can be adopted to extend the influence and usefulness of the National Union it would be wise to do so. This, in my opinion, should be a matter for discussion, so that we might arrive at some general agreement as to the importance of extending the work of the Congress. I consider, however, that we are making steady growth, and the fruits of

our work are to be seen more and more by the introduction of a few very important principles already operated by the Dominion government. Hon. Mr. Mulock's resolution determining that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses arising out of subletting of the same, and to secure the payment of standard wages of the district where the work is carried on, is very satisfactory, and, for the carrying out of this resolution, the government have shown their good faith by appointing our respected friend D. J. O'Donoghue the commissioner to see to the enforcement of this matter. We are aware also that the government has passed a Conciliation and Arbitration Act, a step at least in the direction of labour reform, and associated with this bill is provision for the registration of conciliation and arbitration boards, and the monthly publication of a *Labour Gazette*, which will contain matters of supreme importance to the labour movement; and, whilst it does not go the distance that many would desire, it is our duty as honest men to appreciate the step taken, as it undoubtedly is the initiation of a principle, that experience and new conditions will amend in a very short time.

Again we have the fact that the government gave its hearty approval to the Union Label Bill—in fact, twice the House of Commons has supported this measure, and twice an irresponsible body has rejected the same. The government has shown its disposition again with regard to the Alien Labour Bill. The form of this legislation is not by any means what we desire, yet the government has shown a desire to assist us in British Columbia by sending out a commissioner to investigate our grievances with regard to the application of this measure. One thing more which gives great satisfaction is the recognition of our own men in the carrying out of these matters in the interests of labour. For immigration work, we had the appointment of Mr. Alf. Jury; for enforcing the fair wage resolution we had the appointment of our old friend, D. J. O'Donoghue; and for the settlement of labour disputes in British Columbia we had the appointment of Mr. Bremner, a gentleman whose character and moderation is a complete guarantee that labour will not be disgraced by foolhardy actions but assisted immensely by his reasonable firmness in dealing with disputed matters.

The old-time question and grievance has received some recognition at the hands of

the government. I mean the Chinese immigration question. As you are aware, they have increased the tax on these people from fifty to one hundred dollars. I do not think this will accomplish much good, but will serve only to increase the bonds of these Chinese whose admission fee is paid by the Chinese Companies, and as this has to be returned out of their wages it only results in enslaving them for a longer period. I understand, however, that the government intends to form a commission to inquire into this question thoroughly this fall, which will result in an official presentment of the facts of this matter, which may be, and certainly ought to be remedied after the real facts and conditions are presented to the government. It is our duty, however, to keep pegging away until the remedy is applied. This is what we must do with all our grievances, yet I think the members of this Congress will agree with me that if the future sessions of the Dominion parliament continue the good work, as they have done these last two sessions, we will be very much nearer the goal we are striving for.

The matter of independent labour representation will have to be finally settled at this session of the Congress, I do not propose in this address to say much about it as I am certain the delegates will be quite prepared to discuss and decide upon the question. The election of Mr. Puttee for the city of Winnipeg, as a labour representative, was a delightful achievement, and has already resulted in good to the labour cause.

I am sorry to remind you again of the existence of a few serious labour strikes during this year, and again we are especially reminded of one difficulty which has lasted for a period of 18 months, I refer to the London Tramway strike, and so far as I have been able to follow the affair it has done credit to the members of the union as they have certainly had the moral support of the people in their struggle.

Recently we have had a strike on the western section of the C. P. R. which, I was glad to notice, had the entire support of the public who were acquainted with the facts and which, I am happy to say, has terminated favourably to the men's demands.

We have also had a very serious strike on the Fraser River in connection with the fishing industry and although the original demands of the union fishermen were not conceded, yet, through the interposition of the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Bremner, a reasonably good settlement was arrived at.

In connection with this particular industry I expect the British Columbia delegates will lay before you important resolutions to present to the Dominion authorities affecting existing evils.

I hope the deliberations of this Congress will be carefully thought out and presented with good feeling towards each other.

In conclusion I desire to thank the members of the Congress for electing me to the honourable position of President for two years, and, although I have not been in a position to assist your executive officers to the extent that I would have liked, I have nevertheless endeavoured to bring my influence to bear upon certain of the authorities with beneficial results.

After the president's address the secretary presented the report of the General Executive Committee and of the Committees of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

### The Executive Committee's Report.

The report of the Executive Committee was as follows:—

*To the Delegates of the 16th Annual Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Executive Committee beg to submit the following report:

Immediately after the adjournment of last session all resolutions bearing on federal affairs were forwarded to the ministers of the various departments having control over same.

On March 19 a deputation from the Executive Committee, accompanied by A. W. Puttee, M.P., for Winnipeg, and Mr. E. P. Bremner, representative of the Western Federation of Miners, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and laid before him the various questions of interest to the wage-earner. The deputation was cordially received and attentively listened to.

During the past session several bills and resolutions in the interest of the wage-earner were introduced and passed, the principal one being the following resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Mulock, and amended by Mr. Clarke, M.P. for West Toronto, and Mr. Campbell, M.P. for Kent:

That it be resolved, 'That all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may



arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto. It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all work aided by grant of Dominion public funds.'

And on the amendment of Mr. Clarke thereto, to add the following words to the main motion: 'and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties hereafter performing services for the government.'

And on the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Campbell, That all the words after the word 'That' in the amendment be struck out, and the following words be added to the main motion: 'it is not expedient to mix with this proposal the salaries of those employed in the public departments of the government.'

This resolution was adopted on July 17, but before its passage the principle was put in operation by the appointment of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, one of the long standing delegates to the Congress, to carry out the provisions of the resolution. It is conceded on all sides that no better selection could be made for the position than that of Mr. O'Donoghue.

'An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical industrial information,' also introduced by Hon. Mr. Mulock, passed the House and Senate, and is now in operation, the *Labour Gazette* authorized under the Act appearing on or about the 15th of September.

'An Act respecting and restricting Chinese immigration,' introduced by the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, became law. This bill provides for the increase of the present tax of \$50 per head on Chinese to \$100, the same to be in force on and after January 1, 1901. The Right Hon. Premier also stated on the floor of the House that the government would appoint a commission to investigate the whole question of Chinese immigration and its evils.

Early in the session the bill to amend the Trades Marks and Designs Acts was again introduced, this time by Mr. A.

Campbell, M.P. for Kent, but owing to the length of debates on several questions the bill did not get past its first reading. However, it would not have passed the Senate. During the visit of your committee to the capital an interview was had with Mr. J. B. Jackson, registrar of the Trades Marks Branch. Mr. Jackson stated in effect that he would oppose the passage of the bill as it now reads and that he believed the Senate would never pass it, on the ground that you cannot make an illegal act or bill legal by Act of Parliament. He also stated that all labels now in use were amply protected under the Criminal Code, and that any individual or body can secure conviction under the law for an infringement of any label. Be that as it may, it would be well for this Congress to take some steps with a view to have drawn up in the near future a bill that will be agreeable to the law makers of the country and at the same time protect our labels.

Your committee beg to congratulate the citizens of Winnipeg on the choice of their member of parliament. Mr. Puttee was one of the most active and energetic members from the time of his entering the House until the end of the session, and he succeeded in no uncertain way in being heard on every question affecting the people of the country as a whole and the wage-earner in particular.

It is evident that the Alien Labour Law is not a dead letter. Early in June a party of Italians were deported from the vicinity of Welland, and lately Mr. E. P. Bremner has been appointed to enforce the Act so far as British Columbia is affected, and Mr. Ed. Williams, of Hamilton, an ex-delegate to this Congress, has been appointed a special officer under the Act.

Your committee beg to submit the following resolution, adopted by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, on January 19 last: 'Be it resolved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, asking it to give a hearty invitation to the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to attend the annual convention of the Trades Congress of Canada.'

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) RALPH SMITH,  
President.

GEO. W. DOWER,  
Secretary.

## Executive Committee for Ontario.

The Executive Committee for Ontario presented the following:—

*To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:*

GENTLEMEN,—The report of the Executive Committee for Ontario must necessarily be brief, there not being very much to bring to the special notice of the Congress.

The matter of compulsory arbitration and conciliation that was under discussion at the session in Montreal last year was brought before the Ontario legislature in the shape of a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Latchford, but was withdrawn, and the committee understood that it is to be re-introduced next session in a more definite shape and with clauses compelling arbitration or giving power to the conciliator to step in and endeavour to settle a dispute before a strike takes place.

During the last session of the legislature a Labour Bureau was established under the control of the Hon. Mr. Latchford, and we are pleased to note that in the appointment of the secretary of the Bureau, the minister went to the ranks of labour to secure a man instead of a worn-out politician who would know nothing about the work he would have to perform. Mr. Robert Glockling, a bookbinder, and a prominent man in the labour movement for many years, and who is known all over Canada, was appointed secretary, and labour men in Canada can rest assured that the work of the Bureau will be faithfully done and the interest of the wage-earners of Canada will be looked after by Mr. Glockling.

The committee are pleased to note that the question is also receiving attention from the Dominion government, a Bureau having been established in Ottawa and a Labour Gazette is also to be published. Mr. Frank Plant, of London, a member of this year's executive having been appointed to a position in the Labour Bureau.

There was also passed an Act entitled, An Act to amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act, providing that a register shall be kept of the names and addresses of all persons to whom is given clothing to make and that every article shall bear a label with the number or name of the person so making it, to prevent the making of such articles in tenement houses or sweat shops.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) T. H. FITZPATRICK,  
Vice-President for Ontario.

## Executive Committee for Quebec.

The Executive Committee for Quebec reported as follows:—

*To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:*

Your Executive Committee for the province of Quebec beg leave to submit the following report of their labours and successes:

The committee drew up the resolution adopted by the Congress relating to provincial legislation, and are indebted to the Quebec Trades and Labour Council for having the same printed at its own expense (with union label attached), as well as for supplying a numerous contingent of its ablest members to present the same and support them in an interview with the provincial government, an interview that was particularly interesting, and where your Executive Committee met the Hon. Premier, Mr. Marchand, the Hon. Minister of Crown Lands, Mr. Parent, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Dechêne, and the Hon. Minister of Public Works, Mr. Duffy. The views and requests of the labour element in the province was ably put before the government and well supported by the officers of the Quebec Trades Council present at the interview.

We regret to say that although the Montreal members of the committee were notified neither attended, possibly the distance, expense and occupation of these members account for their absence.

Annexed to this report you will find a copy of amendments to the Industrial Establishment Act that we have been successful in having adopted.

We would not think this report complete if we did not refer to the fact that the Vice-President of the province of Quebec, elected to this position whilst under a very grave accusation, justified the confidence and esteem in which he is justly held by his colleagues, he having been honourably acquitted. We also desire to state that the Secretary of our Provincial Executive Committee has been named by the provincial government for the position of Inspector of Industrial Establishments. We are proud of this fact, but still prouder of the fact that with the amendments to the Factory Act, and the nomination of P. J. Jobin as Factory Inspector to enforce its provisions, that we have scored another victory for organized labour.

Your Quebec Provincial Committee also desire to signalize their keen appreciation of and pecuniary benefit in the new form

of contract for public work introduced by the Hon. W. Mulock, Postmaster General. Resolutions that bring forth tangible benefits in the shape of increases in the rates of pay from of 25c. to 50c per day are always acceptable and we, as the representatives of those enjoying these benefits, express both our gratitude and theirs for this much appreciated success.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd) JOHN C. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

P. J. JOBIN, *Secretary.*

Quebec, August 15, 1900.

### (ASSEMBLY BILL No. 12)

An Act to amend the Law respecting Industrial Establishments.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Article 3022 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the Act 57 Victoria, chapter 30, section 1, is amended by adding after the word 'safety,' in the third line, the words 'health and morality.'

2. Article 3022 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by adding thereto the following clause:

'The sanitary physicians shall also make reports of a similar nature and in the same manner to the Board of Health of the province of Quebec.'

3. Article 3049, of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by adding thereto the following clause:

'Such prosecutions may also be instituted by any other person, but in such case the prosecutor must previously deposit, with the person who issues the summons, the sum of twenty dollars as security for the payment of the costs of any such prosecution.'

4. Article 3053 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the said Act, is amended by striking out all the words after 'observed' in the third line of the last clause, and by adding thereto the following clause:

'Nor shall anything therein affect the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Health of the province of Quebec on the same subject.'

5. This Act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

### Manitoba Executive Report.

The following was the report of the Manitoba Executive:—

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*

GENTLEMEN,—The Manitoba branch of your executive have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following report:

This year your executive approaches Congress with a certain amount of pardonable jubilation. A great many events have happened which are gratifying to organized labour throughout the Dominion, but the election of A. W. Puttee, editor of the *Winnipeg Voice*, the pioneer labour paper of Canada, as a direct labour representative from a western constituency, is one of the most conspicuous events in the annals of the labour movement in Canada. Mr. Puttee took his seat in the House of Commons on February 13, 1900, and for five months his indefatigable efforts were directed toward the promotion of legislation on the lines laid down in the well-defined platforms of this Congress. Notable among the results from Mr. Puttee's presence in parliament we might briefly note the following:

Most essential to organized labour is the 'current wage' resolution which was adopted and is now in operation. It is similar in purport to the resolution introduced and carried through the British Parliament eight years ago, and guarantees to the workmen the rates of wages current in the various districts in which government works are undertaken. It must be properly understood that this regulation does not establish a wage rate, but it does maintain the standard set by custom in any locality, and is therefore a valuable incentive to trades unions to prosecute vigorously their purpose and principles. If the wages are below the living rate on any public work to-day in the face of the resolution in question, it is simply because the workers have not the common intelligence to organize unions or societies for their own mutual protection.

Another item of moment which was assiduously attended to was the amendments to the Criminal Code. The Senate refused to accept an amendment to the anti-combine clause exempting trades unions from its operation, notwithstanding that the Justice Department had given the opinion that the anti-combine clause, being passed sub-



sequent to the Trades Union Act, practically revised that Act and left any trades organization of the country at the mercy of anybody who chose to invoke the aid of the Criminal Code. At the instance of our member, the following exempting subsection was introduced and adopted by the Commons, three times rejected by the Senate, and was only finally concurred in by that body when it became apparent that their own bill would fail to get the sanction of the Commons and be killed by non-concurrence. Subsection 2 of the anti-combine clause now reads: 'Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.' The debates on this amendment in the Senate will demonstrate how utterly out of touch and sympathy with labour, organized or unorganized, our Canadian Senate is.

The passage of the Conciliation bill is important because it provides the necessary authority for the establishment of a labour bureau and the publication of a labour gazette, two matters that have long been neglected, and from which it is reasonable to expect great advantage may flow if the organizations affiliated with this Congress will use and assist in the development of these two features. The Conciliation bill as such cannot, of course, be acceptable to our Congress, it being a purely voluntary measure and in no way meeting the demand made by the thirteenth plank of the platform, viz., compulsory arbitration of labour disputes. While in the House Mr. Puttee strenuously endeavoured to enlarge the scope of the bill and to insert the only provision which in an enactment of this nature would make it effective. He drew the attention of the government to the signal failure which had attended similar enactments in other countries, and advocated compulsory arbitration which is so successfully exemplified in the New Zealand law. The government, however, refused to accept this feature, and as a consequence the Act will in all likelihood be another dead letter on the statute books. The Conciliation Act provides for the registration of boards of conciliation constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration. It would doubtless be a good thing to get these boards organized wherever possible and steps should be taken by the various organizations to invite the employers to

join them in erecting conciliation boards to be registered under the new Act.

The serious question of Chinese and Japanese immigration which has confronted this congress for many years, was taken up in the House during the past session. Previous administrations had trifled with this question, but from the present government the people of western Canada had received positive assurances that when the government did consider this matter it would be dealt with in a manner that would afford complete relief to the white population of the country. It is true that the head tax was raised from \$50 to \$100, but, had it been the intention of the government to redeem its promises, the tax should have been placed at such an amount as would have realized the expectations of those anxious for the exclusion of such undesirable immigrants.

Even in the short time of one session the immense benefit of experienced labour representation in the Dominion parliament was made wonderfully apparent. Whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of labour men as to the wisdom of the course of which we notified the congress last year, they have been entirely removed by the success which has attended the presence in parliament of one direct representative of organized labour. We may be allowed to express the hope that the good work inaugurated in Winnipeg may inspire labour men in other sections of our great Dominion towards just as successful effort.

Your executive has been active in the matter of pressing for provincial legislation. The advent of a new administration gave a fresh opportunity to present two questions before the local government, which for several years we have been striving unsuccessfully to obtain. These were the establishment of a free labour bureau and a Factories and Workshops Act. The occurrence of an unfortunate accident in one of our steam laundries made the necessity for some regulation in the matter imperative, and the government willingly acquiesced in the request for a workable Factories Act, which was introduced and became law during the session just closed. The general provisions of this Act provide for the proper sanitary regulations, adequate protection from machinery, no children under 16 are to be employed, no women or young girls under 18 are permitted to work longer than 8 hours per day or 48 hours in any one

week; employees can give information to the inspectors without fear of detection. The penalties of the Act vary from \$30 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

Little success was attained in regard to the free labour bureau, but the ministry still hold the question under consideration. As the necessity for legislation of this character is admitted by the government there is every hope for the establishment of a proper government regulated labour in the near future.

Organization has had a somewhat indifferent success this year. Several new unions have, however, been added to the roll, notably the Allied Mechanics and Blacksmiths. There has been an unusual number of strikes, including the Leather Workers, Plumbers, Painters, Tailors, Bakers, and the largest of all the C.P.R. employees, comprising the Machinists, Allied Mechanics, Blacksmiths and Boilermakers. The latter has just recently been settled by a submission of the case to a voluntary arbitration after the men had fought the company for four weeks.

In conclusion, your Executive has every reason to feel that the year's efforts have not been without valuable results to the movement generally, and more especially are pleased to note the solidification of the labour forces in Winnipeg, and trust that Congress will give its approval of the work done, and encouragement to your incoming executive to reach out for greater achievements in the next twelve months.

Signed on behalf of the Manitoba Executive,

JOHN T. MORTIMER,  
Vice-President.

A. W. JOHNS.

A. W. PUTTEE.

### Report of Committee on Reports.

The various reports having been presented, the Committee on the President's address and the Executive Committee reports, submitted the following:—

*To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:*

Gentlemen,

Your Committee to whom was referred the President's address and the Executive Committee's report beg to report as follows:

The President's address is worthy of our hearty commendation for its ability and completeness, and we submit that it should be received and endorsed by the Congress.

The Executive Committee's reports for the past year show a decided improvement and distinct advancement in the labour movement, chiefly in connection with the governments of the various provinces and that of the Dominion.

We have pleasure in recommending to Congress for its fullest approval the reports of the Dominion and Provincial Executives. We would especially call attention to the progress made in Manitoba. We regret the absence of reports from British Columbia and New Brunswick.

With reference to the vote taken on independent political action, the Committee does not feel justified in making any report in view of the fact that the vote polled does not indicate to a sufficient extent the actual position of the organized bodies of the Dominion.

Your Committee recommends that in future all Executive reports be signed by the members of the several committees.

(Signed) D. A. CAREY, Chairman,  
W. BARLEY, Secretary,  
T. A. WOOD,  
Victor DUBREUIL,  
J. H. PICKLES.

During the discussion on the report Delegates Mortimer and Flett submitted an amendment to paragraph 6 as follows:—

‘That in the opinion of this Congress the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify the Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further progress of such action.’

This amendment, after a lengthy discussion, was carried on a vote of 38 to 22.

The report as amended was finally carried with the exception of the clause in the Executive's report bearing on registration of Trade Union labels, which was referred back.

### The Secretary-Treasurer's Statement.

The financial statement of the Secretary Treasurer for the past year showed that the total receipts amounted to \$912.21, and the total expenditure to \$618.79, leaving a balance on hand of \$293.42.

The report also stated that during the year thirteen charters had been issued by the Trades and Labour Congress to Federal Unions in Canada, and one to the Nelson, B. C., Trades and Labour Council, this was an increase of six over the number granted during the previous year. Attention was drawn to the fact that there had been a considerable increase in the amount of work transacted by the secretary during the past year.

### Parliamentary Representation.

During the course of its debates, the Congress directed considerable attention to the matter of labour representation in Parliament. The election of Mr. A. W. Puttee as labour representative for Winnipeg in the Dominion Parliament was commented upon in some of the reports and in many of the speeches, and a resolution was carried extending the congratulations of the Congress to Mr. Puttee on his selection as a candidate for re-election.

It was the opinion of the Congress that every effort should be made to extend labour representation and a resolution proposing that efforts be made to secure Mr. Ralph Smith, President of the Congress, as a candidate for the House of Commons at the coming election was unanimously carried. The resolution, as moved by delegate Appleton of Winnipeg, was as follows:—

‘Resolved that in view of the important nature of the changes made with regard to the recognition of labour interests by Parliament, it is the opinion of this Congress that an effort should be made to secure the election of Mr. Ralph Smith, President of this Congress, to a seat in the Dominion House of Commons, as an independent labour candidate, in which capacity his services would be of incalculable benefit to the Dominion of Canada, and that whilst making this resolution we fully realize the loss his removal from his provincial sphere would be, yet we think that his abilities should be exercised in the larger field of Dominion politics;

‘And further be it resolved that this Congress petition the Miners’ Union of Nanaimo, B.C., urging them to take the

initiative in securing a seat for Mr. Ralph Smith, as well as inducing him to accept the nomination for such; and further be it resolved that in the opinion of this Congress, at this period in the advance of the labour movement, such action is in its best interests.’

As stated above, the Congress on a vote of 38 to 22 decided in favour of independent political action, and a resolution was adopted that only candidates who have been members of some organized labour body for twelve months be supported as labour candidates.

A resolution was also carried authorizing the President of the Congress, when deemed necessary, to issue a circular asking and urging unions to contribute to the expenses of the election of the labour representative to parliament.

### The Canadian Socialist League. *1900 TLC convention*

An interesting matter discussed at one of the meetings was that of admitting representatives of the Canadian Socialist League to seats in the Congress. The question arose when the credential of one of the members of the League from Toronto was presented, and the President ruled that there being no provision in the constitution for this society's representation, the constitution would have to be amended in order to admit a representative of the Socialist League. Notice of motion to allow the Canadian Socialist League to be represented was given by Delegate Mortimer of Winnipeg, and much time was spent at a subsequent session in the consideration of the matter. The motion was defeated by a vote of 48 to 11.

### International Relations.

Mr. David A. Carey, of Toronto, presented an interesting report on the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Federation of Labour, which was held at Detroit, in December of last year, and which meeting Mr. Carey attended as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.



The report gave a detailed account of the proceedings of the convention, reviewing the reports of the president, secretary, treasurer, and the most important resolutions carried.

An interesting part of Mr. Carey's report were the references he made to a closer alliance with the Trade Unions of Great Britain. He stated that representatives of English Trade Unions had been present at the meeting of the American Federation, and that he gathered from the conversations he had had with them that the English workmen were almost completely uninformed of the working of the Canadian Unions, and of the progress which the latter had made in improving the condition of the workers of this country. It was felt, he said, by the English representatives, as well as by representatives of the American Unions in the Federation, that closer affiliation should exist between the Unions of England, the United States and Canada; that such an affiliation would be helpful in bringing about the reforms desired by all, and would be a real factor in the promotion and preservation of harmonious action between the workers of the three countries.

Mr. Carey recommended that for the future the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada place itself in communication with the Executive of the British Trades Congress by an exchange of proceedings of deliberations with a view of hastening the time when the fraternal representatives of Canada and those of the United States will work in harmony with their comrades in Great Britain.

In concluding his report, Mr. Carey assured the delegates that the Canadian Unions had no more loyal friends than were to be found among the ranks of organized labour in the United States.

Mr. Carey's report also mentioned the fact that the Council of the American Federation had made a grant of \$200 to

the Canadian Congress for the furtherance of legislative work.

Mr. W. D. Mahon, fraternal delegate to the Congress from the American Federation of Labour, replied to Mr. Carey's report. In an earnest address Mr. Mahon assured the Congress of every co-operation on the part of the body which he represented, in endeavours to further the interests of labour on this side.

President Ralph Smith also spoke on the very harmonious relations which existed at the present time between the two great labour bodies of Canada and the United States.

Secretary-Treasurer Dower reported that a statement from the American Federation of Labour showed that the number of members of Canadian Unions in affiliation with that body was 10,457.

### A Law Defence Fund.

Some attention was devoted to the matter of engaging the services of a permanent solicitor for the organizations in affiliation with the Congress.

This matter came up upon petitions from Unions in Guelph, St. Catharines and Brantford, and was referred to a committee consisting of Delegates Glockling, Mortimer and McManus. This committee at a later stage reported that they thought the time was not as yet ripe for such a step. They recommended, however, that local Trades and Labour Councils open a law defence fund, which report was adopted.

### Technical and Manual Training.

Technical and manual training in the schools was discussed at some length by the members of the Congress. The subject was introduced by a report by Delegate O'Donoghue, condemning the proposed introduction of manual training in the public schools, but affirming the principle of technical training schools for mechanics. The report was unanimously adopted.

### Government Action and Legislation.

A number of important resolutions were passed in reference to government action in matters of concern to labour.

The Executive were instructed to direct their energies to furthering the passage through the Senate of the Act with reference to the Union label, presented by the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, and already passed twice by the House of Commons.

They were also instructed to ask the government to amend the Label Act so as to make difficulties between employer and employee a matter of public interest.

In reference to litigation which has arisen in regard to past strikes, the following resolution was passed:—

‘Whereas sections of the Criminal Code bearing on conspiracies have been interpreted to prohibit moral suasion to induce a fellow-workingman to refrain from taking a man’s place when on strike, therefore be it resolved that the matter be laid before the Attorney General, and the facts of the Brantford and Hamilton cases, with a request for a clear definition of these sections.’

A motion was made recommending the adoption of steps to interest the Federal government in the prevention of the fraudulent practices being carried on by the Japanese along the Fraser River to obtain naturalization papers without having fulfilled the conditions.

The Executive were instructed to wait on the Minister of Labour and Minister of Public Works to protest against the employment of blacksmiths, ploughmen, &c., as painters in the government shops.

It was resolved that the government apply the law on trusts to the America Tobacco Company; and that the Congress request of the Government the abolition of the tax on newspapers.

A resolution that the government and large corporations pay wages weekly rather than monthly was approved.

The communication from Local Union No. 124 of the Hamilton Cutters and Trimmers United Garment Workers of America, that Congress use all means which seem just and reasonable to get the Dominion government to have the label of their organization placed upon all government clothing, was referred to the incoming Executive.

With regard to legislation in the provinces, it was resolved that the Factory and Shop Regulations Act be so amended that it be made a criminal offence on the part of corporations and individuals if the women and young girls employed in these shops do not get all legal municipal holidays of the federal, municipal and provincial legislatures.

A resolution was also carried instructing the Executive to seek an amendment to the Factories Act, requiring children employed to produce a certificate as to their age.

### Demands for Increased Inspection.

Several resolutions were passed making demands for increased inspection in factories and mines, as well as in connection with general public work.

It was resolved to ask the Ontario government to amend the Factory Act so that no factory can be operated until a certificate is secured from the inspector that it is equipped in accordance with the provision of the Act, and that an additional inspector be appointed to efficiently carry out the work.

Another resolution was:

‘That whereas a great cause of disease is in sanitary plumbing, application be made to the various governments for legislation requiring the authorities of all municipalities with waterworks and sewage systems to appoint a permanent plumbing inspector.’

The desire for inspectors extended to the introduction of a resolution asking the appointment of an inspector to examine all who are to be employed in using dynamite

as an explosive, to show their knowledge of its qualities.

The appointment of a gold inspector was also asked to see that frauds were not perpetrated.

### Miscellaneous Resolutions

Among other resolutions passed were the following:—

A resolution raising the per capita tax on trades councils and district assemblies, Knights of Labour, by 20 cents per year; the trades unions and local assemblies, Knights of Labour, by 8 cents per year; and unions chartered by the Congress, but not having to pay to international or national head, 25 cents per year, payable quarterly.

A resolution endorsed the principle of co-operation in purchasing the necessaries of life.

A motion affirming the principle of municipal ownership and calling upon workmen everywhere to work for its adoption.

Also, 'That whereas business is centralized into the hands of trusts and combines to a remarkable extent largely as a result of labour-saving machinery, and whereas this problem is of vital importance to the working classes, be it therefore resolved, that this Congress recommends Canadian trades unionists to study the problem of the formation of industries with the end in view to be nationalization of the same.'

A resolution was also passed urging that the Executive take steps to have the next meeting of the American Federation of Labour in Canada.

### Suggestions to Department of Labour.

The following subjects were submitted by the Congress to the Department of Labour, Canada, as matters deserving the special attention of that Department:—

The competition of charitable institutions, especially in Montreal, with regular industries.

The various systems of paying wages, deductions from same, &c., as they exist in different parts of the Dominion.

The nationality of those engaged in ordinary manual labour, especially in the west; duration of their residence in Canada, and nature of work.

The administration of factory legislation of Canada.

The registration of accidents on railways and other callings, the manner of their investigation and legislation; requirements touching same.

The question of locomotive boiler inspectors.

Sweating system in Montreal and other places.

The lease system of the province of Ontario.

The operation of the Copyright Law in relation to employment of compositors.

Technical education and manual training in schools.

### Social and Other Features.

The delegates during their stay in Ottawa visited a large number of the public institutions and some of the beautiful surroundings of the city, but the Congress was rather exceptional in the fact that it gave up many invitations of hospitality in order to complete the programme of business which it had outlined for itself. One or more visits to the new Department of Labour were made, however, by most of the delegates during their stay.

A pleasing incident of the Congress was the presentation of a diamond ring to Mr. Mahon, the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, as an indication of the happy relations existing between the workers of the United States and Canada. In thanking the delegates for this gift, Mr. Mahon very aptly remarked that the brotherhood of labour recognized no frontier lines.

In appreciation of the long and able services of the retiring Secretary, Mr.



George W. Dower, of Toronto, a motion was carried appointing a delegate from each city to collect subscriptions from the various labour organizations for the purpose of presenting Mr. Dower with a suitable testimonial in recognition of his fourteen years of faithful service to the Congress.

On one of the evenings the delegates were entertained at dinner by the Painters and Plate Printers Unions. Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. D. Mahon, of the American Federation of Labour, Messrs. D. A. Carey, R. Glockling, J. H. Kennedy, C. Marsh, J. T. Mortimer, G. Weston Wrigley, and others.

The most important social event in connection with the Congress was the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil, on the evening of Friday, September the 21st. The banquet was given to the visiting delegates by the local unions of the city. It was very largely attended both by the delegates themselves and by other invited guests. Among the latter were the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Hon. William Mulock, Minister of Labour; Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works for Toronto; Mr. William Hutchison, M.P.; Mr. C. Berkley Powell, M.P.P.; Mayor Payment, of Ottawa; Ald. Desjardins, Ald. D'Arcy Scott, and others.

The banquet was a happy conclusion to the labours of the week, and should be memorable because of the evidence it afforded of genuine sympathy with the cause of labour, not only by its own leaders, but also on the part of those who have been chosen to represent public interests in the high places of national and municipal life. Beneath the mere expression of individual views, the speeches of those present revealed a sincere regard for the interests of labour, and a recognition of the importance of its claims. Indeed, this was one of the best and most significant features of the proceedings throughout the entire week. Men holding different positions in public and private life, were brought more closely

into touch with each other, and a very real manifestation was given of the often asserted truth, that a closer knowledge of each other brings about for all a surer basis of mutual understanding and of common regard. Looked at from what it accomplished in this connection, the Sixteenth Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada should be remembered as a step forward in that larger movement which is making for industrial peace throughout all parts of the Dominion.

### Officers for 1900-1901.

The election of officers for the year 1900-1901 resulted as follows:—

President, Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, B.C., re-elected.

Vice-President, John A. Flett, Hamilton.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Provincial Vice-Presidents and Executives:

New Brunswick—Vice-President, M. McManus, Moncton. Executive: Murray Fleming, Moncton; Thomas Killeen and W. H. Coates, St. John.

Quebec—Vice-President, John Scott, Quebec. Executive: J. S. Fitzpatrick and J. Rodier, Montreal; A. Malouin, Quebec.

Ontario—Vice-President, Charles March, Toronto. Executive: H. Obermeyer and W. Henderson, Toronto; J. C. Reynolds, Ottawa.

Manitoba—Vice-President, John Mortimer, Winnipeg. Executive: A. W. Puttee, M.P., J. Apleton, Thomas Ching, Winnipeg.

British Columbia—Vice-President, Jas. Wilkes, Nelson. Executive: J. B. McLaren, Rossland; G. W. Bartley, Vancouver; Thomas Twigg, Victoria.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour, D. A. Carey, Toronto.

Brantford was chosen as the city in which the Congress would hold its seventeenth annual session in 1901.

## TRADE DISPUTE AT MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS, QUE.

The following account of the difficulties between the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company and its employees, which began during the month of August and continued throughout the month of September, has been supplied by Mr. P. J. Jobin, correspondent of the 'Labour Gazette' for Quebec city and district.

On the 13th of August, 210 employees of the Montmorency Cotton Mills were notified that after the 27th of that month their services would not be required by the company. August the 13th was a Monday, and it is alleged by a number of the employees that on the Tuesday following several of them were summarily dismissed.

A meeting of the Montmorency Assembly of the Knights of Labour, to which many of these employees belonged, was called for Wednesday night, August the 15th, and on that date several more dismissals are alleged to have been made. A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Assembly calling upon all members to quit work in the mill on Thursday, August 16, and on the following morning the mill opened, but owing to lack of hands closed down at noon.

A resolution was also adopted at the meeting on the night of August 15, in which grave charges were brought against the foreman and certain employees of the mills, and the management was called upon to dismiss the persons named. To this the company replied that the Assembly ought to be possessed of positive proof in regard to the charges made, and if they had such they should take legal proceedings. About a week later some of the employees of the factory filed a complaint against the foreman at the police court in Quebec.

During the time the mill remained closed the company's agents succeeded in having a number of families come to Montmorency to work in the mills. About 135 persons were induced to come, most of them being settled formerly in the Lake St. John region, as colonists. The mill reopened on September 3, with these people, but closed down again at noon on the following

day. The services of quite a number of the old hands being secured, enabled a new start to be made, and each succeeding day has seen an augmentation of this number. Some of the men and women, upon their return, have signed a document agreeing not to have any connection with any labour organization and to forego all claims for damages against the company should they be instantly dismissed by reason of having joined any such organization. All of the employees, however, have not signed such a document, and some of them have not been requested to do so.

### The Numbers Affected.

The number of employees in the mill before the difficulty arose, including women and children, was 589. At the end of September, the number of old hands who had returned to work was 250. The number of old hands who left Montmorency village completely at that date was 116, and the number of hands still out and remaining in the village was 180. The 43 unaccounted for in making up the total of 589, are composed of children too young to be regarded as members of any organization, and others who reside in little villages two or three miles from Montmorency, and have secured other temporary or permanent employment elsewhere, and have not reported. The number of new hands who have left their farms elsewhere and come to work in the mills is about 135, as mentioned above. It is quite probable that several of the old hands, who have not as yet been taken back, will leave the village altogether.

The Montmorency Assembly of Knights of Labour was first organized during the month of February of the present year, and on July 1 had a membership of 540. Most of the members were dependent entirely on their daily wages for the means of subsistence, and when the difficulty with the company arose the new organization had no funds to fall back upon. The Labour Unions of Quebec city came to

their assistance, so as to furnish them with the necessities of life while out of employment, and it is estimated that the total amount of money subscribed by the unions for this purpose was nearly \$1,000.

### The Company's Statement.

The company's statement of the cause of the difficulty is that it was due to the action of certain of the employees in refusing to continue at the work upon which they were engaged. One of the female employees left because an increase in wages was not granted to her. Another female employee, who took her place, is said to have been notified by the Assembly

of the Knights of Labour that unless she gave up this place she would be expelled from the organization, and that other members of the organization would refuse to work with her. She sent in her resignation to the organization and remained at work, whereupon others of the employees stated to the management that they would not continue to work if this employee were kept on. When the company refused to dismiss her, the forty others who were working in the same department, left their work, and it is stated that the work being stopped in this department, other branches were crippled, and it was impossible to keep the mill open longer.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of September, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Breakwater, Gabarus, N.S. Contract dated Sept. 5, 1900. Amount of contract, \$7,882.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters .....	1.50	" 10 "	
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.75	" 10 "	

Post Office Building, Buckingham, P.Q. Contract dated Sept. 11, 1900. Amount of contract, \$8,490.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate .		
Contractor's foreman for masonry .....	\$3.75	per day of 9 hours.	
Contractor's foreman for carpentry .....	3.00	" 9 "	
Excavators .....	1.25	" 9 "	
Masons .....	2.00	" 9 "	



FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.—*Continued.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATES OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Bricklayers .....	\$2.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Builders' labourers .....	1.25	" 9 "	
Stonecutters .....	3.00	" 9 "	
Carpenters .....	1.50 to \$2.00	per day of 9 hours.	
Stair builders .....	2.00	per day of 9 hours.	
Joiners .....	2.25	" 9 "	
Plasterers .....	2.00 to \$2.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Painters and glaziers .....	2.00	per day of 9 hours.	
Plumbers .....	2.25	" 9 "	
Steamfitters .....	2.25	" 9 "	
Tinsmiths .....	2.50	" 9 "	
Metal roofers .....	2.50	" 9 "	
Electricians .....	1.50	" 9 "	
Blacksmiths .....	2.00 to \$2.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Shinglers .....	1.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Lathers .....	1.50	" 9 "	
Bell hangers .....	1.50	" 9 "	
Quarrymen .....	1.50	" 9 "	
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 9 "	
Driver and 1 horse and wagon .....	1.50	" 9 "	
Driver and 2 horses and wagon .....	3.00	" 9 "	

Dredging in Harbour, Sarnia, Ont. Contract dated Sept. 15, 1900. Amount of contract, \$9,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman .....	\$ 2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 10 "	
Dredge captain .....	90.00	per month with board.	
Dredge engineer .....	80.00	" "	
Dredge fireman .....	30.00	" "	
Dredge deck hands, each .....	25.00	" "	
Dredge crane man .....	50.00	" "	
Tug captain .....	65.00	" "	
Tug engineer .....	60.00	" "	
Tug fireman .....	30.00	" "	
Tug sailors .....	25.00	" "	
Scowmen .....	25.00	" "	

Post Office Building, Sarnia, Ont. Contract dated Sept. 17, 1900. Amount of contract, \$62,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Carpenters .....	\$2.00	per day of 9 hours.	
Bricklayers .....	2.75	" 9 "	
Masons .....	2.75	" 9 "	
Stonecutters .....	0.37 1/2 c.	per hour, 8 hours per day.	
Plasterers .....	2.50	per day of 9 hours.	
Painters and glaziers .....	2.00	" 9 "	
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	" 9 "	
Plumbers .....	2.25	" 9 "	
Tinners .....	1.75	" 9 "	
Sheet iron workers .....	1.75	" 9 "	
Electric wirers .....	2.00	" 9 "	
Felt and gravel roofers .....	1.75	" 9 "	
Slaters .....	3.00	" 9 "	
Steel workers .....	2.50	" 9 "	
Labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "	.. ..

Superstructure of a Highway Bridge, Portage du Fort, P.Q. Contract dated Sept. 25, 1900. Amount of contract, \$13,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's erection foreman .....	\$3.25	per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's timekeeper .....	2.00	" 10 "
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	2.25	" 10 "
Fireman .....	1.35	" 10 "
Foreman carpenter .....	3.00	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	" 9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Masons.....	3.00	" 9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Stone cutters .....	3.00	" 9 " (5 hrs. on Saturday.)
Drillers .....	1.75	" 9 "
Concrete mixers .....	1.60	" 9 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.75	" 10 "
Riveters .....	2.25	" 10 "
Riveters' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Rivet heaters .....	1.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.35	" 9 "
Teamsters .....	1.35	" 9 "
Driver with one horse and wagon.....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	" 9 "
Driver with one horse.....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses.....	3.00	" 9 "

Construction of two stone piers and abutments for the proposed iron bridge, Rapides des Joachims, P.Q. Contract dated Sept. 27, 1900. Amount of contract, \$15,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's Engineer .....	\$5.00	per day
" Assistant Engineer .....	2.50	" "
" Foreman at Quarry.....	3.00	per day of 10 hours.
" " of Masons .....	3.50	" 10 "
" " Rock excavation .....	2.50	" 10 "
Masons .....	2.75	" 10 "
Masons' helpers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Stonecutters .....	2.75	" 10 "
Drivers with one horse and cart.....	2.25	" 10 "
" two horses and wagon.....	3.00	" 10 "
" one horse .....	2.00	" 10 "
" two horses.....	2.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.00	" 10 "

SETTLEMENT OF MACHINISTS' STRIKE ON C.P.R.

The following account of the settlement effected between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the International Association of Machinists, Winnipeg Lodge, which settlement concluded the recent large strike of machinists and kindred trades on the Western Division of the C.P.R., has been supplied by Mr. John Appleton, correspondent to the 'Labour Gazette' for Winnipeg and district:—

The strike of machinists and kindred trades which began on August 3, on the

Pacific and Western Division of the C.P.R., and which was finally settled during the present month (September) affected directly about 800 men; this is the estimate given by representatives of the men as to the number out on strike. Not more than 50 per cent of these belonged to the unions concerned. In the Pacific Division the car cleaners stopped work, and the same class in the Western Division threatened to do

likewise if a satisfactory settlement was not made within a stated time.

The whole of the blacksmiths on the two divisions left work in sympathy with the action of the joint committee. Of the International Association of Machinists, 300 members were affected; of the Allied Mechanics' Union, 135, and the boiler-smiths, 12. These latter were of the Western Division, and the schedule subsequently agreed to applied only to that division.

**Alleged Cause of Strike.**

The difficulties which finally ended in a general strike had their beginning in May, on the 29th of which month the International Association of Machinists, Winnipeg Lodge, made application for certain alteration in the agreement then existing between that association and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The nature of the change in agreement proposed by the machinists was the abolition of what is known by them as the 'sliding scale' and the substitution therefor of a standing minimum rate. The rates of wages proposed were in advance of those prescribed in the existing schedule. These rates were as follows:—

Rates existing under agreement of November 1, 1899:

**GANG BOSSES.**

District.	Rate per hr.
Fort William to Broadview .....	31c.
Broadview to Laggan .....	32c.
Field, Revelstoke, Trail .....	35c.
Kamloops to Vancouver .....	33c.

**MACHINISTS AND FITTERS.**

District.	Apprentices coming out of their time	New men.	Standard rate.
	per hour.	per hour.	
Fort William to Broad- view .....	20c—25c	22c—25c	25c
Broadview to Laggan ..	22c—27c	23c—27c	27c
Field, Revelstoke, Trail	25c—30c	25c—30c	30c
Kamloops to Vancouver	23c—23c	25c—28c	28c

The men starting under the standard rating allowed one year to qualify, and if

not found competent in that time, dismissed. Apprentices allowed two years after completing their term of apprenticeship.

Rates submitted by Machinists' Association to C.P.R. Company for west of Fort William:

**FOR CHARGE HANDS AND GANG BOSSES.**

	Rate per hr.
Fort William to Broadview .....	32c.
Broadview to Laggan .....	35c.
Laggan to Kamloops .....	35c.
Kamloops to Vancouver .....	35c.

**FOR FITTERS AND MACHINISTS.**

	Rate per hr.
Fort William to Broadview .....	28½c.
Broadview to Laggan .....	30c.
Laggan to Kamloops .....	32c.
Kamloops to Vancouver.....	30c.

That apprentices shall receive, when coming out of their time, 25 cents per hour, and be given six months to qualify for standard rate.

The machinists allege that the company did not give to their request the consideration which by terms of agreement they should have done, that at first no reply was given to their communication, and that later, when the company gave as a reason for its inability to meet the demands of the union the practical failure of the crop in Manitoba, it, at the same time, declined to receive a committee of the men to discuss grievances that might arise during the year, should the men agree to desist in their demands. Much difficulty was caused the men's committee in its efforts to meet the management, despite a special provision in the existing agreement for bringing the two parties together. The company, on July 31, laid off a large number of machinists, among whom were the larger proportion of the committee. Without any pre-arrangement to act concertedly, the Boilermakers' Union and the Allied Mechanics had also presented schedules and been informed, about July 29, that their proposed changes could not be entertained for the same reason as that given to machinists, viz.: the crop failure. Their committee met with



the same fate as the machinists'. The dismissals, so far as the men could see, were made without respect for seniority, length of service or ability, and the only reason they could ascribe for such action, in view of the accumulation of what in their opinion was necessary work, was an attack upon their organizations. This led to a committee being immediately formed representing the whole of the employees concerned, and a general strike was ordered for August 3.

The strike took effect on that date, with members involved as above stated.

### Settlement Negotiations.

On August 7, negotiations towards a settlement were commenced through the mediation of Mr. Hoare, manager of the Imperial Bank, and Mr. J. A. McKercher, a prominent local tradesman, who assured the men that the general manager of the lines west of Fort William would receive and treat with them. A sub-committee of the general committee waited upon the general manager, and the following basis for a general settlement was agreed upon:

(1.) That all employees working for the company previous to July 15 shall be reinstated according to seniority and proficiency.

(2.) All men hired after August 3, 1900, to take place of men who went out to be discharged.

(3.) That when reduction in the working expenses are necessary the men prefer a reduction of the working hours rather than a reduction of the staff.

(4.) The management shall meet the schedule committees of the machinists, boilermakers and allied mechanics, and when these schedules are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned and the conditions of arbitration of Article 5, Sections 1 and 2 of the machinists' schedule are agreed to and the two arbitrators appointed, the strike will be declared off.

Schedules satisfactory to the men were subsequently arranged. That of the machinists was submitted to arbitration, the outcome of which was a slight general advance in wages.

### Terms of Agreement.

The following is the schedule of rules agreed to by the C.P.R. Company, and the International Association of Machinists, and which took effect on 30th August.

#### ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of a machinist must serve at least five years, (300 working days to constitute a year) the time to expire when the apprentice reaches the age of 21 years. That the age of a boy be not less than 15 or more than 17 years.

Sec. 2. That all applicants for apprenticeship must be able to read and write and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Sec. 3. The apprentice who, after having served twelve months, if in the opinion of the foreman of the department he shows no aptitude to acquire the trade, shall be transferred or dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the company by reason of the schedule will of necessity be forfeited.

Sec. 4. Apprentices will have the right of appeal from a foreman's decision to the general foreman and if necessary to the master mechanic, whose decision will be final.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the foreman and others in authority to advance as far as possible all apprentices, especially during the last two years of their apprenticeship.

Sec. 6. That the number of apprentices employed to the machinist's trade shall not exceed the ratio of one to every four machinists employed, and one for each shop.

Sec. 7. Apprentices under age of 18 years, who do not desire to work regular overtime or night shift must apply to the foreman for relief.

#### ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. That when reductions in the force are necessary, men who have others dependent upon them for support shall be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

#### ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The company shall not discriminate in any way against any machinist who may from time to time represent any of his fellow workmen on committees of investigation.

## ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The regular shop hours shall be from 7k till 18k for the first five days in the week, with one hour for dinner between 12k and 13k, and on the sixth day the hours shall be from 7k till 17k from 1st October till 1st May, with dinner hour as usual. From May 1st till October 1st the hours shall be from 7k till 12k on Saturdays. All roundhouses and shops working in regular relays night and day, shall observe the rules and regulations applying to the winter term, and all hands working the above hours will receive one hour's bonus for working full time during the week. All computation of time, except in the case of monthly men, shall be by the hour. Overtime shall be computed after the above hours. The management may lengthen or shorten the time as the business of the company may necessitate. Overtime shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half. Sundays and all holidays, viz., New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the same rate. The work overtime shall mean all time worked after regular shop hours.

Sec. 2. When machinists working at Vancouver are sent outside of the shops to work at the steamers in the city, their regular working hours shall be from 7k to 17k with one hour for dinner, and ten hours' pay shall be allowed for the same.

Sec. 3. That when machinists or apprentices are sent out on the road to work they shall be allowed full time while travelling and overtime if worked and seventy-five cents per day for expenses for every day that they are absent from their regular station.

Sec. 4. Men called for wrecks will receive overtime rates when called out after midnight whether travelling or working. If before midnight, they will receive straight time for travelling and overtime rating at the wreck in accordance with the hours worked, and straight time for the return journey.

Sec. 5. In cases where the machinists shall have to work the meal hour at night they shall receive pay for the same at overtime rates.

## ARTICLE V

Rates of wages to be decided by arbitration.

## ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. When any complaint cannot be satisfactorily settled by the foreman or

master mechanic or general superintendent, a small committee, not exceeding six, will be given leave of absence, and furnished transportation to lay the grievance before the manager at Winnipeg, but the leave of absence must be confined to once in a year and during the months of May, June or July. Before interviewing the manager, the complaint must be filed in writing, and two months notice preceding May 1st must be given if an increase of rates is desired.

## ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. A form covering rules and regulations to be drawn and agreed to which employees entering the service of the company must sign.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. It is open for a machinist at any time to draw the attention of the foreman or master mechanic when trade principles are considered as violated, or when any other grievance exist, so that the matter may be looked into and considered and referred to the general superintendent if necessary.

## ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 1. The foregoing articles to be known as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Western and Pacific Divisions Machinist's Schedule of Rules for the guidance of Machinists, and will require sixty days' notice for amendment or annulment by either of the parties interested.

[Signed] W. CROSS,

For Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.

BELL HARDY,

For International Association of Machinists.

To take effect on the 30th day of August, A.D. 1900.

## Wages Settled by Arbitration.

In accordance with article 5 of the above agreement, the rates of wages were settled by arbitration. Mr. James O'Connell, President of the International Machinists' Association, represented the machinists and Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, the C.P.R. Company. Mr. Robert Strang was called in as third arbitrator. On September 15, Mr. Strang made the award. The following is a copy of the arbitration award, including the scale of wages agreed upon:—

Messrs. O'Connell and Aikens being unable to come to any agreement, the third arbitrator was called in. The arbitrators met on the 5th inst., and following days, when the committee representing the machinists, consisting of Messrs. Hardy, Rae and Sutherland, gave their evidence, and Messrs. Whyte, Osborne and Cross gave evidence on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. On Saturday, the 8th inst., the board of arbitrators met again, when Mr. O'Connell, on behalf of the machinists, addressed the board; afterwards Mr. Aikens, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, also addressed the board.

After hearing the evidence on both sides of the question, and also the contentions of the two arbitrators, and having carefully gone over the stenographer's report of said evidence and addresses, and also having carefully considered the various exhibits put in, my finding is that the following scale of wages would be fair and equitable as between the machinists and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, viz.:—

## GANG BOSSES.

Districts.	Rates.
Fort William to Broadview, inclusive .....	32 cts. per hour.
Broadview to Laggan, inclusive. ....	35 cts. per hour.
Laggan to Kamloops, but including all points in same longitude .....	35 cts. per hour.
Kamloops to Vancouver, inclusive .....	35 cts. per hour.

## FOR FITTERS AND MACHINISTS.

District.	Apprentices coming out of their time.	New men.	Minimum.
	per hour.	per hour.	p.h.
Fort William to Broadview, inclusive .....	20c—25c	22c—25c	27c
Broadview to Laggan, inclusive .....	22c—26c	23c—27c	29c

## FOR FITTERS AND MACHINISTS—Con.

District.	Apprentices coming out of their time.	New men.	Minimum.
	per hour.	per hour.	p.h.
Laggan to Kamloops, exclusive of Kamloops but including all points in same longitude .....	25c—29c	26c—30c	31c
Kamloops to Vancouver inclusive .....	24c—28c	26c—29c	30c

The new men, starting under the minimum rating, shall be allowed six months to qualify and if not found competent in that time shall be dismissed. Apprentices shall be allowed one year to qualify after completing their term of apprenticeship and if then not found competent shall be dismissed.

ROBT. STRANG,

Third Arbitrator.

Dated at Winnipeg, Sept. 15, 1900.

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1900.

During the month of September, 16 complaints reached the department of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act and 10 of these were fully investigated by Mr. Williams, the special officer of the department for the enforcement of the Act. The evidence was sufficient in five cases to warrant the deportation of alien workmen who had been induced by offers of employment, as well as by other offers, to come from the United States to Canada in contravention of the Act. In each case of deportation the employer paid the costs. Of the ten cases investigated during the month, seven were in the city of Hamilton, two in Preston, Ont., and one in Montreal, Que.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made during the month and of the action which has been taken in regard to each.



## ALLEGED Violation of Alien Labour Act during the month of September.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint.	Nature of Alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Hamilton, Ont.....	Clothing.....	Aug. 27	Alleged importation of garment worker.	Evidence not sufficient to warrant any action.
" .....	*Brass finishing.....	Sept. 4	Alleged importation of brass polisher from Buffalo.	Polisher proven to be a British subject. No action.
" .....	Iron and steel.....	" 5	Alleged importation of three workmen from Cleveland, Ohio.	Skilled workman allowed to remain, the unskilled deported.
" .....	Wood working.....	" 6	Alleged importation of two skilled wood workers.	Both were in country twelve months before complaint laid. No action.
Montreal, Que.....	Clothing.....	" 12	Alleged importation of a number of garment workers.	Evidence warranted the deportation of one.
Hamilton, Ont .....	*Brass finishing.....	" 17	Alleged importation of brass polisher.	Polisher proven to be a British subject. No action.
St. Catharines, Ont..	Bicycle manufacturing.	" 24	Alleged importation of workmen to assist in erection of factory recently destroyed by fire.	Case being investigated.
" ..	Canning and preserving	" 24	Alleged importation of women and girls from Buffalo.	" "
Hamilton, Ont.....	*Brass finishing.....	" 24	Alleged importation of brass polisher from Buffalo.	Polisher left during investigation.
Valleyfield, Que.....	Cotton manufacturing.	" 27	Alleged importation of several workmen on different occasions.	Case being investigated.
Dunnville, Ont.....	Canning and preserving	" 27	Alleged importation of women and girls from Buffalo.	" "
Preston.....	Furniture.....	" 29	Alleged importation of four wood workers from Howard City, Michigan.	Evidence sufficient to warrant deportation of two.

\*The workmen in this establishment having been out on strike for some time, considerable difficulty has been experienced by the firm in running the factory, which fact accounts for the number of alleged breaches of the Act.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN PRINTING TRADES.

THE American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union have at present under consideration a plan of adjusting disputes by means of boards of voluntary conciliation and arbitration. The proposal came in the first instance from the employers represented in the Publishers' Association, and thus far has been favourably received by the representatives of the Union. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is one of the largest and most important associations of employers on this continent, and the International Typographical Union, the successor of the National Ty-

pographical Union, is the oldest national federation of unions in America. It has connected with it nearly 400 local organizations with a membership of over 37,000, among these are a number of local unions in all parts of Canada. Should the efforts for the establishment of Conciliation Boards between employers and employees be successfully carried through, the members of the Canadian unions will be benefited in common with their fellow-workers in the United States. And because of the very important position of these two large representative bodies the movement towards voluntary conciliation in the matter

of the adjustment of industrial disputes will receive a great impetus. A carefully prepared account of the steps already taken appears in the September number of the 'Typographical Journal,' the official paper of the International Typographical Union of North America. This account indicates clearly the attitude of both parties and the methods which it is proposed to adopt. With the object of bringing to the notice of its readers this important matter, and also with a view of bringing more clearly before the public the kind of action which it is hoped will be accomplished under the Conciliation Act of 1900, passed at the last session of the Parliament of this Dominion, the *Gazette* reproduces some of the most important parts of this account. \*

### The Employers' Proposals.

The International Typographical Union held its forty-sixth session in Milwaukee during the third week of August. At the morning session of the second day, Mr. Frederick E. Driscoll, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, addressed the delegates at length on subject of mutual interest to employer and employee, and offered a number of suggestions that would tend to bring about more amicable relations between the Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union. Mr. Driscoll called attention to the action taken by the association in appointing a special standing committee to deal with disputes between the union and the publishers, and his selection as commissioner by the committee. He quoted as follows from the statement issued by the committee which he represented:

The American Publishers' Association, in view of the conflicts of greater or less gravity between its members and their employes, and with an earnest desire to prevent such conflicts if possible in the future, appointed at its recent meeting a special standing committee, with authority to secure the services of a competent commissioner. This committee is substantially an arbitration committee. Its duty is to obtain data respecting wages paid in the several cities, the condition of labour in the offices of the various members of the association, and such other information as may

be useful and beneficial to both employer and employee.

This committee feels charged with the sacred task of settling disputes whenever possible, and to that end will labour to secure the establishment of joint national arbitration committees to adjust labour troubles between members and their employees that can not otherwise be settled.

The committee was not appointed to provoke controversies, or to antagonize labour, but on the contrary to promote a better understanding between members and their employees. The services of the committee and its commissioner will be at the disposal of any member of the association, and the good offices of the committee will gladly be extended to any member on request.

Mr. Driscoll maintained that a cause of friction was the frequent practice of local unions in forming and ratifying new scales in secret session without consulting in advance with the publishers, who were expected to pay the bills. Before any new scale was submitted to the local union for adoption a full consultation should be had with the employers to be affected thereby. Section 149 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union recommended 'conciliatory methods in making important changes in prices,' and all proposed changes should be made only after mutual conference. Mr. Driscoll suggested the amendment of the laws of the Union to secure this result in the future. In this connection he directed attention to the following resolution, adopted by the special standing committee at its August meeting:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that the publishers should have the right to be heard on all proposed amendments to the constitution, general laws and rules of the International Typographical Union affecting their interests.

Further extracts from Mr. Driscoll's address are as follows:—

You are asked by the publishers to unite with them in establishing a joint arbitration committee to adjust disputes between the publishers and local unions that can not otherwise be settled, and to act as a board of appeal. If you would do this, a long step would be taken toward the abolition of the strike, boycott and lockout.

\* \* \* Is it unreasonable to hope that the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association may get together and establish friendly relations, such as have not previously existed? Sweep out of your constitution, general laws and rules all matters which are unfair or unjust to both parties interested, and thereby remove all principal cause of friction. Provide for the settlement by peaceful methods of any differences which may arise. Pro-

\* See article 'Conciliation and Arbitration,' the *Typographical Journal*, Indianapolis, September 1, 1900, vol. xvii, No. 5, p. 196.

vide that, while differences are being settled by arbitration, the men must stay at work, and likewise that the employer shall not lock them out.

Then you can return to the constituents you represent and report to them that permanent industrial peace has been secured, and harmonious relations established between the members of the typographical unions and their employers. These results attained would bear witness to the experience acquired and the progress gained in the closing year of the semi-centennial existence of the International Typographical Union, and most fittingly usher in the beginning of the twentieth century.

### The Attitude of the Printers.

The address was well received by the assembled delegates, and a motion was unanimously adopted 'that the thanks of the convention be extended to Mr. Driscoll, and through him, to the American Publishers' Association.' It was also ordered that the entire address be printed in the minutes of the meeting.

The question of arbitration of disputes was thus dealt with by the convention:

Resolved, That the executive council be instructed to confer with the secretary or commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with a view to arriving at an agreement providing for the amicable adjustment of all differences that may arise between any member of said association and the typographical union and its affiliated bodies; and be it further

Resolved, That if the American Newspaper Publishers' Association shall agree to submit to arbitration all disputes pending in future, between the members of said association and the typographical union and its affiliated bodies, then the council is instructed to prepare laws governing such agreement, have the same printed and sent to all subordinate unions, and if endorsed by fifty subordinate unions, shall submit them to a referendum vote of the membership and use its influence to the end that they may be adopted by popular vote of the members of the International Union.

Subsequently the convention adopted the following with reference to changes in scales of wages and conditions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that subordinate unions should adopt conciliatory measures at all times when changing their scale of prices, and that before any change in scale of prices is adopted it should be submitted to all publishers who are interested. Also, that the International Typographical Union, when requested, shall allow a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to be heard on important changes in the laws affecting their interests.

Commenting on the action of both parties the Typographical Journal says:— 'That a step in the right direction has been taken by the adoption of the resolutions above given will not be seriously ques-

tioned. A large number of unionists believe that most of the disputes in which they become involved with employers could be satisfactorily adjusted if both parties to the controversy were at all times animated by a sense of reason, fairness and equity. It is safe to say that many employers hold similar views. Our union's action on the subject is self explanatory, and it remains for the future to decide whether the work thus begun shall continue until a successful conclusion is reached.'

### UNIONS FORMED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1900.

During the month of September organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

In Quebec, Que.—Bakers.

In Toronto, Ont.:

Rubber Workers.

In Ottawa, Ont.:—

Carpenters and Joiners,  
Lathers,  
Stereotypers.

A local organization of bookbinders has applied for a charter from the Bookbinders' International Union.

In Brockville, Ont.:—

Carpenters and Joiners,  
Bricklayers and Masons,  
Printers,  
General Labourers.

New Westminster and Vancouver:—

Ship Carpenters and Caulkers.

### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The *Gazette* desires to acknowledge the kindness of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, for supplying to the Department of Labour an almost complete set of its statistical and other publications. The list is a very comprehensive one, and includes, among other publications, abstracts of British and Foreign labour statistics, several volumes of



reports on Wages and Hours, Strikes and Lockouts, Trades Unions, &c. Also a number of special reports on such subjects as profit-sharing, gain-sharing, provision for old age, cost of production, employment of women and girls, employment of children on leaving school, agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed, wages of domestic servants, industrial associations, &c. &c. There are other valuable reports on the subject of immigration into England from Eastern Europe and alien immigration into the United States. A complete file of *The Labour Gazette* from its first issue in May, 1893, to the present time has also been received.

The latest report issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade in Eng-

land is on the 'Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom.' The main purpose of the report is to show the rates of weekly cash wages paid to agricultural labourers and also their total yearly earnings, inclusive of all extra payments in cash or kind; a description is also given of the various classes of agricultural labourers, their duties, the terms of their engagements and an account of the different ways in which the labourers' nominal wages are augmented, e.g., by piece-work, extra earnings at harvest, &c., and by allowances in kind, such as free cottages, potatoes, fuel, &c., which are frequently an important factor of their total earnings. One section of the report deals with the rates of agricultural wages during the past fifty years.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports of the different provinces of Canada:—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Cases Under the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act.

In a case brought under the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act (R.S.O., Ch. 153), by a person entitled to a lien for material furnished to the contractor, the owner was made a defendant and appealed to the Divisional Court from a decision of the official referee ordering him to pay a sum of \$94.56 under the following circumstances:—The agreement of the contractor with the owner was for the carpenter work upon a building, and the contract price was \$2,200. So far as appeared no work was done upon the building, nor were any materials furnished later than August 10, 1899. At that date the contractor had done all the contract work excepting a few trifling matters estimated by the architect at \$25, and he had done \$45 worth of work in respect of extras. So that the total amount then earned by him was \$2,200.

The payments made by the owner were \$1,770.70, leaving a balance unpaid of \$429.30. The contractor had been in default to his workmen in paying their wages on July 22, 1899, and the owner on that day had paid to the contractor \$50 for the express purpose of paying these wages, and it had been so applied. On July 31 the workmen notified the architect that, unless their wages were paid, they would stop working and register liens, and the architect thereupon paid them \$45.70 on the owner's behalf. Both these sums were included in the \$1,770.70 above mentioned. The only material furnished, after the payment of July 31 was of trifling value, and was charged by a lienholder on August 10, 1899. The last work done upon the building appeared to have been done on August 11, 1899. Three days afterwards four of the workmen whose wages remained unpaid, and (as was admitted) were entitled to liens for \$94.56, brought to the solicitor for the owner liens for that amount, and informed him that, unless they were paid at once, they would register the liens. Thereupon, in order to

save expense, the owner paid the amount and \$4 additional for preparing the liens. Under these circumstances the official referee held that the owner was not entitled to deduct this sum of \$94.56 from the twenty per cent which he is required by the 11th section of the Act R.S.O., Ch. 153, to retain to answer liens, and directed him to pay into court the full amount of the twenty per cent on \$2,200, viz.:—\$440, without deducting, as he had done, this sum of \$94.56. From this decision the owner appealed to the Divisional Court, and the question raised upon the appeal was whether or not the owner was entitled to deduct this sum of \$94.56 from the \$440, which he was required to retain for the lien-holders. The sum paid into court by the owner, after deducting the \$94.56, was sufficient to pay all wage earners in full, and to leave a considerable sum applicable to the liens of persons who supplied materials, but was not sufficient to pay the latter in full.

The court allowed the appeal with costs, and the owner was declared entitled to deduct the \$94.56 from the twenty per cent fund (\$440) which the owner is required by the 11th section of the Act to retain to answer liens. The object of the 11th and following sections of the Act is to ensure to persons, intended to be protected by the Act, the formation of a fund in the hands of the owner equal to one-fifth of the contract price, or of the amount of work done, as the case might be, to which they might resort in case of the failure of the contractor to pay them. This fund is to be ascertained at the completion or abandonment of the work, and the owner is directed to retain it in his hands for thirty days from that time. In the present case the work upon the building was abandoned from August 11, 1899, when the last work was done. The twenty per cent to be retained was therefore properly to be ascertained on August 12, 1899, and the amount was correctly fixed at \$440. In answer to the contention of some

of the lien-holders that the owner had improperly paid the \$94.56 to the four wage-earners who had threatened proceedings, because it was paid too soon, and because the whole of the twenty per cent upon the contract price should have been retained for thirty days, it is pointed out that the only object of requiring the owner to retain the twenty per cent for thirty days is to give persons entitled to liens a chance of enforcing them against the fund directed to be retained. The position of all the lien-holders was precisely the same as if the owner had retained the \$440 for full thirty days, because at the end of that time the wage-earners, to whom the \$94.56 was paid on August 14, would have been entitled to receive that sum, and the other lien-holders would have been entitled to the balance. No one was injured by the owner having paid the \$94.56 at the beginning instead of at the end of the thirty days, and therefore no one could complain. But the owner, by making a payment before the expiration of thirty days, takes the responsibility of showing that he places the other lien-holders in no worse position by doing so; and this the owner did in the present case. Section 12 of the Act was urged against the appeal being allowed, but it does not apply to moneys which the owner is directed to retain, and so did not affect the case. That section merely gives authority to the owner, without the consent of the contractor, but upon mere notice to him, to make payments out of the contract price direct to persons who would be entitled to liens, but limiting the right to make such payments to the moneys which the owner is not directed to retain under section 11. This case in effect decides that the owner of a building is not prohibited from making payments (before the expiry of the thirty days from completion) out of the twenty per cent reserve, required by section 11 of the Act, to persons entitled to liens; but he makes such payments at his own risk as against any one ultimately prejudiced by such payment. (1900. Ontario Reports, Vol. 31, page 546.)

### Effect of a Mechanic's Lien on Mortgage Interests.

The following points have been very recently decided by a Divisional Court with respect to the effect of a mechanic's lien on mortgage interests in the property.

In order to find the interest of a mortgagee in an action to enforce a mechanic's or wage-earner's lien under the Mechanic's and Wage-Earner's Lien Act, such a mortgagee must be made a party to the action within the 90 days mentioned in section 24, subsection 1; otherwise the lien absolutely ceases to exist as against such interest. The decision on this point follows the decision in the cases of the Bank of Montreal vs. Hoffner, reported in volume 10 of the Ontario Appeal Reports, page 529, and of Cole vs. Hall, reported in volume 13 of the Ontario Practice Reports, page 100. Wide and comprehensive as is the language used in subsections 35 and 36 of the Act, it was not intended to make so radical a change in the procedure as to enable a claimant (plaintiff), who has not constituted his action with the necessary parties, and who cannot make them parties after judgment on a reference as to encumbrances on the property, to bind them by serving them with a notice of trial under those sections.

In this same case the Court also held, one of the judges dissenting, that a mechanic's lien attaches to the increased value, if any, in priority to a mortgage, as soon as lumber, which is to be used in the construction of a building upon the land, is placed upon the land, and before the lumber is incorporated into the building. And when the lumber, paid for by the mortgagee out of advances under his mortgage, was removed by the owner to a mill to be planed, and the mill-owner sold it to satisfy his charges and paid the balance to the mortgagee, the Court held, that at most the act of the mortgagee amounted to a conversion of the lumber, or proceeds of its sale, to his own use. The Mechanics' Lien Act provides no machinery enabling the

Court to assess damages against any one in such a case, so as to give lien-holders the benefit of the amount of such damages.

### Who is an 'Owner' Under the Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Lien Act.

Upon an appeal from the judgment of a county judge, reversing his judgment, the Court of Appeal for Ontario held, that a person is not an 'owner' within the meaning of the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act, and as such liable to mechanics' lien proceedings for work done or materials placed upon land in which he has an interest, unless there is something in the nature of a direct dealing between the contractor and the person whose interest is sought to be charged. Mere knowledge of, or consent to, the work being done or the materials being supplied, is not enough; there must be a request, either of an express nature, or implied, from circumstances, to give rise to the lien. (1900, Canada Law Journal, Vol. 36, page 421).

In this same case a judge of the High Court of Justice held, that sections 41 and 42 of the Act, limiting 'the costs of the action under the Act' to twenty-five per cent of the amount of the judgment, besides actual disbursements, do not apply to the costs of an appeal from the decision of the judge or officer trying the action. The Court appeared to think, without however so deciding, that the costs of such an appeal are within the scope of section 45 of the Act. This decision is reported in the same volume of the same periodical as the previous decision, at page 421.

### An Employer's Liability Assurance Case.

A firm of contractors brought an action against an employers' liability assurance corporation to recover part of the premium paid by them to the corporation for an employers' liability policy which had been cancelled, and also for indemnity under the policy in respect of a workman's claim which arose while it was in force. The facts, shortly stated, were these: The



defendant, corporation, had its head office in London, England; its chief office in Canada, at Montreal; its chief agency for Ontario, at Toronto; and a local agency at Hamilton. The local agents of the company, without authority from any one, upon the request of the assured firm, and after some correspondence with the chief agent for the company in Ontario as to other changes, which had been refused to the knowledge of the assured firm, altered an employers' liability policy which had been sent to them (the local agents) for delivery to the assured firm. The alteration consisted in making the policy comprehend the workmen at a place other than those places named in the policy. After this alteration had been made the local agent handed the policy to the assured firm who paid him the premium. The local agents then sent the premium to the chief agent for Ontario, and advised him at the same time of the alteration made. The power to make any changes in the policy did not rest in the local agents, nor in the chief agent for Ontario, but only in the manager and Chief Attorney for Canada, who was not notified of the alteration. The trial judge held that the defendant company could not be held to have authorized the alteration and were not bound by the contract as altered. (1900, Ontario Reports, Vol. 31, page 666).

#### **A Case Under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.**

A machine, perfect in itself, is, if applied to some purpose for which it is unfitted, defective within the meaning of section 3, subsection 1, of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act (R. S. O., ch. 160.)

To state in the defence that notice of the accident has not been given, and that the defendants intend to rely on that defence, is not sufficient. Formal notice must be given in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Act. In deciding this particular point the Court ap-

plied one of its previous decisions (*Cavanagh vs. Park*, 1896) reported in the Ontario Appeal Reports, Vol. 23, page 715. In that case the Court held that the provisions of Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, 55 Vic., ch. 3, an Ontario Statute, are not complied with by merely setting up as a defence that the notice of action relied on by the person bringing the action is defective, or that person against whom the action is brought must give formal notice of such an objection not less than seven days before the hearing of the action if he intends to rely upon it. (1900. Canada Law Journal, Vol. 36, page 421).

#### **NOVA SCOTIA CASES.**

##### **A Case of Alleged Hiring and Wrongful Dismissal.**

Two persons entered into a contract in writing whereby the one offering to hire the other, the term of hiring to commence on the 25th April, and the employer reserving to himself, if he had cause, the right to discharge the employee at any time during the engagement, paying him up to the day of his discharge. On the 7th April before the time appointed for the commencement of the service, the employer wrote the employee that, as the season was going to open much earlier than usual, they would have to start before the appointed time, and requested the employee to 'report himself at 'H' on Tuesday next' (April 12). The employee reported himself as requested and was discharged the following day by the employer who tendered him a sum sufficient to cover his time and expenses up to the time of his discharge. The employee sued for damages for wrongful dismissal and the employer justified the dismissal on the ground of drunkenness on the part of the employee. The judge of the County Court, who tried the case, found in favour of the employee, who was awarded damages. Against this verdict the employer appealed and the appeal was allowed with costs. A majority of the Appellate Court, which was composed

of five judges, held in effect, that the county judge was wrong in deciding that the claim must be dealt with apart from the written agreement, which the county judge thought did not apply at the time of the employer's refusal to accept the employee for the reasons stated; and they also held that the employee was really hired under the terms of the written agreement at the time of his dismissal. The written contract contained this clause:—'If the said L. W. has cause to discharge the said G. M. D., during the time of this engagement, he reserves to himself the right to do so, pay to be made to day of discharge.' The Appellate Court held that, under this clause, the employer had the right to discharge the employee at any time, provided he exercised the right *bona fide* and without malice, which in fact he did. The fifth judge, who dissented, held that the period specified by the contract for the commencement of the employee's services not having arrived, the employer, or intended employer, acted prematurely in refusing to receive the claimant into his employment and that the county judge's judgment should be affirmed. (1899. Nova Scotia Reports, Vol. 32, page 107.)

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

##### A Case Under the Metalliferous Mines Act.

Section 25, rule 201, of the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act (R.S.B.C. 1897, ch. 134), provides that:—'Each shaft incline, stope, tunnel, level or drift, and any working place in the mine to which this Act applies shall be, when necessary, kept securely timbered or protected to prevent injury to any person from falling material.' An action was brought by an employee against a company, his former employers, for damages for injuries received in the company's mine on the ground that the air course in which he was set to work was not securely timbered, in consequence of which alleged negligence a mass of rock fell from the hanging wall upon his left foot and

severely crushed it, causing injuries which resulted in the amputation of the greater part of the foot. The employee, who was eighteen years of age, was engaged by the company's superintendent as one who had worked three years in a mine. After working two days he was set to work to clear out the air course in question. The trial judge—there being no jury—found that the superintendent had no reason to suspect that the place was dangerous or insecurely timbered; that the system of timbering in the mine was good, and that the mine as a whole was well timbered; that no accident could have been anticipated from the work in which the employee was engaged, that whether a 'mucker' or a 'miner' in the proper sense of the latter word, his primary duty was to sound the ground by tapping or otherwise, as he went along; that he did not do this, although he knew he should have done it; that the defendant company was not negligent, and that the accident was caused by the employee's careless and unauthorized use of the hammer. If the fall of rock was not so caused, then it was one of those accidents which happen despite all reasonable care and foresight.

As to section 25 of the Act, above quoted, it was argued by the employee's counsel that the effect is that, unless it is reasonably impossible to timber a mine and a rock drops from any cause and injury results, the mine owner is liable. The trial judge points out that the operative words of section 25 are as follows:—'The following general rules shall, so far as may be reasonably practicable, be observed in every mine to which this Act applies.' For the defence it was urged that the words 'so far as may be reasonably practicable' restrict the operations of the rules, and that to extend rule 20 to cover such a case as the present would be, in effect, to make the company an insurer against accidents, a result not contemplated by the Act. The Court held that the

words do not require the rule to be construed in a manner which could, in practice, place an unreasonable burden upon the mine owner, and therefore, that the mine owner is only required to use reasonable precaution against accidents to miners. It would have been unreasonable to require of the company that the mine

should have been better timbered than it was—which was equivalent to saying that the mine was ‘securely timbered’ within the true intent of the rule and section of the Act read together. The action was dismissed with costs. (1899. British Columbia Reports, Vol. 7, page 39.)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
November 15, 1900.

The *Gazette* wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the article which appears in the present issue on factory legislation in the Dominion of Canada. This article contains a concise and accurate account of the legislation in force at the present time in the different provinces, and is the first comprehensive review of such legislation which has appeared in print. The subject is dealt with in some detail in order that employers and workingmen, as well as others concerned in the carrying out of the law as it is, may have accurate information, and a convenient source of reference.

An article dealing with the coal industry of the Dominion is also published. It appears as the first of a series of special articles on the industries of Canada, written with a view of showing the extent and development of the industries of this country, the present, and possible future opportunities of employment which they afford, and conditions as they exist among the wage-earners engaged in them at the present time.

Information which the department has received through its correspondents on the

retail prices of articles of most general consumption, together with information as to house rents, and board and lodging for workingmen in cities in all parts of the Dominion, has been carefully classified and compiled in schedules; from a careful perusal of these a fair estimate can be formed of the cost of living in the different parts of the Dominion. It will be observed that the figures given show a considerable difference in the prices of the same commodity in different localities, and that, on the whole, the level of average prices, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, might be graphically represented by a curved line beginning at a point a little above the average in the east, lowering considerably as it passes through Ontario, and rising to its highest point as it reaches the west. This, and subsequent tables on prices which will appear from time to time in the *Gazette*, are intended as supplementary to the tables on rates of wages in different trades and occupations; only by a comparison of the two can a correct estimate of real, as against money wages, be had.

A table has also been prepared which gives a concise statement of such strikes and lockouts as have come to the notice of the department during the month of October. It is intended to publish similar tables each month, with a view to further special classification of disputes over periods of time. The department is desirous of making this compilation as complete as possible, and will be glad to have brought to its immediate attention industrial disputes whenever they occur. Short special articles are given on the two most important disputes of the month.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of October Messrs. Victor Dubreuil and J. S. Fitzpatrick were added to the list of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*. Their appointment is for the city of Montreal and district. Mr. Samuel Landers has been appointed correspondent for the city of Hamilton and district.

## General Summary.

The reports of the correspondents indicate a continuance of great prosperity in industry and a healthy condition of the labour market. In some cities in the Dominion, municipalities and private corporations have not been able to secure, by means of advertisement or otherwise, workmen in sufficient numbers to carry on the work desired. The open weather has been of exceptional advantage to the building trades, which, excepting in one or two localities, have been exceedingly prosperous. The shipment of deals has been heavy in the lumber industry, and overtime is reported in the metal and other trades, in several places. The month has been a good one, also, for printers and tailors. Shipwrights and caulkers, however, have experienced a slackening in their trade, and the fishing in the rivers of the west has been somewhat disappointing. The sealing season is closed for the year.

With the exception of the somewhat serious strike at Valleyfield, and the general lock-out in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, Que., the month has not witnessed many serious industrial disturbances.

Wages continue high in most trades, and an increase has been reported in several. A few reductions, however, have been made during the month.

Several new unions have been formed in the different provinces of the Dominion.

## Special Reports.

## HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

During the past month the labour market in this district has been prosperous.

The shipment of deals from this port continues heavy, and at times it is difficult to get vessels for the same.

The preparation for the arrival of the Canadian contingent from South Africa made things quite lively and created considerable work among the carpenters and others in the erection of arches, decorations, &c. The influx of visitors has also kept retailers unusually busy, the demand for decorative material, fireworks, &c., being unprecedented in this city.

The demand for labour of all kinds still continues at Sydney.

Among the *Building Trades* business continues brisk, although a quieting down was expected. The largest contractor in this city states that it has been impossible for him to get plasterers during the past month. Trade is likely to remain brisk, if the weather continues open.

*Shipwrights and Caulkers* have been fairly busy, a couple of steamers in the dry dock furnishing the bulk of the work, in addition to work on three disabled steamers.

*Printing* continues fair. The Nova Scotia Printing Company has been merged into the McAlpine Printing and Publishing Company with a capital of \$10,000. The present premises of the company will be torn down and a much larger building erected. The prospectus of the new company calls for three type-setting machines. This firm, in addition to a general printing business, publishes the city and provincial directories, 'Belcher's Almanac,' *Presby-*

terian Witness, &c. The Eastern Lithograph Company has also been acquired by the new company. A new weekly paper entitled *The Bluenose* has been started in the city.

The *Truckmen's Union* reports business as having been, on the whole, unusually good in that line during the past summer, and for the month of October very good.

Work on the *wharfs* has been fair, though it is expected to improve.

The *Shoe Factory* here has had a very good fall, though business has quieted down during the past month.

The *Metal Workers* have put in a very busy season, overtime being unusually common.

The matter of the *Plumbers'* trouble in regard to wages, which took place some months ago, seems to have been amicably adjusted, as all plumbers are at work again.

*Coopers* report work as brisk, with little or no idleness during the past season.

#### ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market has been excellent in all branches with the exception of ship labourers. The latter remain practically at a standstill. Many members of the union have had to seek employment at other occupations.

The *Stonecutters* report business dull at present. Wages for freestone cutters are quoted at \$3.50 per day, and granite cutters, \$2 to \$2.50.

*Tailors* say that business has been good, and that from \$4 to \$6 is paid for making a custom coat. Pressmen receive from \$10 to \$12 per week.

*Carpenters* have been kept busy, and report that wages range from \$8 to \$12 per week.

The *Iron Moulders*, though few in number, report trade brisk. They succeeded in

forming a union on September 29. The wage rate varies from \$8 to \$11 per week.

*Tinsmiths* have been kept busily employed and are paid at the rate of from \$8 to \$12 per week.

*Galvanized Iron Workers* report trade fair, and receive \$2 per day.

*Printers* say that business is fair in the job and book line, and good on the daily newspapers. Five union men are now out of employment.

J. P. F. Frey, Fourth Vice-President of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, paid St. John a visit during October, and informed your correspondent that he had succeeded in organizing the stove-fitters of Amherst, N.S., and Sackville and Moncton, N.B. He also organized the iron moulders of St. John.

#### QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Outside labour, with the exception of ship work, has continued with wonderful vim since last report, and all branches of trade and commerce are reaping a harvest in consequence. This condition of things is largely due to the fine open weather which has continued throughout the month.

The *Printing* business has been exceedingly active. In a number of printing offices they are working at night to rush out orders. The advent of type-setting machines—Linotype and Monoline—two years ago threw a number of compositors out of employment, and these, with very few exceptions, entered into other callings; but the demand for help has been so great lately that some have received permits from the union and returned to their old calling.

There have been a number of serious *industrial accidents* during the past month, especially in the building trades. A number of labourers and masons engaged in repairing the walls of the Citadel had a close call on the 23rd instant. Their scaffolding was erected some twenty feet from



the ground and an immense stone had been carried up by eight men and deposited on the scaffolding ready for the masons to put in position. Its great weight caused the structure to give way and crash to the ground below, carrying the eight men with it. Six of the men were more or less injured, but two were not so fortunate, and it is feared that serious complications may ensue. It appears that a flaw in one of the beams of the scaffolding was the cause of the accident. No blame is attributed to the contractor, who is noted for his carefulness of those in his employ.

Mr. Joseph Couture, employed in the construction of the Great Northern elevator, met with a very severe accident on the 29th inst. He was in the third flat, working, when by some unexplained means he missed his footing and fell to the next floor, a distance of some fifteen feet. His forehead is badly bruised and he has received some internal injuries.

Mr. Alfred Langlais, of the firm of Langlais & Labrecque, roofers, met with a fatal accident on the 27th inst., at Somerset, county of Megantic. He was on the roof of a church inspecting the work when his foot slipped and he was precipitated to the ground, some fifty feet. His skull was fractured and he died almost instantly. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and eight children.

Mr. George Paré, motorman in the employ of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, broke his leg while alighting from a car on the 26th inst.

Mr. Peter Moisan, reported last month as dangerously injured in a blasting explosion while excavating drainage at the new Protestant Hospital, succumbed to his injuries on the 21st inst.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, promoter of the pulp and paper factory at Lorette, arrived on the 13th inst. to sign the contract with the Chiefs of the Hurons for the rental of a portion of their ground.

The new discharge derricks of the Great Northern Railway grain elevator were put in working order on the 20th inst., and the spouts placed on board the steamer *Rapidian*. Everything worked satisfactorily and the apparatus is in splendid shape. The machinery is now all in position, and, with the completion of the railway spur (now in course of construction) leading to the building, the elevator will be ready for business. The Leyland Liner *Alvonian*, already chartered, will take the first cargo.

The members of the Papineau Assembly, K. of L., celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of their foundation on the 25th inst.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The matter of *loading steamers on Sunday* by the 'liners' in the port of Quebec has been attracting special attention during the past month. This practice continues despite the fact that certain of the best houses are known to be averse to Sunday labour. The Quebec Ship Labourers Benevolent Society had at one time, amongst several other rules governing its rates of wages and work, one to the effect that all Sunday work should be paid for at double rates. The effect of this rule was that in shipping circles Sunday was observed as a day of rest. Among the changes demanded in the alleged interests of the harbour and for the repression of the alleged restraints imposed upon shipping by the rules of this labour organization, was that of reducing the rates for Sunday work. This was done, and the rates adopted were known as time and a half. The effect of the change has been that within two years not only the big liners but the tramp steamers, and even the colliers, have come to be worked all day Sunday.

The newly organized branch of the *International Bakers' Union* is growing rapidly. They have adopted a label and the bread manufactured or baked in Union

shops will have this label attached. The statements made by some of the representatives of this body before the last meeting of the Local Trades Council, were to the effect that some of Quebec's bake-shops paid their hands only \$4, \$5 and \$6 per week. The Union scale is \$9 per week for journeymen and \$12 for foremen. These latter rates were paid by the good shops even before there was any Union in existence. The statement is also made that the bakers had to work 12, 14 and sometimes 16 hours per night, their work being done entirely at night time. These statements require a slight modification. Competent journeymen bakers receive from \$7 to \$11 weekly, the lower rates being paid to apprentices not out of their time. The hours of labour are irregular, beginning at or about six o'clock in the evening and ending between four and six o'clock in the morning, the meal hour being taken when the oven is full and the dough rising. At the present writing 14 bake-shops in the city of Quebec have the right to the use of the label, which is a guarantee that the bread has been baked in a clean shop and the bakers paid Union rate of wages.

## ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

Industry has progressed peaceably in this city during the past month and has been spared such disturbances as have taken place in other parts of the province. Amicable relations exist between the workers and manufacturers here.

The formation into an association of the manufacturers of leather in this province may lead to complications in the future. One of the immediate results of the creation of this association has been the lock-out by the manufacturers of Quebec.

The *Boot and Shoe* manufacture in this city is prosperous. The commercial travellers in this line left some weeks ago, and orders have begun to arrive at various

factories. Trade promises to be very good during next season, alike, benefiting the manufacturer and the workmen.

At the *Canadian Woollen Mills* there is considerable and regular employment, and the average wages paid are higher than they have been during past years.

The *Lumber Trade* is brisk. Besides contracts for building carried on in this district, our people have several large contracts elsewhere.

The *Joiners and Carpenters* have formed a union affiliated with the International Labour Association. The total membership of this union is very large.

In the *Metal Trades*, business is also very brisk. The shops employ a larger number of hands than ever.

The same is also true as regards the *Leather Trade*.

*Crops* in this district have been abundant and well garnered. The sale prices of farm produce are high and farmers are satisfied.

An attempt is being made to introduce into St. Hyacinthe the system of selling cheese by auction, and it is thought that the introduction of such a system will be of advantage to the manufacturer and the producer.

## MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Victor Dubreuil, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

During the past month *skilled labour* has not been in great demand in this city, but the wages, in general, are higher than they were at this time last year. On the other hand it has not been possible to secure *day labourers* in sufficient numbers to meet general needs. This is due in part to the Harbour Commissioners executing large public contracts in order to render the port of Montreal accessible to a larger number of vessels at any one time, and to give to

it a better equipment for carrying on the immense trade of the west which passes through this port. Over 1,100 men are being employed on these works with wages averaging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day. The construction of the Connor Syndicate elevators is also one of the causes of the scarcity of labourers at the present time.

A fact unheard of in the annals of our industry has exhibited itself. Both public and private contractors have been obliged to advertise through the press for the men they require, and after such advertisements have appeared for more than a week less than half of the required men have presented themselves. Everything goes to show that during the coming winter workers will have work at a remunerative rate of wages.

The *Building Trade* is very inactive on account of the excessive price of lumber.

The *Bakers* in this city since organization into a Union have had their wages raised considerably, which fact helps to explain the rise in the price of bread during the month. Their wages prior to the formation of this Union were very low.

The construction of coal oil reservoirs and store-houses by the E. Cavanagh Company has had to be discontinued on account of the strike of the boilermakers, but it will be resumed in the spring with activity and coal oil will then be sold at a lower price than ever.

Mr. Louis Guyon, Chief Factory Inspector for this province has returned from Paris, France, where he was attending the Congress of Inspectors held in that city. Among other things, he has brought with him a large quantity of life saving apparatus, such as is in use in France, England, Germany and other countries of Europe, for the safe-guarding of life of workers in shops and factories. This he intends to have placed on exhibition.

## TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The labour market in Toronto and suburbs continues in a satisfactory condition generally.

The *Building Trades* are in a most satisfactory condition, due in a measure to the exceptionally fine weather of the past month.

*Custom Tailoring* has had a slight falling off, due to the warm weather which interferes somewhat with the fall trade. They say, however, that it will revive again with the indications of colder weather.

The *Iron Trade* is booming and is better than it has been within the recollection of the oldest in the business.

*Printing Trades* are in good condition. The completion of the voters' lists caused some to lapse into idleness for a while. Other sections of the paper and book trade are running to their full capacity.

During the past month, two new unions have been organized, viz., the *Woodcarvers'* and the *Machine Blacksmiths'*.

The *Machinists' Union* has found that its business has assumed such proportions as to render it necessary to appoint one of its number as business agent; the latter gives his exclusive attention to the business of the union. The *Custom Tailors* and the *Waiters Alliance* purpose making similar appointments in the near future.

Quite a number of the unions are responding liberally to the call for assistance from their fellow craftsmen of Galveston, distressed in that city by the recent cyclone.

Mr. Glocking, Secretary of the *Ontario Labour Bureau*, reports a tardiness on the part of the labour organizations in Ontario in making returns of schedules sent out to them. The Bureau has just issued to the



manufacturers and others, blanks seeking information from them of strikes and lock-outs in the province during the past two years, and suggestions, from their point of view, bearing on the same.

The *Toronto Technical School*, which practically owes its existence to organized labour in this city, and whose board of management, consisting of twenty-one members, is composed of one-third who are direct representatives of the organized central labour bodies here, viz., five from the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, two from the Federation of Building Trades, and one from the Allied Printing Trades Council, has opened for the year 1900. The Session, from October 1 to April 27, is divided into two terms. The first term ends January 25, and the second begins the following Monday.

Its general purpose is to afford technical instruction in those scientific subjects which are of practical use and general application in the various industrial pursuits of the people. Tuition is free to all over the age of fourteen years. A deposit of \$2 is required from students taking the work in practical chemistry, returnable at the end of the season, less cost of apparatus injured, lost or destroyed by them during the term.

With a view of fitting students specially for different occupations and industries, the work of the school is arranged into the following departments:—

- I. Department of Physical Science.
- II.       “       Machine Construction.
- III.       “       Architecture & Building Construction.
- IV.       “       Chemistry.
- V.        “       Industrial Design.

The School has also special courses in Domestic Science, Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy, Electricity, Steam and Gas Engines and Clay Modelling.

To give an idea of its popularity and growth, it is only necessary to cite that in

1892, the year of its establishment, provision was made based on an estimate of 150 pupils. The registered attendance for 1899 was 1,036.

The school is maintained entirely by city funds. The city has recently purchased a very handsome building, for the school which is now being fitted up and equipped with all up-to-date appliances. When completed, it will be a credit to the city. The cost will be \$75,000. The building will be ready in the course of a month, and with its completion there is no doubt the attendance will be very much enhanced; the building now occupied is very unsuitable for the purpose.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, report as follows:—

The status of industrial prosperity stands very high in this district at the present time. Wages have been increased recently in almost every branch of skilled, and unskilled labour, and there are very few idle men in or around the city. All who have a desire to work can secure work of some sort.

Tar macadam road and cement sidewalk laying by the City Board of Works is giving employment to hundreds of *unskilled labourers*.

Several new industries have recently been launched in the eastern section of the city which have necessitated the erection of many large buildings, causing general prosperity in all the *Building Trades*.

The new industries in the course of erection are estimated to bring hundreds of mechanics to the city when the plants are completed.

The *Imperial Cotton Company* are erecting an expensive plant for the manufacture of white duck cloth, and are likely to employ 500 hands. It is expected that most of these will be men, especially in the weaving, spinning, and card rooms, as

the class of duck to be manufactured will be too heavy for female operatives. But many women will be engaged in light spinning, and winding.

The National *Automobile and Cycle Works* are expending some \$65,000 on plant and buildings, and will employ in the neighbourhood of 500 men. At present, during the erection of the buildings, they are situated in the old Wanzer Machine building.

The *Volta Storage Battery Co.* just completed, will employ 50 men in the manufacture of electric batteries.

The *Nickel Copper Co.*, whose buildings are not quite completed, will engage in refining ore, and will employ 100 men.

The general reason given for the establishment of so many extensive industries in the city at the present time is the enormous supply of cheap electric power brought into the city by the Cataract Power Co., from De Cew Falls near St. Catharines.

Owing to the extensive building operations, the workers in the building trades are mostly all employed. The *Bricklayers and Masons' Union*, an organization of some 200 members, report every member in employment.

*Barbers* who own their shops have formed an association or union which was followed shortly after by one among the journeymen; the latter was constituted as a branch of the International Union. They are asking the city council to pass a by-law regulating all barber shops. Among the regulations are, early closing, better sanitary conditions, sterilizing of cups, and many other reforms.

Operatives in the *Clothing Trade* have had a very busy month. The large orders for great coats and khaki serge uniforms for the Imperial government has been the means of distributing other classes of ready-made clothing among other operatives, giving plenty of work to all engaged

in the craft in the city. Wages in this branch have been very satisfactory.

*Electrical Workers*, which includes Telephone and Telegraph linemen, are all busily engaged in outside and inside wiring, and those in the employ of the Cataract Power Co. have recently received an increase in wages averaging 10 per cent.

Through the efforts of a Label League in connection with the Trades and Labour Council, there has been an increased demand for Union Label Hats. This has caused the *Hatters* to work considerably over time.

Owing to the general brisk condition of trade, the *Printing Trades* are exceptionally good. Merchants are advertizing largely, and newspaper publishing has had a stimulus by the launching of a new morning paper. Linotype operators are all in employment, and an idle monoline operator cannot be found in the city.

The *Tobacco Workers'* craft is distinct from the cigar makers. Hundreds are employed in the manufacture of various kinds of smoking and chewing tobaccos, and are receiving fair wages. In one large establishment, all the employees are members of the International Tobacco Workers' Union.

At the fall assizes, on the 16th inst., both the Grand Jury and Mr. Justice Rose attributed the absence from the docket of all charges within the ordinary category of crimes to the decrease of crimes which has resulted from the great prosperity which the country generally is enjoying.

## GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The labour market in Guelph and district is in as satisfactory condition as was indicated in last month's report. The fine weather has enabled all kinds of out-door labour to be carried on.

The Robertson-Taylor *Creamery Separator* Company's new building is now completed. They will commence manufacturing about the middle of next month.

The Bell *Organ and Piano* factory is now running till nine o'clock at night.

Morlock Bros. *Upholstering* Company were somewhat slack a few weeks ago, but are now running full handed.

The Guelph *rolling mills* have plenty to do with orders ahead. The time men in this mill had a cut in their wage of 12 per cent, about the middle of the month owing to fall of prices in the iron market, they will have the old rate restored when the market goes up again.

The *Bricklayers* engaged on the big smoke stack of the Raymond Cream Separator factory had their wages increased 25 cents a day about the beginning of the month.

*Foundries* are all very busy with a tendency to increase their moulding staff.

The Brussels *Carpet Weavers*, who have been on strike for nearly seven weeks at the Guelph Carpet Mills, have made a compromise with the firm, all the strikers return to work under a new management.

The *Printers* of Guelph who were but lately organized had a visit on the 13th from Mr. Hugh Stevenson, deputy organizer for the International Union. The printers received some good advice on unionism. A few days later the Guelph *Mercury* came out with the union label on its front page with the following statement: 'This signifies that the mechanical part of the office will be hereafter equipped with union labour, by arrangement with the local branch of the International Typograph Union. The *Mercury* is glad to state that the conditions of pay and the nine-hour day which have been in vogue in this office for several years have been taken practically as the basis of union agreement, and recognizes the right of its employees to unite to promote their interests. While

stating this, the *Mercury* reserves to itself the right of freedom of speech concerning labour and other interests. We do not believe that unionism is an ideal system but we believe that it is the best thing for the employees under present conditions where reasonable counsels prevail.'

## STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James T. Burke, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Business in the city and county of Perth is prosperous, and at present there are practically no wage-earners unemployed.

The *Stratford Clothing Company* have negotiated for larger premises, and will move into the new premises, lately occupied by the Stratford Shoe Company, about the 1st day of January, 1901. The Stratford Clothing Company have also adopted the Union Garment Workers' label, and all their employees have become members of the association.

The *MacLagan Furniture Factory* is nearing completion, and will, when completed, be one of the best industries of this character in Ontario. This firm has always maintained a good record for fair and honest dealing with its employees, and when located in the new factory will increase its staff.

*Railroad Employees* are enjoying very good times both in erecting shops and in train service.

The *Cigar Makers* employed in this city report good times and increased wages.

## LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of trade in this city during the past month has been of a gratifying nature; the railroad workers report a large amount of freight moving, consequently making lots of work for all concerned; the building trades report business



fair, but future prospects not very good; the indoor trades have had plenty to do, with almost all hands engaged, and there is an expectation of the continuance of the same for some time to come.

Work among the *Bricklayers* is fair. The brick work on the Masonic Temple was finished during the month, and the only other building of any account under way at present is an infirmary at the London Asylum for the Insane, which is being done by day work; about 20 bricklayers are engaged on it. The remaining bricklayers are nearly all working on small jobs which will not last long.

The *Building Labourers* have all been working, but prospects are not very bright.

The *Buffers and Platers Union* report work as active, some of them having been working overtime during the month.

The *Carpenters* report all branches working, with prospects fair, quite a number of them are working on the new Masonic Temple.

The *Cigar Makers* report business as good, with a largely increasing demand for the blue label cigars. The cigar makers are handicapped by the large number of boys and girls working at the business at a very low rate of wages.

Work among the *Painters* is very slack, with prospects of it remaining the same till next spring.

The *Printing Trade* is in a fair condition. On the newspapers all hands are engaged, and in the job departments the Dominion election has given a slight impetus to business, a lot of campaign work being turned out.

The activity on the *railroads* brings a report of plenty of work for the following: *conductors, engineers, firemen, brakesmen, switchmen* and *railroad teamsters*.

The *Tailors* report trade good, with all members of their union working. One feature of their trade they would like to rectify is the practice followed by the mer-

chant tailors in the city, who, although they have other workshops in connection with their establishments, yet have fully 50 per cent of their work done at the homes of their employees, under conditions which sometimes are not too sanitary.

One of the by-laws of the city of London calls for the standard rate of wages to be paid on all contracts entered into by any person with the city council. This by-law has been somewhat of a dead letter for some time past. At present the contract for the city printing is held by a firm which the printers claim is paying some of its hands below the union scale. The Typographical Union have taken the matter in hand, and have employed a solicitor to look after the case, and see if the by-law is any good.

During the spring of 1900 the city council passed a by-law making it compulsory that the Tailors' Union label should be attached to all clothing made in future for the firemen. The contract for making the clothes was given to a local firm under the above conditions. The firm, it is alleged, made the clothes without a single union man working on them, and attached a label, similar to the tailor's label, with the exception that the words 'organized in 1900,' were used instead of 'organized in 1833,' in the centre of the circle of the label. The tailors allege that the label used by the firm is a bogus one, and are bringing the matter before the courts on the grounds of infringement of their label, which was registered in Canada, on October 13, 1897.

On October 24, a branch of the *International Tobacco Workers' Union* of North America was organized, by Daniel Wallace, organizer for above union for Michigan and Canada. They start off with a membership of 20, and Ben Rogers, 573 Elizabeth St., secretary. The above are employees of a new industry in this city, the London Tobacco Company, who are putting union made brands of chewing tobacco on the market.

John A. Flett, organizer for the American Federation of Labour, is in the city, and has in view the organizing of three or four different classes of workers.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—*

During the month of October the demand for labour has been about the same as in the previous month. Agricultural labour has been in request. Fine weather enabled threshers to get to work after enforced idleness through a period of bad weather. In almost every other branch of industry there has been a very steady demand for manual labour. This addition, except for those prepared to enter the woods and the camps, may change as soon as the weather breaks and the freeze up sets in. Demand for camp labour probably accounts for several employment bureaux recently commencing operation in Winnipeg. Workmen are advised to deal with only reputable and established offices.

The *Building Trades* show but little change from conditions of previous month.

*Carpenters* of the first grade are in demand. Other branches find their members fully occupied, apparently rushing work to a conclusion preparatory to the freeze up which may be expected at any moment.

*Civic Employment.*—The recent fine weather has assisted in bringing to completion many of the city undertakings in the way of improvements. Employment in connection with such from now on, will not be in demand.

*Tailoring Trade.*—Employment in this branch is scarce. Many hands are waiting for an improvement of business. The fall trade does not appear to be as good as usually is the case at this season.

*Logging and Camps.* — Employment agents are busy collecting the usual gangs for work in getting out ties and lumber,

operating from camps along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A reputable employment agency estimates that approximately 3,000 men will be employed in this work. Good workmen are being offered \$26 to \$30 per month including board.

*Printing Trades.*—October shows a decided improvement over the preceding month due to the demands of the elections. All competent printers are able to procure work. The *Binderies* also report good trade.

*Railroad Construction.*—There continues to be a good demand, but prospects may not continue to be so good. Men with experience are being offered \$1.75 per day, board to be charged at the rate of \$4.00 per week.

*Railroad Employment* continues in a normal condition. Continued threshing is increasing traffic and the approaching close of navigation is increasing work in the freight handling department.

A union of the *Civic Employees* of Winnipeg is in course of formation. On October 30, a general meeting was held and officers appointed. There was a large gathering and it is evident that all departments of civic labour are interested in this movement.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—*

The condition of the wage-earners in this locality is about the same as reported last month. The wet weather has interfered considerably with outside work.

The outlook for the *Building Trade* is encouraging; plans are being prepared for a new city hall, also for a new foundry and machine shop. Among the buildings in course of erection may be mentioned the Dominion government post offices and customs' house, also a new Roman Catholic orphanage. There are still enough of unemployed to fill any demand for labour that

may be made in any branch of the building trade.

*Stonecutters* are well employed at present.

*Bricklayers* are depending upon the weather too much to make more than half time.

*Plasterers* are not in demand.

*Tinsmiths* are fully employed.

The *Plumbing Trade* is slack at present.

As to *Carpenters*, the market is overstocked.

There is no demand for *Painters*.

*Shipbuilders* and *Caulkers* report nothing doing at present.

The *Lumber Mills* are running steadily chiefly in orders for shipment. They are not, however, employing any new men.

Seventy-five men are employed on the Fraser River improvement being carried on by the Dominion government. The work consists in the making and sinking of brush and rock with a view of improving the river channels.

As to *Fraser River Fisheries*, during the past month a marked improvement has taken place in the salmon fishing. The second run of fish has entered the river and what few white fishermen are fishing are making living wages. The Japanese are out in full force and are crowding out white labour.

## VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market hereabouts has been fair. The wet weather at present prevents the outside trades operating, which fact applies to the building occupations. But inside work at the skilled trades has been very good.

There is no demand for *Clerks* or *Bookkeepers*, large numbers of whom are out of employment. There is practically no use for young men who wish to earn a living either as counter-hoppers or with a pen applying for positions in Vancouver. The field is overstocked.

As to *Fishing*, on the Fraser River the canneries are paying 25 to 30 cents a fish for cohoes (salmon). The fish average about seven pounds in weight and the run is small this season. Dog salmon bring seven cents each. This class of salmon is not sold in the British market but shipped straight to San Francisco, Japan and other foreign places in cheap cans. Dog salmon is scarcer than usual.

The prospects of the *Mining* business becoming brisk are good.

The *Tailoring* trade is reported dull, a large amount of the work being done by Chinese and Japanese.

The *Printing* trade is very quiet.

The *Shipwrights* and *Caulkers* number about 50 on the coast. At Vancouver at present none are being employed at the trade, the prospects, however, appear promising.

The outlook in the *Painting* trade is fair, but at present outdoor work is very quiet on account of the wet weather.

*Labourers* for heavy work have been in some demand, but this class of work will be quiet until February or March, when spring opens.

## VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market has not altered since last report. The season is still open and outside work is being rapidly pushed before the wet season commences. Although there are few men idle, there is no demand for more help.



The *Lumber Trade* is still very brisk, the saw-mills having all the work they can do, and some of them working day and night to fill orders.

The *Fishing* industry is not carried on to any great extent, as at present only the local market is supplied.

The *Sealing* season has closed for the year, and most of the sealing fleet are home. The catch for the year has been small, owing to rough weather on the coast.

The *Building Trades* are busy finishing the season's work, which has been very brisk, and in the new places springing up will continue so, as long as the weather permits.

The *Shipbuilding* industry is not carried on to any great extent, but those that are operating at Victoria have been very busy this season, and the prospects are good for increased business, the dry-dock and marine ways being full most of the time.

In the *Farming* districts, which are not very extensive, the season's work is nearly done.

The *Quartz-mining* industry is not much developed as yet, although some properties are working quite a number of men. The prospecting season is about over, so there is no scarcity of men if any new development work is started up.

The *Coal-mining* industry, which is the principal industry in this locality, is very brisk, there being good demand for all the coal that can be produced at the present time, but there is no scarcity of help here.

The Miners' Union of the New Vancouver Coal Company brought up the matter of a ten per cent raise, which was laid over last month, and the committee from the union interviewed the manager and re-

ported back to the men, who laid the matter over until March 1, 1901. The company then gave an advance of ten cents a day to those working underground, at the rate of \$2.50, making them up to \$2.60 per day, to stand until March 1, if the market continues good then, there is to be a general revision of wages.

The Wellington Colliery Company has brought a lot of miners from Scotland to fill the places of Chinamen who are employed in some of these mines. The first lot who arrived were divided up, some going to work in the Extension Mines, and about 40 going to the Union Mines. Those going to Union Mines were dissatisfied when they got there, and claimed that the contract under which they came was not being carried out, and, therefore, refused to go to work. They all started out to walk to Nanaimo, a distance of about 70 miles. When they arrived there their case was taken up by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., the miners' agent, who saw Mr. Dunsmuir, and in conjunction with Mr. Bremner, the case was satisfactorily settled, and the men went to work at the Extension Mines.

### COST OF LIVING SCHEDULES.

In the following schedules are set forth the retail prices current during the month of October, 1900, of a number of leading items which form part of the daily expenditure of workingmen, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The information has been collected by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the cities named, and has been arranged in three groups, according as it relates to the prices of articles of domestic consumption, to house rents, and to the cost of board and lodging :

## I. SCHEDULE of Retail Prices of Food.

	Bread per lb.	Bread per 2-lb. loaf.	Bread where sold otherwise.	Oatmeal per lb.	Flour per 25-lb. bag.	Milk per quart.	Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Eggs per doz.	Potatoes per bag of 1½ bush.	Turnips per bush.	Beans per lb.
Halifax, N.S.	Cts. 2½	5		Cts.	60	6	22 to 27	Cts. 15	18 to 25	45	Cts. 25 to 30	4 to 5
St. John, N.B.	3	6			63 to 75	6	22 to 27	15	18 to 22	75	30	4
Quebec, Que. (h).	(d) 2½	White 7	3-lb. brown, 8	5	63 to 70	6	22 to 30 (g)	15 to 18	18 to 22	53	25 to 30	4 to 6
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	(i) 2½	7	6-lb. loaf, 14		65	5	25	15	20	60	25	Per pt. 5
Montreal, Que.			3-lb., 8; 6-lb., 15	3	60	7	22 to 25	13	15 to 22	50	45	4
Drummondville, Que.						5	25			30		
Toronto, Ont.	(k)		1½-lb., 5; 3-lb., 9		45 to 50	6	20 to 25	10 to 12	18 to 25	40 to 70	17 to 20	4 to 5
Hamilton, Ont.	2½	5			45	5	25	15	20	40	20	4
Guelph, Ont.	(m)	6	4-lb. loaf, 11		50 to 53	5	20 to 25	15	16 to 18	35 to 40	20	5
London, Ont.	(o)	5			50	5	20 to 25	14	15 to 20	40	30	4
Winnipeg, Man.		5			½ sack of 98 lbs., 60, 75	7	25	15	20	75	30	5
New Westminster, B.C.	5	10			50 lbs., \$1.50	14 qts. for \$1	30 to 35	17	25 to 40	90 to \$1	40 to 50	4½
Vancouver, B.C.			1½-lb. loaves, 24 for \$1.				25 to 35	17	25 to 45 (p)	90 to \$1.10	45	5
Nanaimo, B.C.			1½-lb. loaf, 10; 2 loaves, 15; 4 loaves, 25		50 lbs., \$1.40 to \$1.60.	10	28 to 35	18 to 20	25 to 40	Per 100 lbs. \$1.25		5 to 8

I. SCHEDULE of Retail Prices of Food—Concluded.

	Beef per lb.	Pork per lb.	Bacon per lb.	Sugar (granulated) per lb.	Sugar (granulated) No. of lbs. for \$1.	Brown or coffee sugar per lb.	Brown or coffee sugar, No. of lbs. for \$1.	Tea per lb.	Coffee per lb.	Coal oil per gall.	Coal (stove) per cts.	Coal (stove) per ton.	Hardwood fuel per cord.
Halifax, N.S.	Cts. 12 to 15 (a) 8 to 12 10 to 14	Cts. Salt, 10; fresh 8 to 12 10 to 12	Cts. 13 14 to 16	Cts. 5 to 6 6	Lbs. 20 18	Cts. 3½ to 5 5	Lbs. 20 to 32 22 to 24	Cts. 20c. up 18 to 40	Cts. 30 to 40 30 to 40	Cts. 27	\$ 3 50	\$ 7 00	\$ 7 40 to 10 00 (f) 4 50 to 5 00 6 00
St. John, N.B.													
Quebec, Que. (b)	8 to 15 (c) 8	Fresh, 9; salt, 10	12 to 15	6	16½	5	20	25 to 50	25 to 50	21	Hard \$3 to \$4. 3 50	Hard \$6 to \$8. 7 00	(e) 7 40 to 10 00 (f) 4 50 to 5 00 6 00
St. Hyacinthe, Que								Aver. 35	Aver. 40	25	4 00	7 50	
Montreal, Que	6 to 12	10	16	6	17			25 to 60	30 to 40	(j) 20 to 25	3 50	7 00	Maple, \$7; birch \$6.50 Maple, \$4; birch \$3.50 5 50
Drummondville, Que	10 to 12	12	15	5	20								
Toronto, Ont.	8 to 14	10 to 12	12 to 15	5	18	3 to 4	25	25 to 40	25 to 40	13 & 18	3 75	6 50	
Hamilton, Ont.	Aver. 10	10	15	5½	18	5½	18	40	25	17 & 20	3 15	6 00	(i) \$6.50 to \$7.
Guelph, Ont.	5 to 15	12½	14 to 15	6½ to 7	15	6	17	25 to 60	25 to 40	(n) 18 to 23	3 25	6 25	\$5.75; cut, \$6.25. 6 00
London, Ont.	10 to 12½	12½	14	7	16	6	17	25 to 50	30 to 40	18	3 25	6 00	
Winnipeg, Man.	15	12½	14	6½	16	6	18	35	35	30	5 00	9 50	5 00
New Westminster, B.C.	12½	12½ to 15	17	6½	15½	5½	18	35 to 50	25 to 40	40	3 50	6 50	Pir, 3 50
Vancouver, B.C.	10 to 18	10 to 12	16 to 20	6½	16	5½	18	35 to 50	30 to 40	35 soft	3 50	6 50	3 50
Nanaimo, B.C.	8 to 18	Salt, 15; fresh 12½ to 18	18 to 20; ham, 18 to 20	7	15	6½	16	25 to 50	25 to 50		(p) 2 00 (q) 4 00	\$2.75 to \$3 delivered	

(a) Roast, 12c.; steak, 15c. (b) Hard coal, \$3 to \$4 per half chaldron and \$6 to \$8 per chaldron; soft coal, \$3.50 to \$4 per half chaldron and \$7 to \$8 per chaldron. (c) Per cord, \$7.40; sawed, \$9; split, \$10. (d) Not sold by the pound, but in 2-lb. loaf, white and 3-lb. loaf brown. (e) Soup beef, 8c.; roast, 12c. (f) Maple, \$5; birch, \$4.50; length, 2 feet, 6 inches. (g) Table butter, 24c. to 30c.; tinned, 18c. to 22c. (h) The prices given are those charged in the grocery stores. Farm produce, eggs, butter, potatoes, &c., are largely purchased at the markets by the working population, and there the prices are somewhat lower. Thus, on the market day preceding the quotation above, potatoes sold on the Quebec markets at 35c. per bag and turnips at 25c. Mutton, by the quarter, sold at about 6c. to 8c. per pound, and fresh pork, by the quarter, at 7c. per pound. (i) Not sold by the pound; 14c. per 6-lb. loaf. (j) Canadian oil, 20c.; American, 25c. (k) City by law requires that loaf be 1½ or 3 lbs. (l) No. 1 Best, cut twice, \$6.50; cut 3 times, \$7. (m) Not sold by the pound; 2-lb. loaf, 6c.; 4-lb. loaf, 11c. This is standard, but bread sold in Guelph for 10c. and 14c. per 4-lb. loaf. (n) Canadian oil, 18c. to 20c.; American, 20c. to 25c. (o) Not sold by the pound. (p) Eggs, common case, 25c.; fresh, 45c. (q) Coal, \$2 per ½ ton and \$4 per ton without delivery, which is 75c. to \$1.35, according to distance.



## II. SCHEDULE of Rents of Houses for Workingmen.

Locality.	House of 4 rooms.	House of 6 rooms.	House of 8 rooms.
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
Halifax, N.S. ....	\$ 6.00	\$10	\$12
St. John, N.B. ....	3.50 to \$ 6.00	7 to \$ 8	10 to \$12
Quebec, Que. (a) ....	5.00 to 6.50	8 to 10	12 to 20
St. Hyacinthe, Que. (b) ....	3.00 to 4.00	5 to 7	6 to 10
Montreal, Que. (c) ....	6.00 to 10.00	10 to 15	13 to 20
Drummondville, Que. ....	4.00	6	8
Toronto, Ont. (d) ....	7.00 to 11.00	11 to 16	16 to 24
Hamilton, Ont. (e) ....	6.00	9	12
Guelph, Ont. (f) ....	4.00	6	8
London, Ont. (d) ....	3.00 to 5.00	6 to 8	8 to 12
Winnipeg, Man. (g) ....	9.00	14 to 20	16 to 30
New Westminster, B.C. (d) ....	8.00	12	14 to 20
Vancouver, B.C. ....	10.00	15	20
Nanaimo, B.C.* ....			

\*Small houses rent for \$6 per month and prices go up to \$10 for seven or eight-roomed houses.

(a) Prices for flats in tenements: 4 rooms, \$6.50 per month; 6 rooms, \$10; 8 rooms, \$15 to \$20. Houses vary from \$12 to \$40 per month according to locality. As a rule all leases for houses are at a given rate per year, including taxes. In suburban districts rents are about 25 per cent less, but this is counterbalanced by cost of transport, which at 10 cents per day would be \$2.60 per month. Prices also rule somewhat higher in the suburbs.

(b) Prices in the city are \$4, \$7 and \$10; outside of the city, \$3, \$5 and \$6.

(c) The lower prices quoted are in the east end and the higher in the west end.

(d) Locality the important factor.

(e) Average reduction in rents by living on outskirts of city about \$2 per house per month.

(f) Rents somewhat cheaper in suburbs, but general average of workingmen's houses is about \$1 per room per month.

(g) Without improvements (i.e., without water connections, stone foundations, bath-room, or other modern sanitary conveniences), \$9, \$14 and \$16; with improvements, \$20 (6 rooms), and \$30 (8 rooms).

## III. SCHEDULE showing rates paid for Board and Lodging by Workingmen.

Locality.	Board and Lodging per Week.
Halifax, N.S. ....	\$3.00 and upwards.
St. John, N.B. ....	3.00 to \$4.00
Quebec ....	3.00 to 5.00
St. Hyacinthe ....	3.00
Montreal, Que. (a) ....	3.25 to \$4.50
Toronto, Ont. ....	3.00 to 4.25
Hamilton, Ont. ....	2.50 to 3.50
Guelph, Ont. ....	3.00
London, Ont. ....	3.00 to \$4.00
Winnipeg, Man. ....	4.00
New Westminster, B.C. ....	5.00
Vancouver, B.C. ....	5.00
Nanaimo, B.C. (b) ....	5.00 to 5.50

(a) Lower prices in east end and higher in west.

(b) Rule is a monthly charge of from \$20 to \$22.

## THE LABOUR DIFFICULTIES AT VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

The difficulties between the Montreal Cotton Company and its employees at Valleyfield began on October 22, at which date some 200 labourers, engaged on the work of excavation for the company on premises adjoining the company's mills, went on strike for higher wages. The work was that of digging the foundation of a new factory which the company proposed to erect at Valleyfield. Prior to the commencement of the strike the men had been receiving \$1.00 per day as wages, and their demand was for an increase to \$1.25 per day. This, they alleged, was the rate which other labourers in Valleyfield, engaged in similar work were receiving; more particularly, those labourers employed by the municipal corporation, and others employed by a contractor on premises adjoining those on which the company's work was being executed. They claimed that \$1.25 per day was the current rate, and in view of the cost of living in the locality, none too much. The request for this increase not having been granted by the company, the labourers sought to obtain their demand by means of a strike.

### The Nature of the Trouble.

On Monday, the 22nd of the month, all the labourers quit work. On the day following some of the strikers interfered with the unloading of cement by other of the company's servants, and on Wednesday an attempt was made to prevent some employees of the company from bringing coal to the mills from cars near-by, and also to prevent the operation of the company's dredge in the tail race. These acts were the occasion of more serious happenings. It is not certain how many strikers participated in them; some are known to have resented this action on the part of their fellows, and not to have taken part in it, but that a number did so is evident from the fact that they were successful on the 24th inst., in preventing the coal from being delivered at the mills. The local police

were sent for to protect the company's property, but the company allege that their action was neither prompt nor efficient enough to effect the desired end. On the ground, therefore, that its property was in danger, and police protection inadequate, the company requested the mayor of the town to have the militia brought from Montreal, and on the afternoon of the 25th the mayor signed the requisition necessary to obtain the services of the militia, and two companies of infantry arrived in Valleyfield that night.

Serious disturbances followed upon the arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the company's mills. Up to the time of their arrival no part had been taken in the dispute by those employed within the mills. On seeing the troops, however, many of the operatives left their work, and some joined in an attack which was made upon the soldiers. Some of the soldiers sustained injuries from missiles which were thrown at them, and fearing more serious results, reinforcements of militia were sent for. On the following day two companies of Hussars and other companies of infantry arrived.

Many of the mill hands, whose total number is about 3,000, and two-thirds of whom are women and girls, remained away from work on the Friday and Saturday following, but there were no serious disturbances on either of these days.

### Offer of Government Intervention.

On Saturday afternoon, October 27, the Hon. the Minister of Labour, telegraphed to Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., as solicitor for the company, to Mr. Louis Bertrand, secretary of the 'Union Ouvrière,' as representative of the men, and to the mayor of Valleyfield, as follows:—

Aurora, Ont., Oct. 27, 1900.

With extreme regret learn to-day of serious strike among operatives of Valleyfield cotton mills. If friendly intervention of Department of Labour acceptable to both parties, I would be pleased to render every possible assistance looking to satisfactory settlement of differences, either by means

of board of conciliation or arbitration. If both parties desire, I will be glad to confer with them with a view to selection of satisfactory board, and to be a member of same either as umpire or otherwise; at present much engaged with elections. If parties look favourably upon this offer, would suggest that for present, strike be suspended and men return to work, and on the 8th of November, I will proceed to Valleyfield, confer with both parties and lend every possible assistance in the direction indicated so as to bring about such a settlement of matters in dispute as will meet the reasonable demands of both parties. Am under engagement to address public meetings every day, Sunday excepted, until after election day. To take up Valleyfield strike matter until after election would compel me to abandon further part in pending political campaign, nevertheless, am perfectly willing to make this sacrifice if parties to dispute are unwilling to suspend strike, and if they desire my immediate friendly intervention. Please direct reply to me at Aurora, Ont.

(sd.) W. MULOCK,  
Minister of Labour.

After the despatch of this telegram, Mr. Mulock gave personal instructions to Mr. King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, to proceed at once to Valleyfield and put forth such efforts as were possible to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute. Mr. King arrived in Valleyfield on the morning of the 29th. The company on the day previous replied to the telegram of the Minister of Labour, as follows:—

Your telegram received *re* strike at Valleyfield. There is no dispute between the company and their operatives, and no demand has been made by them on the company. They are not working, but for what reason we do not know. The demand for increased wages was made by men who were temporarily employed as labourers in excavations being made for a new mill. This work under any circumstances would have been stopped in about three weeks, and under the circumstances the company have decided to discontinue the work. There is nothing to arbitrate or settle between the company or any of their employees. The company appreciate your kind offer.

(sd.) J. N. GREENSHIELDS.

## The Two Strikes.

As appears from this telegram, the mill operatives were not working at the time at which it was sent, and this fact constituted their action a general strike. There were thus, in reality, two distinct sources of friction between the company and its employees. The first, the original strike, begun by the men temporarily employed as labourers in the excavations being made for a new mill, and who were demanding an increase in wages (which strike began on October 22); and the general strike of the mill operatives, which began at the time of the arrival of the troops in Valleyfield, on the evening of the 26th. This latter strike was one which, but for the presence of the military in Valleyfield, would probably not have occurred, and for this reason is best described as a strike of resentment, or at most, one of sympathy with the original strikers. It was to the strike of the mill operatives that the offer of the friendly intervention of the minister referred.

This offer was made known in Valleyfield on Saturday night, October 27, and on Monday morning many of the operatives returned to work. These spinners and several of the weavers, however, numbering about 300 men, still remained out, and, had they continued to do so for any length of time, the probabilities that the mills would have been obliged to close down because of other branches of the industry being dependent upon theirs.

## The Settlements Effectuated.

Immediately on his arrival in Valleyfield, Mr. King put himself in communication with the company and the men, obtaining, during the course of the day, several interviews with both parties, and arranged for a meeting of the strikers to be held in the town hall on that evening. At this meeting a final settlement of the difficulties was arranged. The striking operatives maintained that the reason they did not return to work was because of the presence



of the militia in the vicinity of the mills. They stated that it was because of the militia being, as they believed, called out unnecessarily, and, as they thought, for the purpose of intimidating the men, that the strike among the mill operatives had begun. This cause being removed, they were prepared to return to work at once. As evidence of good faith in the matter, they agreed to return to work on the following day, and remain at work provided the troops were withdrawn during the course of the day.

Of the operatives who had returned to work on Monday, a few had been summarily dismissed that morning. The strikers assembled, maintained that they were all alike responsible for having taken part in the strike, and that it was not just that certain of their number should be singled out for dismissal. They demanded, therefore, that as a condition of their return to work, no further dismissals should be made, because of the men having taken part in the strike, and they asked that the company should reconsider the cases of those dismissed, and that, unless some reason other than that of participation in the general strike could be assigned for these dismissals, the operatives dismissed should be reinstated.

The result of this meeting was made known to the company immediately after its close. On the following morning every employee of the mill returned to work, and the company, thereupon, sent a communication to the mayor informing him that the mill employees had gone to work peaceably that morning, and suggested the withdrawal of the troops. The mayor gave instructions to the colonel in command to withdraw the military, with the exception of a few men for police duty, whom he thought it advisable to keep for a day or so. Shortly after noon all of the troops, with the exception of the Hussars, were returned to Montreal, the latter returning the following morning.

No other dismissals were made because of the strike, and the company undertook

to reconsider the case of any employee who believed himself to have been unjustly dealt with, on an appeal being made to the manager in the regular manner.

It is evident that little more than a proper understanding between the two parties was necessary to effect the settlement, but for many reasons this could not have been done without the intervention of some disinterested third party, whose duty it was to promote conditions favourable to a settlement. As matters stood, the willingness of both parties to have an understanding arrived at made it possible for a termination of the difficulties to be speedily brought about.

### Excavation Work Discontinued.

As appears from the company's telegram to the Minister of Labour, the strike of the labourers engaged on the work of excavation ended in the company deciding to discontinue the work; under any circumstances it would have continued only about three weeks longer had no dispute arisen. Many of the labourers obtained work from the municipality almost immediately after the commencement of their strike, others received employment elsewhere, and at the time the settlement was arrived at between the mill operatives and the company, but few of the labourers were still out of employment.

### UNIONS FORMED DURING OCTOBER, 1900.

During the month of October organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

In Amherst, N.S.:  
Stove Fitters.

In Sackville, N.B.:  
Stove Fitters.

In Moncton, N.B.:  
Stove Fitters.

In St. John, N.B.:  
Iron Moulders.

In St. Hyacinthe, Que.:

Joiners and Carpenters.

In Montreal, Que.:

Ice Workers and Drivers,

Bakers,

Tinsmiths, Roofers and Sheet Iron Workers.

In Ottawa, Ont.:

Bartenders,

Steel and Copper Plate Printers,

Pattern Makers,

Bakers.

In Peterborough, Ont.:

Carpenters and Joiners.

In Toronto, Ont.:

Wood Carvers,

Machine Blacksmiths,

Garment Workers.

In Hamilton, Ont.:

Journeyman Barbers.

In London, Ont.:

Tobacco Workers,

Bartenders.

In Winnipeg, Man.:

Civic Employees.

## LEGISLATION IN CANADA FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

THE following review of factory legislation in Canada is mainly devoted to a classification of the provisions of existing Factories' Acts within the Dominion. Incidentally, reference is made to legislation which, though not exclusively applying to factories, has a more or less important bearing upon the manner of conducting such establishments. The wording of the statutes has in some cases been followed somewhat closely in order to show clearly the extent of differences where such exist.

Factories Acts have come into existence in Canada in the course of the past sixteen years, and have been the work of provincial legislatures, under powers relegated to them by the Confederation Act. Thus, it happens that in more than half of the provinces Factories Acts do not exist at all; that where they do exist, they have come into force at different times; and that although they agree in most important particulars, they vary sufficiently in matters of detail to show that the several bodies which created them had views of their own.

### The Three Factories Acts.

The first Factories Act in the Dominion was passed by the Ontario legislature in

1884. It was sanctioned on March 23 of that year, and became known as 'The Ontario Factories Act, 1884,' (Ontario Statutes, 47 Vic., c. 39). In the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, the Act became chapter 208, and, with its amendments, is now to be found in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 256.

The Quebec Factories Act was first passed in 1885 (Quebec Statutes, 48 Vic., c. 32). It has since been amended from time to time, the present Act being known as 'An Act respecting Industrial Establishments,' (Quebec Statutes, 57 Vic., c. 30, as amended by 63 Vic., c. 23).

The only other Factories Act in the Dominion is that passed by the Legislature of Manitoba at its last session, and known as 'The Manitoba Factories Act,' assented to July 5, 1900 (Manitoba Statutes, 63-64 Vic., c. 13).

That the aim of the framers of the three Acts was substantially the same is to be seen in the preambles to the Acts. The Ontario Factories Act opens by reciting that: 'Whereas special provision should be made for the safety, health and well-being of operatives, employed in and about the factories and like places in Ontario, &c.,' (Ontario, 47 Vic., c. 39.) The origi-

nal Act in Quebec, then known as the 'Quebec Factories' Act,' begins: 'Whereas, it is desirable to make provision for the life and health of persons employed in factories in the province of Quebec,' (Quebec, 48 Vic., c. 32.) The Manitoba Act is declared to be 'An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories,' a description identical with that of the Ontario Act.

### Nature and Extent of Application.

Although the language in which the application of the several Acts is defined varies somewhat, the intention is apparently quite similar in every case. All three Acts agree in bringing within the scope of their provisions manufacturing establishments or workshops in which steam or other mechanical power is used to work machinery; in exempting, with certain restrictions, cases where work is done at home without the use of steam or other mechanical power; and in giving to the Lieutenant Governor in Council considerable powers in the matter of determining the application of the Act.

The Ontario Act sets forth in a schedule a list of 188 manufacturing establishments which come within the scope of the Act. By proclamation in the *Official Gazette* of the province, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to or remove from the list such premises as he deems proper. Generally the Act includes establishments in which steam, water or other mechanical power is used to move or work machinery, and establishments wherein the employer has the right of access and control and in which manual labour is exercised by way of trade, as in the making, altering or finishing of an article.

The Act does not apply where not more than five persons are employed in any place coming within the above definition of a factory, and where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say, in a private house, place or room used as a dwelling where neither steam or other mechanical power is used

in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

A part of a factory for the purpose of the Act may be taken to be a separate factory.

A place is not excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that it is in the open air. (a)

The definition of a factory under the Manitoba Act is quite similar. The schedule of factories contains the names of but 95 different establishments; but these are establishments of more usual occurrence, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council has, as in Ontario, power to add to or take away from the list. In Manitoba any establishment in the list in which two or more persons are employed comes within the scope of the Act. In defining the cases of exemption, the Manitoba Act places a maximum limit of four employees where the Ontario Act specifies five. Otherwise the application of the Act in the two provinces is the same. (b)

In Quebec the Act applies to what are known as 'industrial establishments' or 'establishments.' These include manufactories, works, workshops, workyards, mills of all kinds and their dependencies. As in Ontario and Manitoba no place or premises shall be excluded from the definition of an industrial establishment by reason only that such place or premises is or are in the open air.

It is further provided by the Quebec Act that, with the exception of mines, which are governed by the Quebec Mining Act, all manufactories, works, workshops, work-yards and mills of every kind and their dependencies are subject to the provisions of the Act. Domestic workshops in which members of a family are employed are excepted, unless such workshops be classified by the Lieutenant Governor in

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 1.

(b) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 1.



Council as dangerous, unwholesome or inconvenient; or unless work be done therein by means of steam-boilers, or other motors. Such other premise as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may indicate in the regulations made by him under this Act are also excepted. (c)

In the matter of locating the responsibility for the proper management of the institution, the Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba Acts use exactly the same words. In all three cases the employer is defined as: 'Any person who in his own behalf, or as manager, superintendent, overseer or agent, or any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any factory (or industrial establishment in Quebec) and employs persons therein.' (d)

In their construction, and even in their wording, the Ontario and Manitoba Acts are almost identical. The most marked difference between them hinges upon the definition of what is 'a child,' and what a 'young girl' within the meaning of the Act. In the Ontario Act a 'child' is a person under 14 years; in the Manitoba Act a person under 16 years of age. In the Ontario Act a 'young girl' is a girl of the age of 14 years and under the age of 18 years; in the Manitoba Act a girl of the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years. As will be seen, this difference becomes important in considering the extent of the prohibitions of and restrictions upon employment.

The Quebec Act, though following the same general lines, differs much more from the Ontario Act than does the Manitoba Act. The extent of the difference will be seen under the several headings. In the matter of the ages of children and young girls, the Quebec Act corresponds closely to the Ontario Act. In the Quebec Act a 'child' is a boy under 14 years of age; and a 'young girl' a girl over 14 years and

under 18 years. In the case of all three Acts a 'woman' is a woman over 18 years of age.

### I.—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT.

In the cases of the Acts of all three provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, the prohibitions and restrictions regarding employment are mainly concerned with the protection of children, young girls and women. The regulations in these regards may be divided under two heads, according as they deal with, (A) who may not be employed; (B) restrictions and limitations in cases where employment of children, young girls or women is allowed.

#### Who May Not be Employed.

##### (A) Who may not be employed:—

In *Ontario* the general rule is that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in a factory. To this rule there is one exception, in the case of the business of canning or desiccating fruits and vegetables. Boys and girls under 14 years of age may be employed during the months of July, August, September and October in gathering in and preparing fruits and vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes; but the place, room or apartment in which such boys and girls may be so employed must be separate from any other wherein the cooking or any other canning process is carried on. (a)

It is furthermore provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council prohibit the employment of girls under 18 years and boys under 16 years in factories the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be dangerous or unwholesome. (b)

No child (under 14 years of age), or young girl (from 14 to 18 years) shall be

(c) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3020.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 2, ss. 3.  
Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 2, ss. 3.  
Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3019, s. 2.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 3 and 5.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 4.

employed in a factory where permanent injury to their health is likely. (c)

Provision is also made for the prevention of the employment of children, young girls or women in particular occupations in a factory. Thus no child (under 14 years) shall be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory when in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power. No young girl or women shall be allowed to clean such part of the machinery as is mill-gearing when in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the mechanical machinery. No child or young girl shall be allowed to work between fixed and traversing parts of any machine while in motion by the action of such power. (d)

In cases where the machinery in a factory is owned or hired by some one other than the employer as defined in the Act, and children, young girls or women are employed in or about or in connection with that machinery and are in the employment or pay of the owner or hirer of the machinery, the liability under the Act shall attach to the latter.

In *Quebec* the general rule is that in all establishments the age of the employees shall not be less than 12 years for boys and 14 years for girls. In establishments classed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as dangerous, unwholesome, or inconvenient, the age of the employees shall not be under 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls and women. (e)

In *Manitoba* a child is defined as a person under the age of 16 years and the general rule laid down is that no child shall be employed (f). As in the case of the Ontario Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prohibit the employment of girls under 18 years, and boys under 16 years in factories which are deemed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be dangerous and unwholesome. No child (un-

der 13 years) young girl (from 16 to 18 years), nor women (18 years or upwards) shall be employed in a factory where permanent injury to their health is likely. (g)

No young girl (between 16 and 18) shall be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory when in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power. No young girl or women is to clean such part of the machinery as is mill-gearing when in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery. No young girl shall be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while in motion by action of such power. (h)

The same liability as in Ontario attaches to the owner or hirer of machinery who is the employer of children, young girls or women though he is not the proprietor of the establishment. (i)

### Duration of Employment.

(B) Restrictions and limitations where employment of children, young girls or women is allowed:—

These may be classified according as they deal with, (1) Duration of employment; (2) Registration; and (3) general matters relating to employment:—

#### (1) Duration of employment:

In *Ontario and Quebec* the regulations agree as to the general rule, which is that no child (under 14 years), young girl (under 18 years), or women (over 18 years) shall be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in one week, unless where a different apportionment of the hours of work per day is made so as to give a shorter day's work on Saturday; that where they are employed they shall be allowed at least one hour at noon of each day for meals, such hour not to be counted as part of the time limited as respects their employment (in *Quebec* this provision is qualified by the clause 'if

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 8.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 14.

(e) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3023.

(f) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 3.

(g) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 6.

(h) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 12.

(i) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 23.

the inspector so directs'). The details of and exceptions to the rules vary somewhat in the two provinces.

In *Ontario* it is further provided that women may be employed in canning and desiccating fruit during July, August, September and October until a later hour than 9 o'clock p.m., but not for more than twenty days in the whole. Where a woman is employed until later than 7 p.m., she shall in addition to the noon hour have 45 minutes between 5 and 8 p.m., for her evening meal. (a)

The inspector may grant exemption from the restrictions regarding the hours of employment of women, young girls and children where an accident or other occurrence beyond the control of the employer prevents the working of the motive power or the machinery or part of it, or in the case of certain exigencies of trade which require that the children, young girls or women shall be employed for a longer period. The exemption allowed will be such as will in his judgment fairly and equitably to employer and to employee, made up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade. In the case of the inspector permitting such exemption, no child, young girl or women shall be employed before 6 a.m., nor after 9 p.m.; the hours of labour shall not be more than 12½ hours in one day, nor 72½ in one week; no exemption shall comprise more than 36 days, including overtime, in one twelve month; provision shall be made for at least 45 minutes for the evening meal; and a notice setting forth the extent and particulars of the exemptions shall be posted. (b)

In *Quebec* the general rule fixing a day of ten hours applies not only to children under 14 years, girls under 18 years and women; but to boys under 18 years as well.

The cases of exemption do not as in the case of the *Ontario* Act specify a par-

ticular industry. Otherwise they are somewhat similar in their nature. The *Quebec* Act provides that the inspector, for sufficient reasons given to him and in order to make up lost time or to satisfy the exigencies of trade, may, for a period not exceeding six weeks, extend the time of employment of children, girls or women to 12 hours in a day or 72 hours in a week, provided that the day shall not commence before 6 o'clock in the morning nor end after 9 o'clock in the evening in the following cases: when an accident which prevents the working of any industrial establishment, happens to the motive power or machinery; or when, from any occurrence beyond the control of the employer, the machinery or any part of the machinery of any industrial establishment cannot be regularly worked; or when any stoppage occurs from any cause whatever. (c)

In *Manitoba* the general rule is more strict. It is provided that no young girl (under 18 years), nor woman, shall be employed for more than 8 hours in one day, nor more than 48 hours in any one week. The noon hour is secured as in the case of the *Ontario* Act.

The circumstances under which exemption may be granted under the *Manitoba* Act are exactly as in *Ontario*. The limitations where the exemption is granted are also the same as in *Ontario* excepting that the total number of hours in one day is limited as in *Quebec* to 10 hours in one day and 60 in one week, and must not commence before six o'clock in the morning nor end after nine o'clock at night. (d)

### Keeping of Registers.

(2) Registration—In order that the conditions obtaining in a factory may the more easily be arrived at provisions are made in the Acts for the keeping of certain registers or records :

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that if a person is found in a factory, except

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 10.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 11.

(c) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, arts. 3025 and 3026.

(d) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 9.



at meal times or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, such person shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed for the purpose of the Act to have been employed in the factory. Yards, play grounds and places open to the public view, waiting rooms and other rooms belonging to the factory, in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, are not to be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this provision. Where a child or young girl is in the opinion of the court apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young girl is not of that age. (e)

Any child, young girl or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, shall, save as is otherwise provided by the Acts, be deemed to be employed, and for the purpose of the Acts an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. (f)

When under the exemptions allowed by the Act (in section 11 of the Ontario Act and section 9 of the Manitoba Act above) any child, young girl or woman (in the Manitoba Act 'any young girl or woman') is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed therein, the duration of such employment shall be daily recorded by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (g)

(e) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 6 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 5.

(f) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 7 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 6.

(g) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 12 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 10.

## Posting of Notices.

Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women (in the Manitoba Act 'young girls or women') are to be employed shall be in the form required by the regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. (h)

The employer must keep in the required form a register of the women, young girls, and children (in the Manitoba Act 'of the women and young girls') employed in the factory and of their employment and of other matters under the Act, and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of the Act as the inspector may require for the execution of his duties under the Act. (i)\*

In *Quebec* it is provided that the employer of the child or young girl shall, if required, exhibit to the inspector a certificate of age signed by the parents, tutor or other persons having the lawful custody or control over such child or young girl, or the written opinion of a physician on the subject. (j)

A new examination of the child or girl already allowed to work in the factory, may at the request of the inspector be made by one of the sanitary physicians or by any other physician, and, upon the advice of such physician, the employee examined may be discharged for being under age or physically unfit. (k)

(h) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 13 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 11.

(i) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 33, ss. 2 ; Man. 6-64 Vic., c. 32, ss. 3.

\* The wording of the Ontario and Manitoba Acts, in so far as it relates to these matters of registration, is identical, with the exception of the changes involved by leaving out the words 'child' or 'children' in the Manitoba Act where they are made unnecessary in view of the general rule prohibiting the employment of children under any circumstances. Where the words 'child' and 'young girl' occur, it must be remembered that under the Manitoba Act a 'child' is a person under 16 years of age and a 'young girl,' a girl between 16 years and 18 years.

(j) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3023, s. 3.

(k) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3024.

The employer must keep a register of the names and age of children, boys, girls, or women whom he employs, the period of each day or week during which such children, boys, girls or women are employed, and the hour at which they commenced and finished working. (1)

### Special Provisions.

(3) General matters relating to employment :

In *Ontario and Manitoba* provision is made that, if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any child, young girl or woman (in the *Manitoba Act* any young girl or woman) to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory or in connection therewith for the purpose of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory. (a)

In *Manitoba* particular provision is made in the Act for registration in case work is sub-let or allowed to be done out of the factory. It is provided that 'every employer carrying on business within the meaning of this Act who shall sub-let any contract or give out any materials to be made, altered, repaired or finished at any other place than at the factory registered under this Act, shall keep a register of all such work given out and the location of the premises where the work is to be performed. Such register is subject to the inspection of the inspector at all times, and he shall as far as possible see that such work is performed under sanitary conditions.' (b)

Somewhat similar in its effect to this provision of the *Manitoba Act* is the amendment to the *Ontario Shops Regulation Act* passed last year. By this amendment every person contracting for the manufacture of

clothing must keep a register of the names and addresses of those to whom work or material is given to be made or altered. The articles so worked upon must bear a label with the name and address of the person doing the work and no clothing manufactured in any dwelling, tenement house or part of one shall be sold until a permit has been granted by the inspector showing that the place of manufacture is perfectly clean and otherwise in a good sanitary condition. The permit will also state the maximum number allowed to be employed on such premises. Articles in an unclean or unhealthy condition are to be impounded, and the inspector is required to report unclean or unhealthy conditions to the local Board of Health. (c)

Special provision is made in the *Manitoba Act* that a factory shall not be kept open, or employ any person in or upon the premises on a legal or statutory holiday, as defined by *Manitoba Interpretation Act* as amended, nor on *Labour Day*, without permission in writing signed by the inspector. (d)

## II.—SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Whilst the most of the prohibitions and regulations regarding employment relate to children, young girls and women, the advantages under a number of provisions apply equally to all employees. Such, for example, are some of the regulations regarding the sanitary condition of the factories, and those dealing with the guarding of dangerous places. The sanitary regulations in the several provinces are :—

In *Ontario and Manitoba* it is provided that every factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

A factory shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein ('and,' the *Manitoba Act* adds, 'a notice shall be posted in such

(1) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3027, s. 3.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 9, ss. 3 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 8, ss. 3.

(b) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 32, ss. 4.

(c) Ont. 63 Vic., c. 43.

(d) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 26.

room specifying the number of employees who shall be allowed to work in such room.'))

Every factory shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to the health.

In every factory there shall be kept provided a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets and urinals for the employees of such factory ; such closets and urinals shall at all times be kept clean and well ventilated, and separate sets thereof shall be provided for the use of male and female employees and shall have respectively separate approaches.

A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured. (a)

### Enforcement of Provisions.

As a remedial measure the *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts provide that, in every factory where, contrary to the provisions of this Act, there is any omission, act, neglect or default in relation to any overcrowding, ventilation, drain, nuisance or other matter whereby the health of persons employed in the factory may be affected, the employer shall, within reasonable time, take such action thereon as the inspector, acting under the regulations, if any, made in respect to such subjects, notifies the employer to be proper and necessary ; and in every factory where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, if such inhalation can by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, the inspector may direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the

employer, who in such cases shall be bound so to provide them. A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employer shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the health of any person therein employed is likely to be permanently injured. (b)

Where two or more employers occupy the same premises within the meaning of the Act, and employ in the aggregate six persons or more (in *Manitoba* Act, 'four persons or more,') no one of them employing so many as six (in *Manitoba* Act, 'so many as four,') each shall be held responsible for meeting the above requirements regarding sanitation, the regulations applying to them as if they were partners in all the business of the same room or premises. (c)

For purposes of these sections regarding sanitary regulations, the inspector may take with him a physician into the factory. (d)

In *Quebec* it is provided that industrial establishments must be kept in the cleanest possible manner ; be sufficiently lighted, and have a sufficient quantity of air for the number of persons employed ; be provided with effective means for expelling the dust produced during the course of the work, and also the gases and vapours which escape and the refuse which results from it ; in a word, fulfil all sanitary conditions necessary for the health of the persons employed as required by and in conformity with the regulations made by the Board of Health of the province of *Quebec* with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. (e)

The employer must, furthermore, furnish the inspector with a certificate from the health officer that his establishment fulfils the conditions as to salubrity and hygiene required by the Act and regulations of the

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 16 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 14.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 17 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 15.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 18 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 16.

(e) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3021.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 15 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 13.



Board of Health of the province, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. (f)

In *Nova Scotia*, during the last session of the legislature, there was passed 'An Act respecting the Payment of Fees for Medical Attendance by Employees of Companies.' This Act provided that in any case in which an employer in any mine or manufacturing establishment make a monthly deduction of wages for medical attendance, any employee of such employer may, by writing, specify any duly qualified medical practitioner. The employer shall not be bound to recognize the specification of any employee unless at least one hundred and fifty employees unite in the selection; in which case the practitioner designated shall be recognized as the regular attendant of the company. (g)

In *Prince Edward Island* the only Act of the province dealing with factories was passed in 1881 (44 Vic., chap. 11), and is designed rather to protect the adjoining proprietors from nuisances such as those arising from factory refuse, than for the regulation of the relations between employer and employed. (h)

### Where Provisions do not Apply.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* some of the regulations in the matter of sanitation and posting of notices do not apply in certain special cases. Thus, the provisions which relate to the cleanliness, freedom from effluvia, overcrowding and ventilation of a factory; to children, young girls and

women (in *Manitoba* Act, 'to young girls or women') being in a factory at meal time, employed or allowed to remain in a factory; to the affixing of a notice, excepting notice of the name and address of the inspector; or to the sending notice of an accident, shall not apply where persons are employed at home, where neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used, and where the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

The provisions which relate to children, young girls and women being during meal hours in a factory, employed in a factory or being allowed to remain in any room; and to the affixing of a notice in a factory except where it is a notice of the name and address of the inspector, shall not apply to a factory which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, and the occupier of which has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct the factory upon that system.

An employer must not only give notice of a change of system, but must make the change, in fact. A change of system must not be made oftener than once in every three months, unless for special cause allowed in writing by the inspector. (i)

(f) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3027, s. 6.

(g) N.S. 63 Vic., c. 46.

(h) P.E.I. 44 Vic., c. 11.

(i) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 26; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 24.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of October, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Public Wharf, Hopewell Cape, N.B. Contract dated October 8, 1900. Amount of contract, \$19,988.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.75	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.50	" 10 "
Driver with one horse .....	1.75	" 10 "
Driver with two horses .....	2.50	" 10 "

Renewal of metal roof, St. John, N.B., Post Office. Contract dated October 19, 1900. Amount of contract, \$1,945.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Coppersmiths .....	\$3.60	per day of 9 hours.
Coppersmiths' helper .....	1.50	" 9 "
Metal roofer .....	3.60	" 9 "
Metal roofers' helper .....	1.50	" 9 "
House carpenters .....	2.00	" 9 "
House carpenters' helper .....	1.25	" 9 "
Slaters .....	3.50	" 9 "
Slaters' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Blacksmiths (includes coal) .....	3.50	" 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	3.00	" 9 " (50c. hour)
Driver with two horses and double wagon .....	5.00	" 9 " (75c. hour)

Hydraulic Dredge, for Pacific Coast, B.C. Contract dated October 19, 1900. Amount of contract, \$91,515.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Foreman ship carpenters .....	\$5.00	per day.
Ship carpenters .....	4.00	per day of 8 hours.
Caulkers .....	4.00	" 8 "
Joiners .....	3.00	" 9 "
Painters .....	3.00	" 9 "
Foreman engineer .....	3.50	" 10 "
Stationary engineer .....	3.00	" 10 "
Fireman .....	2.00	" 10 "
Machinists .....	3.00	" 10 "
Fitters .....	3.00	" 10 "
Plumbers .....	3.00	" 10 "
Tinsmiths .....	2.50	" 10 "
Boilermakers .....	3.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.50	" 10 "
Mechanics' helpers .....	2.25	" 10 "
Labourers .....	2.25	" 10 "
Teamsters, double .....	4.50	" 10 "
Teamsters, single .....	3.50	" 10 "
Timekeepers .....	2.25	" 10 "

Wharf at Ile-aux-Grues, P.Q. Contract dated October 23, 1900. Amount of contract, \$8,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters .....	2.00	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Drivers with one horse and cart .....	2.00	" 10 "
Drivers with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	" 10 "
Drivers with one horse .....	2.00	" 10 "
Drivers with two horses .....	3.00	" 10 "

Post Office at Digby, N.S. Date of contract, October 24, 1900. Amount of contract, \$16,940.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman—Mason .....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman—Bricklayer .....	3.00	" 10 "
Contractor's foreman—Carpenter .....	2.25	" 10 "
Carpenters .....	1.75	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Joiners .....	2.00	" 10 "
Stair builders .....	2.25	" 10 "
Stonecutters .....	2.50	" 10 "
Masons .....	2.00	" 10 "
Bricklayers .....	3.00	" 10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	" 10 "
Tinsmiths .....	1.50	" 10 "
Steamfitters .....	2.25	" 10 "
Gasfitters .....	2.50	" 10 "
Plumbers .....	2.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Shinglers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Timekeeper .....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.75	" 9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.75	" 9 "
Driver with two horses and two carts .....	1.50	" 9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "

Public Building, Paris, Ont. Contract dated October 24, 1900. Amount of contract, \$16,500.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman of masonry .....	\$3.00	per 10 hours, Saturday 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman of carpentry .....	2.25	" " "
Excavators .....	1.25	" " "
Masons .....	2.50	" " "
Bricklayers .....	2.50	" " "
Stonecutters .....	3.50	" " "
Carpenters .....	1.75	" " "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.35	" " "
Joiners .....	1.75	" " "
Stair builders .....	2.25	" " "
Plasterers .....	2.25	" " "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.50	" " "



## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Plumbers .....	\$2.50	per 10 hours,	Saturday 9 hours.
Steamfitters .....	2.50	"	"
Metal roofers .....	2.50	"	"
Electricians .....	2.50	"	"
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	"
Tinsmiths .....	2.50	"	"
Bell hangers .....	2.50	"	"
Lathers .....	2.50	"	"
Shinglers .....	1.50	"	"
Quarrymen .....	1.50	"	"
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.00	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	"	"
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	"	"
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	"
Timekeeper .....	1.25	"	"

Armoury at Dundas. Contract dated October 24, 1900. Amount of contract, \$8,770.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman—Mason .....	\$4.00	per day of 9 hours.	
Contractor's foreman—Carpenter .....	2.75	"	9 "
Excavators .....	1.25	"	9 "
Masons .....	3.50	"	9 "
Bricklayers .....	3.50	"	9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	"	9 "
Stonecutters .....	3.25	"	9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Joiners .....	2.25	"	10 "
Stair builders .....	2.25	"	10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Plumbers .....	2.70	"	10 "
Steamfitters .....	2.70	"	10 "
Metal roofers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Electricians .....	3.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Tinsmiths .....	1.75	"	10 "
Bell hangers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Lathers .....	2.25	"	10 "
Shinglers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Quarrymen .....	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	2.00	"	10 "

Public Building for Post Office, Springhill, N.S. Contract dated October 24, 1900. Amount of contract, \$15,275.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Government Inspector .....	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Contractor's foreman—Mason .....	3.25	"	10 "
Contractor's foreman—Bricklayer .....	2.25	"	10 "
Contractor's foreman—Carpenter .....	1.75	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	1.25	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Joiners .....			

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Stair builders .....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Stonecutters .....	3.00	"	10 "
Masons .....	2.50	"	10 "
Bricklayers .....	2.75	"	10 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.40	"	10 "
Tinners .....	1.60	"	10 "
Steamfitters .....	1.65	"	10 "
Plumbers .....	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.40	"	10 "
Bell hangers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Electricians .....	1.80	"	10 "
Metal roofers .....	1.60	"	10 "
Shinglers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Lathers .....	1.60	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	2.25	"	10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Scaffolders .....	1.50	"	10 "
Slaters .....	2.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10 "
Gasfitters .....	1.65	"	10 "

Dock. Pointe-au-Pelee Island, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1900.

Amount of contract, \$7,440.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Foreman .....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Foreman, carpenter .....	2.50	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Teamsters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon .....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.25	"	10 "

Drill Hall, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1900. Amount

of contract, \$56,000.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman—Mason .....	\$4.00	per day of	9 hours.
Contractor's foreman—Carpenter .....	3.50	"	9 "
Excavators .....	1.35	"	10 "
Masons .....	3.00	"	9 "
Bricklayers .....	3.00	"	9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.35	"	9 "
Stonecutters .....	3.00	"	9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	"	9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.35	"	9 "
Joiners .....	2.00	"	9 "
Stair builders .....	2.25	"	9 "
Plasterers .....	3.00	"	9 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.80	"	9 "
Plumbers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Steamfitters .....	2.00	"	10 "
Metal roofers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Electricians .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—*Continued.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	\$1.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Tinsmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Bell hangers .....	2.00	"	10 "
Lathers .....	2.00	"	9 "
Shinglers .....	1.75	"	9 "
Quarrymen .....	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.35	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.50	"	10 "
Timekeepers .....	2.00	"	10 "

Masonry, Wharf, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1900. Amount of contract, \$44,850.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's engineer .....	\$5.00	per day.	
Contractor's assistant engineer .....	2.50	"	
Contractor's draughtsman .....	2.00	"	
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	2.50	"	of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman mixing concrete .....	3.00	"	10 "
Contractor's foreman laying concrete .....	3.00	"	10 "
Contractor's foreman stone-crushers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	1.75	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Timekeepers .....	80.00	per month.	
Divers, with complete outfit .....	6.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Divers, without outfit .....	2.00	"	10 "
Divers' helpers, each .....	1.40	"	10 "
Steam derrick engineer .....	2.75	"	10 "
Steam derrick fireman .....	1.50	"	10 "
Drivers with one horse and cart .....	2.00	"	10 "
Drivers with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "
Drivers with one horse and wagon .....	2.00	"	10 "
Drivers with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The following table is a compilation of trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began, or were in continuance, during the month of October. The table is based upon information obtained from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and other sources available to the department. The information has been verified and corrected by direct application to the employers, trade unions and other parties concerned.

Disputes affecting less than ten work people, and those lasting less than one day, have been omitted. Special articles dealing with the two most important trade disputes of the month, the labour difficulties at Valleyfield, Que., and the lock-out in the boot and shoe industry, Quebec, Que., will be found elsewhere in the columns of the present issue of the *Gazette*.



## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
Ontario .....	Hamilton .....	Metal polishers and finishers.	Dismissal of members of union. . . . .	1	19	July 19	.....	No final settlement reported, but at end of month all but two of the men had secured work elsewhere.
" .....	Guelph. ....	Carpet weavers .....	Against a reduction of wages, 25 p.c. on piece-work and from 20 to 15 cents per hour on day work.	1	30	Aug. 31	Oct. 16	Reduction accepted conditionally.
" .....	Port Colborne.	Drillmen and skilled labourers.	Workmen allege employers refused to allow time during heavy weather; employers assert men given option of working at other works when weather prevented work with drill boats in open lake.	1	20	Oct. 3	" 5	On Oct. 5 all drills were again at work, most of the men returned. October being calm full time has been generally worked.
British Columbia.	Vancouver Is.	Coal miners . . . . .	Miners allege terms of agreement on which they came from Scotland not kept.	1	30	" 4	" 9	(Settled by conference between representatives of miners and company, original terms agreed to.)
Ontario .....	Ottawa .....	Builders' labourers	Against reduction of 15 cents per day in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.50 per day of 10 hrs.	1	14	" 5	" 8	Reduction accepted.
" .....	Dundas .....	Machinists .....	Demand: (1) Maximum rate of wages to be 16 cents per hour. (2) No more apprentices to be taken on till number of apprentices reduced to one for the shop and one to every five machinists.	1	65	" 5	.....	No settlement reported at end of month. Since being out strikers have added request for increase of 10 p.c. in wages.
Quebec .....	Montreal .....	Engineers and founders.	Men allege three dismissals made because men belonged to union, employers state dismissals due to negligence of men which caused loss to company.	1	33	" 12	" 19	Amicable settlement effected between parties.
" .....	Valleyfield .....	Excavation labourers.	For advance in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per day of 10 hours.	1	200	" 22	" 30	Work discontinued for season, most of the labourers had secured other employment at end of month.
" .....	" .....	Cotton mill operatives.	Presence of militia in Valleyfield resented, leads to sympathetic strike.	1	3,000	" 27	" 30	Final settlement arranged through conciliation, most of the operatives returned to work morning of 30th, 300 spinners and weavers who remained out agreed same night to return to work if troops withdrawn and no dismissals made on account of strike, all return to work, troops withdrawn and no further dismissals.
" .....	Quebec .....	Boot and shoe operatives.	General lockout, result of decision by Manufacturers' Association, consequent on small strike in one factory.	22	3,850	" 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

\*See article, *The Labour Difficulties at Valleyfield, Que.*, in present issue of *Gazette*. †See article, *The Lockout in the Boot and Shoe Industry, Quebec*, in present issue of *Gazette*.

## THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

**N**EXT to gold the most important mineral product of Canada, so far as the value of the output is concerned, is coal. Out of a total mineral production of \$48,438,247, in 1899, gold represented \$21,260,437; coal, \$9,992,086; and copper, the next highest on the list, \$2,655,319. Considering the facilities which the exploitation of coal offers for regular employment and the convenient location of the deposits in Canada with relation to associated industries, it is fair to assume that coal mining occupies even a more important place in the industrial life of the Dominion than the statement of the amount of the output would seem to indicate.

Although as far back as 1785, coal was worked in the Sydney field in Cape Breton, the systematic exploitation of the deposits within the limits of what is now Canada did not start until 1827, when the General Mining Association took over the Sydney mines. Between 1836 and 1852, coal to the amount of 11,200 tons of 2,000 pounds was taken from the mines of British Columbia. Steadily, with the development of the country, the importance of the coal industry increased until, in 1899, the output of Canadian coal mines amounted to 5,046,508 tons, valued at about ten millions of dollars. The development and distribution of the production of coal in recent years appears from the following statement:—

estimated, and that the industry has a safe and permanent basis. Commenting upon the coal areas of the Dominion, the Statistical year-book, for 1899, says (pages 131-2) :

‘The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped, in the far north.

‘There are first the cold fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains; and 4th, those of British Columbia. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into the Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins. New Brunswick contains so far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

‘The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 407,400 acres to 300,000, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet, on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

‘The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites of a very good quality.

‘The North-west Territories area includes 50,000 square miles, extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to the vicinity of the Peace River, a distance of 500 miles.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and the Territories.	New Brunswick.	Total Productions.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874.....	972,954	90,788			1,063,742
1881.....	1,280,050	257,056			1,537,106
1891.....	2,267,919	1,130,277	174,131	5,422	3,577,749
1897.....	2,493,554	1,019,390	267,163	6,000	3,786,107
1898.....	2,563,386	1,263,448	340,088	6,160	4,172,582
1899.....	3,148,822	1,552,958	334,200	10,528	5,046,508

Statistical Year-book of Canada, 1899.

### Distribution of Coal Beds.

Recent observations of the Geological Survey of the Dominion government show that the extent of Canada's coal resources has been under-estimated rather than over-

‘The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small, as measured in miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of excellent anthracite have been found.’

Dr. George M. Dawson, Director of the

Geological Survey, gives the following estimate of the fourth or Pacific Coast area:—

‘Nanaimo coal basin (coals), approximately correct, 200 square miles.

‘Comox coal basin (rough approximation), 700 square miles.

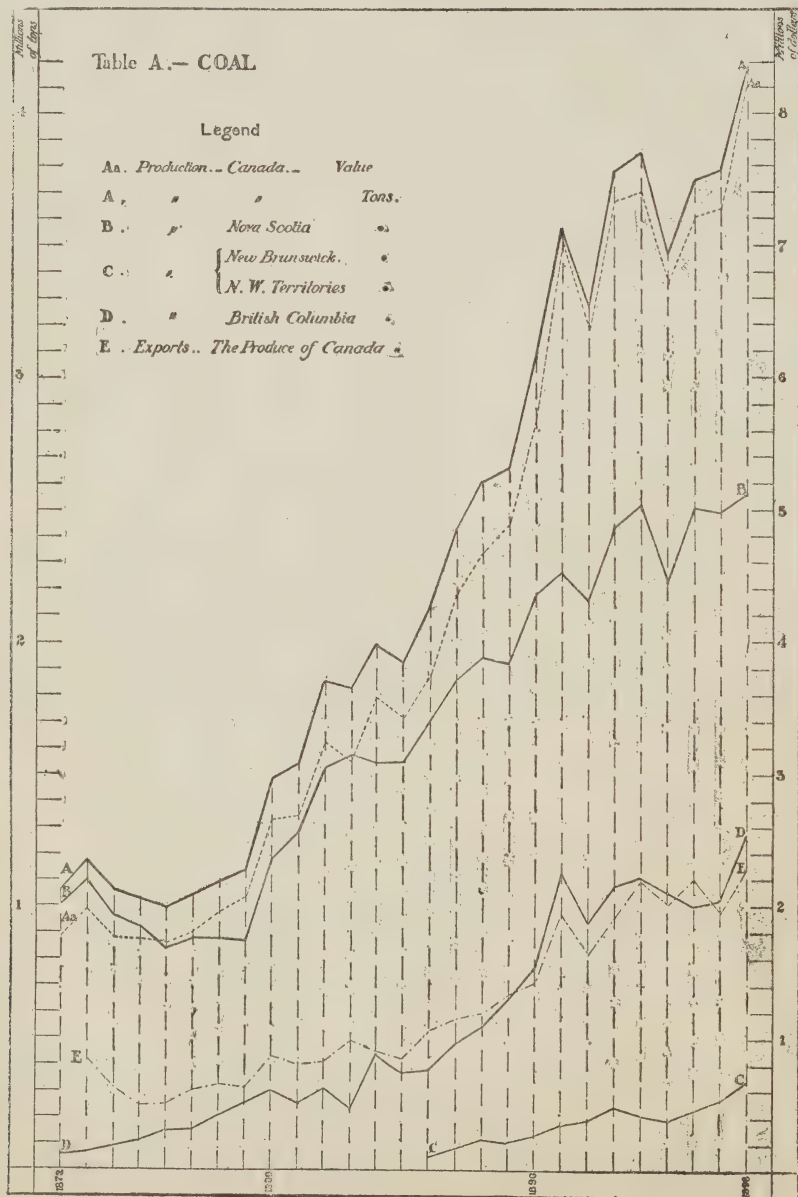
‘Queen Charlotte’s Island (very rough approximation), 800 square miles.

‘Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of 54th parallel of latitude (roughly approximated), 12,000 square miles.

‘Total, 13,700 square miles.’

Anthracite in 3-foot and 6-foot seams, comparing favourably with that from Pennsylvania, has been found in Queen Charlotte’s Island.

The production of coal in Canada since 1886 is graphically shown in the following chart prepared by the Geological Survey and published by permission:





### Canadian Coal Consumption.

Not only does the wide occurrence of Canadian coal in workable and happily located beds seem to guarantee the permanency of the industry; the market conditions have latterly shown a decided improvement. Of the coal produced in Canada, nearly 75 per cent is used for house consumption. Of the total of coal consumed in Canada in 1899, but 56.1 per cent was imported, the remainder being the product of Canadian mines.

The details of the consumption of coal in Canada during 1899 appears from the following summary:—

(From returns as given in Statistical Year-Book, 1899.)

The details of the past three years are:

#### CONSUMPTION OF COAL, PRODUCED AND IMPORTED.

Year.	Canadian Coal, less Quantity of Domestic Exported.	Imported, Less Quantity of Foreign Exported.	Total.	Percentage Canadian.	Percentage Imported.	Consumption per Capita.
	Tons.	Tons.				
1897..	2,799,977	3,124,485	5,924,462	47.3	52.7	1.143
1898..	3,022,626	3,874,753	6,897,379	43.8	56.2	1.314
1899..	3,272,824	4,182,292	7,455,116	43.9	56.1	1.403

The exports from the several provinces in the past three years are as follows:—

Year Ending June 30.	The Territories.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897.....	45,511	384,138	671,313	1,105	1,102,067
1898.....	40,434	312,601	720,932	7,936	1,082,123
1899.....	61,618	325,917	750,807	2,347	1,140,840

(\* Statistical Year Book, 1899, page 138.)

### Markets for Eastern Coal.

Nova Scotia coal sales (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) during years ended September 30, 1897, to 1899, appear from the following table:

Year.	SALES.				ANALYSIS OF SALES TO NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.			
	Total.	To Neigh- bouring Provinces.	To Other Provinces.	Home Con- sumption.	To Quebec.	To New Brun- swick.	To Prince Edward Island.	To New- found- land.
1897.....	2,255,031	1,406,651	130,114	718,264	980,979	271,088	69,476	85,108
1898.....	2,391,614	1,530,190	114,132	747,322	1,057,459	298,804	69,497	104,430
1899.....	2,709,133	1,714,079	178,340	817,014	1,152,803	366,804	74,907	119,565

(Statistical Year Book, 1899, page 139.)

Besides the important export trade to the United States and the neighbouring provinces, Nova Scotia's coal deposits are well located for supplying sea-going vessels with bunker coal† and for operating the new iron works recently taken. It is furthermore confidently asserted in some quarters that, with the deepening of the inland waterways Nova Scotia coal can be placed on the market in Ontario more cheaply than the Pennsylvania coal, now so largely used in that province. These conditions, together with the reported growing disposition of

Europe to look to this side of the Atlantic for a supplementary coal supply,\* should mean an assured and constant market for the product of the mines on the Atlantic sea-board.

### Market for Western Coal.

In the Canadian west the coal market has improved with the increase in the amount of the output.

The coal of Manitoba and the Territories finds a ready sale for local consumption

†A pamphlet on Bunker coal recently issued by the Dominion Coal Company (Limited) has the following:—'The shipping piers of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., have height and water enough to bunker quickly the largest vessels. The two piers at Sydney are extremely commodious, having berths for six steamers at one time, and are worked night and day (Sundays excepted), being brilliantly illuminated at night by electricity. During a period of six months in the past year 125 foreign-going vessels were bunkered, the time occupied averaging less than six hours apiece. Certain berths are reserved exclusively for bunkering, thus enabling steamers to come alongside on arrival at any time and to coal up with despatch. Three or four steamers have received bunker coal on the same day, and repeatedly steamers have sailed in two or three hours after arrival, having in the meantime received what bunker coal they required. Facilities for loading cargoes of coal are not excelled in any other part in the world. It is almost a daily occurrence for steamers carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 tons to arrive, load and sail the same day; and on several occasions vessels carrying from 1,800 to 2,200 tons cargo have sailed loaded six hours after the arrival.' (Pamphlet Bunker coal, page 7-8.)

\*The question of a possible market for Canadian coal in Europe was brought to the front recently by a report received at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from the officers in charge of the Canadian mineral exhibit at the Paris Exhibition. This report, which arrived at the end of August last says: 'A surprising number of inquiries relating to Canadian coal are made daily at the Canadian mineral exhibit at Paris by coal merchants, railway men and large manufacturers from France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and other parts of Europe. All are desirous of obtaining coal from Canada, and many, having little knowledge of our country, are surprised at the extent of our Atlantic coal fields, the excellence of the coal, its easy shipment, and its comparative nearness to the European market. All express wonder that with such advantages no export trade to Europe has sprung up.'

'From conversation with these visitors, it appears that the present demand for coal in Europe is not a temporary one caused by continental war preparations, and so due to the accumulation of large reserves of coal for naval purposes, although a large amount of coal is being so used at present. The principal demand, however, is due to the natural increase of trade and commerce in the great countries of Europe. Everywhere new manufactories are being estab-

lished; railways, especially those of Russia, are extending their mileage; the carriage of ocean freights have been transferred from sailing crafts to steamships, and the fleets of the latter belonging to continental nations are all rapidly increasing in numbers. Each power of Europe straining its resources to add to its fleet of warships; with an increase in one and all of the above there comes an increased demand for coal to produce the necessary steam power.

'These are some of the principal reasons for the present imperative demand for fuel. Let us now look at the resources of supply. The continental coal fields are now being worked to their utmost capacity and cannot exceed their present annual output; those of Great Britain are rapidly approaching that state. All the European nations are looking closely after their own coal fields, Germany having prohibited the export of coal, while the newspapers of England are calling for either a heavy export duty or a total prohibition of export.

'With a constantly increasing demand and a limited supply of coal in Europe, the natural consequences are an immediate rise in price and a search for new sources of supply. The coal fields of the Atlantic coast of America are the nearest and practically the only regions where such supplies may be obtained, and already large shipments are being made from the United States. The coal mines of Nova Scotia, located directly on the seaboard, and in most cases loading their produce directly from the mine into steamships, have a decided advantage over those of the United States with their long haul by rail or boat to the seaports; to this must be added the advantage of being nearly 1,000 miles nearer to the European market, while our coal is fully equal to that of the United States for steam purposes. If, with these advantages, and a ready and increasing market, a large coal export trade does not spring up in Nova Scotia, it will be due to lack of enterprise or other causes among the Canadian coal magnates and not to the hope and wish of the continental consumer.' (Department of Agriculture Reports, 1900.)

Ed. Note.—Inquiry at the Department of Trade and Commerce here shows that up to the present the possibility of a considerable export trade to Europe has not been a matter of serious consideration, largely, doubtless, owing to the fact that the local demand has been sufficient to exhaust the available supply. When the matter has been thought of the points to which it was suggested that coal might be exported were in southern France, Italy and along the Mediterranean.

as well as in the United States. The discoveries in the Crow's Nest Pass are particularly important in view of their proximity to the smelters of the Kootenays.

In British Columbia the products of the Nanaimo Coal Field and the Comox Area, which embrace practically the whole of the production of the province, have, in addition to the local market, a ready sale in California, where, despite the import duty, it competes successfully with the coal of the United States and foreign countries.

The important contribution of British Columbia coal to the supply of California appears from the following statement compiled from British Columbia reports for the years 1897 to 1899 (ton of 2,000 lbs) :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
California's coal supply	1,793,725	2,018,658	1,948,830
British Columbia's contribution thereto...	625,377	729,353	697,909

(British Columbia Department of Mines Report, 1897 to 1899).

A further examination of the returns, shows that British Columbia supplies California with much more coal than does any other country. Thus in 1898 the total distribution of the supply was as follows :— British Columbia, 729,353 ; Australia, 226,163 ; England and Wales, 84,129 ; Scotland, 5,663 ; Eastern (Cumberland Anthracite), 42,067 ; Seattle (Franklin, Green River), 318,038 ; Carbon Hill, South Pravi, etc., 390,291 ; Mount Diablo, Co's Bay and Coral Hollow, 193,207 ; and Japan and Rocky Mountains, 29,747 ; total 2,018,658 tons.

### Prices of Canadian Coal.

That the price of Canadian coal has shown a disposition to increase with a strengthening market appears from the following statement showing the average value per ton for the whole Dominion, prepared by the Geological Survey from information gathered in provincial returns and from other sources :—

Year.	Average value per ton.
1895 .....	\$1 94
1896 .....	1 93
1897 .....	1 93
1898 .....	1 97
1899 .....	2 09

(Geological Survey Annual Report, Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, page 24 S.)

That Canada's coal output may be considerably increased without materially affecting the coal market will be seen from the fact that the production of coal of the world in 1898 amounted to 731,534,602 tons (of 2,000 lbs). To the total Great Britain contributed 226,301,058 tons ; United States, 219,974,667 tons ; Germany, 144,283,196 tons ; France 35,748,644 tons ; and Belgium, 24,326,752 tons. In 1897 Austria-Hungary mined 39,515,516 tons, and Russia 12,350,638 tons. The returns of these two latter countries do not appear in the table showing the production in 1898. (Statistical Year-Book, 1899, p. 141).

### Work and Wages.

The most recently recorded information regarding the number of miners employed appears in the provincial reports on mines for the year 1899, published by the governments of Nova Scotia and British Columbia respectively.

The last report on mines for the province of Nova Scotia shows that in and in connection with eleven mines in the province there were employed during the year ended September 30, 1899, 51,903 workmen and 124,280 engines (N. S. Mines Reports for 1899).

The British Columbia report on mines for 1899 shows that the total number employed in connection with the mines in Vancouver Island in that year was 3,317, as follows :—

	Under-ground.	Above ground.	Total.
Whites—			
Miners.....	1,329	.....	1,329
Helpers.....	219	.....	219
Labourers....	513	69	582
Mechanics and skilled labour.....	87	245	332
Boys.....	98	11	109
Japanese.....	16	36	52
Chinese.....	187	507	694
Total.....	2,499	868	3,317

The British Columbia report also states the average daily wage of the workmen in connection with the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company (Ltd.), and in connection with the Nanaimo Colliery. The details appear from the following tables :—



## CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY (Ltd.).

	UNDERGROUND.		ABOVEGROUND.		TOTALS.	
	Number employed.	Average daily wage.	Number employed.	Average daily wage.	Number employed.	Average daily wage.
Supervision and clerical help.			9	\$ 5.50	9	\$ 5.50
Whites—						
Miners.	167	\$ 3.50			167	3.50
" helpers.			65	2.00	165	2.15
Labourers.	100	2.25				
Mechanics and skilled labour.			15	3.00	15	3.00
Boys.	7	1.00	8	0.75	15	0.85
Total.	274		97		371	

## NANAIMO COLLIERY.

Supervision and clerical help.	13		15		28	
Whites—						
Miners.	530	\$3.00 to 4.50			530	
" helpers.			36	\$2.50	421	
Labourers.	385	2.50 to 3.00				
Mechanics and skilled labour.			81	\$3.00 to 4.00	81	
Boys.	60	1.00 to 2.00	8	1.00 to 1.50	68	
Japanese.			189	1.12½ to 1.25	189	
Chinese.						
Total.	988		329		1,317	

\* In comparing miners' wages in Nova Scotia with those paid in British Columbia it is well to remember that the figures represent the nominal wages only, and that, in arriving at the real wages paid, the cost of living in the several districts must be considered.

In order to supplement the information contained in the provincial reports, the *Labour Gazette* communicated with the secretaries of the coal miners' unions through the Dominion. In the following review of conditions in the Atlantic and Pacific coalfields, particular reference is made to the conditions obtaining in October, 1900, in five mines, the Sydney mines, operated by the Nova Scotia Steel Co. (successors to the General Mining Asso-

ciation); the International and Dominion No. 1 mines, operated by the Dominion Coal Co.; the Joggins Colliery, N. S., operated by the Canadian Coal and Railway Co., Ltd.; and the Nanaimo, B. C., mine, operated by the New Vancouver Coal and Land Co., Limited. Much of what is said will, however, apply in large measure to the other coal mines in other parts of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.\*

\* Of the 2,534,175 tons the total output of Nova Scotia mines in 1898, the Sydney mines contributed 299,906 tons; the mines of the Dominion Coal Co. in Cape Breton contributed 1,217,494 tons, of which latter amount the International contributed 105,218 tons and Dominion No. 1, 369,852 tons; and the Joggins in Cumberland County, 76,284 tons. The description of these mines, as given in the report of the Geological Survey, is as follows:—

Sydney mines colliery, worked by the General Mining Association (succeeded lately by the Nova Scotia Steel Co.).

Situated three miles north-east of North Sydney.

Main seam, 5 feet 4 inches.

Dip, 1 in 12.

System of working, bord and pillar.

Shaft, 13 feet in diameter, 690 feet deep. (A new shaft of same diameter was being sunk and was expected to reach coal at a depth of 500 feet at the time report was prepared.)

Holisting engine, capacity 126 tons per hour; drum, 18 feet in diameter.

Average number of persons employed, underground, 500; above ground, 240.

The surface hauling plant consists of a railroad 48 miles long to the shipping piers of North Sydney; four locomotives and 200 coal cars for an average capacity of five tons.

International colliery: worked by Dominion Coal Co.

Situated at Bridgeport, 12 miles from Sydney.

Harbour seam worked; average thickness, 5 feet 10 inches.

### Present Conditions.

The reports received agree in showing a healthy condition in the industry, a good market for coal, a regular demand for labour, and a satisfactory feeling generally among the workingmen, although with recent raises in wages has gone a raise in the cost of living, which must be taken into account in estimating the amount of the average.

The following extracts from reports received from the mines since the middle of October, 1900, throw much light upon existing conditions, and upon the methods followed in the mining industry in Canada.

One writer states 'The condition of trade is very satisfactory to employer and employee. Coal is steadily becoming more valuable. The management cannot keep pace with the increasing demand in the

market. The workingmen find continual employment all the year round, and no industrious man is obliged to go begging for work.'

Regarding the coal shipments from Sydney mines, the same writer says: 'The coal shipments this season up until September amount to about 175,000 tons. The coal banked on the surface last winter disappeared months ago, and as much more could be disposed of without the least difficulty.'

Referring to the increasing difficulty in getting out the coal, he adds: 'The coal is annually getting further away from the shaft, and greater difficulty is met in the matter of conveyance. The miners lose time from their occupation, which retards the output. The cost is increased to the management by running machinery and paying for extra tenders and labourers.'

Dip, 1 in 12.  
Shaft, 90 feet deep; and slope, 4,000 feet long.  
Underground haulage done by endless rope.  
Hoisting done by pair of engines with 8-foot drum. Pumping done through bore hole. Vertical lift, 320 feet.

Dominion No. 1; worked by Dominion Coal Co. Situated 10 miles from Sydney.  
Phelan seam worked 8 feet.

Dip, 1 in 14.  
System of working, pillar and bord. Mining equipment consists of coal-heading machines, undercutters and one long wall machine.

Underground haulage by endless rope. One hoisting engine, 33-foot drum and one man hoisting engine. Surface plant consists of shops, railway siding, &c.

The Joggins Colliery, operated by Canada Coals and Railway Co.

Situated 11 miles from Maccan Station on the Intercolonial Railway. A branch of standard gauge connects the two plants. The colliery is also connected with Joggins' wharf by a tramway one and half miles long.

Seam worked shows 4 to 5 feet of coal, with a clay parting in the centre, from 1 to 13 feet, making a total thickness worked of 6 to 8 feet.

Dip, 17 degrees, opened by two slopes, 2,700 feet and 1,900 feet respectively, which are now connected.

System of working, long wall. Haulage is done by tail rope system and good equipment of winding engines.

Number of men employed: underground, 150; surface, 55.

Nanaimo Collieries, operated by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co. The company was organized in 1862 and reconstructed in 1899. The Nanaimo collieries are:

Northfield Colliery, four miles from Departure Bay; seam worked, 2 to 3½ feet thick; dip, 6

degrees; worked by shaft, 440 feet deep and slope at bottom, 2,100 feet.

No. 1 Esplanade, situated half mile from wharfs of Nanaimo harbour.

Seam worked, the 'Harbour.'

Thickness, 5 to 12 feet.

Dip, 6 degrees.

Shaft, 650 feet deep.

Haulage: for haulage from the works, which are about two miles from foot of shaft, company uses electric motors.

Ventilation, by Guibal fan 36 feet diameter and 12 feet wide, connected with Protection Island shaft, which is used as intake. The workings of this extensive colliery are under the waters of Nanaimo Harbour, being protected by from 400 to 1,200 feet of rock and earth between the works and the bed of the harbour.

Protection Island shaft, 300 yards from shipping wharf and half a mile from Nanaimo.

Seams worked, 'The Douglas,' upper and lower.

Thickness of upper seam, 6 to 8 feet.

Dip, 6 degrees.

Vertical depth of shaft to seam, 650 feet. The lower seam is reached at a depth of 740 feet and is 4 feet thick. In upper seam two slopes had been driven 900 and 600 yards respectively.

Southfield Collieries, No. 5, situated five miles from Nanaimo in the southern part of the area controlled by the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co.

Seam worked, from 6 to 12 feet thick.

Dip, 6 degrees.

Vertical depth of shaft, 508 feet.

System of working, pillar and stall. This part of the field is very much cut up by faults and breaks.

This company at the time the report was prepared, had a large staff prospecting both with pick and with the diamond drill.

(Report on Mineral Statistics and Mines, 1898, Geological Survey.)

Of the wages scale in operation the secretary in one of the unions writes: 'In May last, the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association made a demand for additional remuneration for miners and labourers, with the result that the management granted an advance of ten per cent and five cents per ton. The regular price for miners is now placed at 49 cents per ton. A great deal depends upon the quality, and the quantity, of coal worked by the miners. In each fall of six inches in the height of the seam, miners are paid three cents extra. Miners are also paid for extra labour, such as driving past "faults," which are occasionally encountered in "bonds" and "main levels." Drivers in a colliery are paid by score at various figures from 3c to 5c per box, according to the distance of conveyance and other conditions. Labourers in general receive from \$1 to \$1.75 per day.'

Of the recent tendencies in wage movements, he says: 'The Grand Council of the P.W.A. assembled in September, passed a resolution in effect asking mine owners for a further increase of ten per cent and 5 cents per ton over the present scale, to come into effect on November 1, and negotiations are pending in this matter, and it is likely that the request will be granted, owing to the immense demand for coal this year and the rise in price to consumers.'

Another, writing from Joggins Colliery says: 'At this mine which employs 200 men exclusive of boys and officials, miners receive 54 cents per ton. They are paid by the ton for coal cutting, and it will depend upon the time it takes a miner to secure the desired number of tons by his labour to make \$2.50 or \$3 per day, which is ordinary wages for a miner whose work is dangerous. Some places in a mine it is likely to take a miner 10 hours to make \$2 or \$2.50. There are other places where he may make \$3 with 8 hours labour. There are also places where 10 hours hard work are required to make \$1.50 per day. This mine has been worked six days per week for some time past. Work is very steady

here and at Springhill this summer, and wages are fairly good. The Union (Holdfast Lodge, No. 27, P.W.A.) has 130 members enrolled out of the 200 men employed.'

### Local Organizations.

The writer makes the following statement regarding a local relief fund now in operation: 'The employees of the Company have organized a relief fund among themselves, each employee pays 25 cents per month for the support of the fund out of which \$3 per week benefit is paid to workmen disabled by accident or sickness. The contribution of boys to the fund is 20 cents per month and in case of disability they receive \$2.40 per week. If the company pays a fraction of one cent per ton on the yearly output of the mine, the provincial government is bound to pay the same; but in the event of the Company refusing to pay or support the fund, the government cannot be forced to pay. Cost of living is high, and the wages are none too great to meet the ordinary requirement of a family.'

In this colliery a printed list of special rules regarding the colliery provide among other things that all workmen shall have their time made up semi-monthly and must give 14 days' notice personally or in writing at the principal office before leaving the employment of the company.

Another miner, writing from Dominion No. 1, Cape Breton, comments upon the 'Company Store' system as follows:—

'The old company store is practically a thing of the past. It is true that they are still running, but running as a cash system, or what is considered a cash system, and they are running with the full sympathy of every employee, and they are considered to be the cheapest and the best stores in the place to-day.\*'

\* Such of the miners of Nova Scotia as are union men are distributed between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the Knights of Labour. The former organization, to which reference is made in one of the reports quoted, had, at the last meeting of the Grand Council held in New Glasgow, on September 5, 1900, two thousand members in good standing in Nova Scotia. Lodges are in existence in Pictou and Cumberland, as well as in Cape Breton.



Of the present conditions at Dominion No. 1, he says: 'The mine is equipped with the very latest machinery. It is worked night and day and hoists from 2,300 to 2,600 tons in 24 hours.'

A report received from Nanaimo, B.C., referring only to the work underground, in the New Vancouver Coal & Land Co.'s Mines, states that all of the men, some 875 in number, are members of the Miners'

Union, excepting the officials. Conditions in the industry at Nanaimo are reported as favourable and cost of living somewhat higher than formerly.

The following table shows the wages received and the hours of labour in the five mines above referred to. The information is based upon the reports received from the mines during October, 1900.\*

	NAME OF MINE.				
	Sydney Mines.	Dominion No. 1.	International.	Joggins Colliery.	Nanaimo Mines (New V. C. & L. Co.)
Hours of labour.	11 hrs. (six to six)	10 hrs.; shiftmen in mine, 9 hrs.	Miners, 8 hrs.; lab- ourers, 10 hrs.	10 hours.....	8 hours.
Wages—					
Miners.....	49c. per ton regu- lar wage.	About \$3 per day..	40 to 48c. per ton, according to height of coal, &c., equivalent to from \$2 to \$2.75 per day.	54c. per ton, equivalent to about \$2.50 to \$3 per day.	Those working underground for days wages, \$2.60 to \$3 per day.
Bank foreman.	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	\$1.50 per day...	(a)
Pit overmen..	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	\$1.50 " ...	(a)
Shiftmen in mine.	(a).....	\$1.40 per day.....	(a).....	\$1.48 " ...	(a)
Firemen.....	(a).....	(a).....	(a).....	\$1.32 " ...	(a)
Drivers in mine.	3 to 5c. per box..	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per d.	(a).....	(a).....	(a)
Mechanics ...	(a).....	Average \$1.47 "	\$1.30 per day....	{ Carpenters, \$1.40 per day. Head blacksmith \$2 per day. Asst. blacksmith \$1.10 per day.	{ (a)
Men loading and shooting coal.	(a).....	Average about \$2 per day.	(a).....	(a).....	(a)
Landing tend- ers.	(a).....	\$1.25 per day.....	(a).....	(a).....	(a)
Labouringmen	\$1 to \$1.75 per d.	\$1.25 per day (low- est rate).	\$1.20 per day.....	\$1.10 to \$1.20 per day.	(a)
Wages paid.....	Fortnightly and monthly.	Fortnightly. ....	Fortnightly. ...	Semi-monthly...	Every 4 weeks.

(a) Information not given in report.

† Reports regarding coal mining industry, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Reference No. 7.

\* The report upon wages-changes in Great Britain, to which reference is made in another column of this issue, shows that coal miners there have also felt the advantage of the improved conditions in the industry. (Wages-changes in the United Kingdom, Labour Department, Board of Trade, London, England.)

The bulletin of the Department of Labour at Washington for the month of July, 1900, reviews the wages paid in the coal mining industry at Birmingham, Ala., for a number of years past. The table shows that the wages paid to miners there in 1891 were 45c. per ton; in 1895, 42½c. per ton; in 1897, 37½c. per ton to 40c.; in 1899, 40c. to 55c. per ton. Drivers, who received an average of \$1.25 per day in 1891, were paid an average of \$1.43 per day in 1899, and \$1.58 in 1900. (Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington, No. 29, July, 1900, page 792.)

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING OCTOBER, 1900.

During the month of October, eleven complaints were made to the department of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act, and four complaints which were partly inquired into in the month of September, were dealt with. Eight of the complaints laid during October were fully investigated by the special officer of the department for the enforcement of the Act. In one case the evidence proved the illegal importation and employment of five alien workmen, im-

ported under contract from the United States to Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act, and they were deported on October 12. In two cases twelve alien work-people, who had been imported previous to the complaint, were deported by the employers during the investigation. In each case of deportation the person violating the Act paid the costs.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made during the month, and of the action which has been taken in regard to each.

### ALLEGED Violation of Alien Labour Act during the month of October.

Complaints made before month of October and dealt with during that month.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint.	Nature of Alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
St. Catharines, Ont.	Bicycle manufacturing.	Sept. 24	Alleged importation of workmen to assist in erection of factory recently destroyed by fire.	No evidence that Act was violated.
"	Canning and preserving	" 27	Alleged importation of a number of women and girls from Buffalo.	Six persons deported by employer during the investigation.
Valleyfield, Que.	Cotton manufacturing.	" 24	Alleged importation of two workmen from the United States.	No evidence that Act was violated.
Dunnville, Ont.	Canning and preserving	" 27	Alleged importation of women and girls from Buffalo	Six persons deported during the investigation.

### Complaints made during month of October.

Montreal, Que.	Clothing.	Oct. 2	Importing under contract garment workers from the United States.	No evidence that the Act was violated.
Hamilton, Ont.	Brewing.	" 2	Illegally importing under contract stationary engineer	Expert. No action at present.
Toronto, Ont.	Painting & decorating	" 3	Illegal importation and employment of alien painters and decorators.	Five painters and decorators deported.
Hamilton, Ont.	Clothing.	" 8	Alleged importation of garment workers.	No evidence that Act was violated.
"	"	" 8	" " "	" "
Toronto, Ont.	Club.	" 8	Alleged importations of three waiters and cook.	Two British subjects and two Alsations. No action.
Hull, Que.	Paper manufacturing.	" 11	Alleged importation of workmen to install fire protection plant.	Superintendent from the United States, workmen British subjects. No action.
Oshawa, Ont.	Carriage manufactur'g.	" 11	" " "	Under investigation.
Toronto, Ont.	Paper manufacturing.	" 11	" " "	No case. All British subjects.
Brantford, Ont.	Malleable iron.	" 20	Alleged importation and employment of aliens.	Under investigation.
Hull, Que.	Sulphite.	" 22	" " "	" "

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus have been received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during October, 1900.

### Wages Changes in England.

Report on changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom in 1899, Labour Department, Board of Trade, London, England.

From this carefully compiled report, covering 273 pages, it is evident that the year 1899 was a favourable one for the wage-earners of Great Britain.

The distribution of wages changes during the year appears from the following table. (Introd. p. xiii):—

Limits of Groups into which Changes have been Classified.	Number of Changes belonging to each Group.	Average Number of Work-people per Change.
Changes affecting over 200,000 work-people.....	2	240,700
" " 100,000 and under 200,000 work-people.....	9	116,989
" " 50,000 " 100,000 ".....	3	81,167
" " 25,000 " 50,000 ".....	3	30,000
" " 10,000 " 25,000 ".....	15	15,023
" " 5,000 " 10,000 ".....	26	5,731
" " 1,000 " 5,000 ".....	108	1,989
" " 500 " 1,000 ".....	85	646
" " 100 " 500 ".....	394	208
" " 50 " 100 ".....	300	68
" " 5 " 50 ".....	648	23
Total and average.....	1,593	1,651

Commenting on the above table the report says: 'Very small changes usually occur in such scattered industries as Building Trades, the average for which is as usual lower than in any other of the principal groups of trades, as will be seen from the summary below. The average is far

the highest in the case of mining and quarrying, the majority of the 32 principal changes belonging to this group. In the textile trades the average number affected was high in 1899, but has been low in previous years since 1893, the date of the last important change in this group.'

	Average number of Work-people Affected in each recorded change in Wages in 1899.
Building Trades.....	144
Mining and Quarrying.....	13,233
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	728
Textile Trades.....	2,947
And other Trades.....	154
Average for the above Trades.....	1,651

If the amount of money involved in each change is taken into account it will be found that the 32 principal changes account for a large proportion of the total

increase in the weekly wages bill in 1899. This is brought out in the following table:—



	* Work-people Affected by Changes in Wages.		Net Increase of Weekly Wages of those Affected.	
	Number.	Per Cent of Total.	Amount.	Per Cent of Totals.
32 principal changes.....	855,940	73	£ 58,761	65
All other changes (1561).....	319,636	27†	32,144	35
Total ..	1,175,576	100	90,905	100

To the amount of the net increase in wages above shown (£90,905) it would be necessary to add (£23,751) if it were desired to include agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. If this were done, the 32 changes would account for 51 per cent of the total increase.

It thus appears that whether tested by the number of work-people affected or the amount of money involved in the wages changes, a very small number of important changes really determines the general character of the year, for the purposes of these statistics.

Commenting upon the proportion of the working population by the changes in rates of wages the report says:

‘Excluding agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants, the number of persons whose wages were changed represented 14.9 per cent of the industrial population. This compares with 12.9 per cent in 1898, 7.6 in 1897, 7.7 in 1896, 5.6 in 1895, 8.5 in 1894, and 7.0 in 1893. The proportion was very much higher among coal miners than in any other of the principal groups of trades. This will be seen from the following figures showing how many in each hundred employed in these principal groups were affected by wage-changes in 1899’ :—

Per cent of Total Number Employed.

Coal mining—94 per cent	}..... 76.1
Other “ 22 “	
Quarrying 3 “	
Textile trades.....	
	18.7

Per cent of Total Number Employed—Con.

Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding	14.2
Building Trades.....	8.1
Miscellaneous Trades.....	1.4

The proportion affected in the textile trades was abnormally high, owing to important changes affecting wages of cotton spinners and weavers and linen and jute operatives, and, since 1893 and prior to 1899, the number affected in the group has borne a much more trifling proportion to the whole number employed.

Although the exact number of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants affected by changes in rates of wages are not available, the known facts go to show that in these industries the market price for labour does not in general fluctuate to the same extent as in most of the industries included in the above table (page xx.)

Further commenting upon the results, the report draws attention to the fact that the great feature in the statistics of changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom continues to be the general advance in miners’ wages, the number affected and the amount of advance being nearly as great as in 1898. Of the total recorded advance in the weekly wages bill of all work-people (£114,656), the miners and quarryers, mainly coal miners, obtained £54,151, or nearly half.

\* Exclusive of agriculture labourers, seamen and railway servants.

† Exclusive of 8,008 work-people who were also affected by the 32 principal changes.

Groups of Trades.	Total increase per Week.	Weekly average increase per Head of Total Number employed.
Mining and quarrying .....	£	s. d.
Metal engineering and shipbuilding. ....	54,151	1 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Building trades .....	20,441	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Textile trades.. ..	6,640	0 2
Agricultural labour .....	5,871	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Railway servants .....	6,469	0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Seamen (A. B's. foremen).....	*14,510	0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Other trades .....	2,772	0 9
	3,802	0 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Total and average.....	114,656	0 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

Of this table the report says: 'The weekly averages per head in the above table are obtained by dividing the total weekly increase by the whole number employed, whether they participated in the advance or not. This method brings out the fact that, even in an exceptionally good year like 1899, the average rise in rates of wages is very small, the benefits for the work-people arising from regular employ-

ment in that year probably outweighing the gains from increased rates of wages.' (p. xvi.)

Ignoring for the moment those who got nothing, the following table shows the results in those trades for which the exact number who were affected by changes in rates of wages are known:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Work-people affected.	Average increase per Week in Wages of those affected.
Mining and quarrying.....	666,588	s. d.
Metal engineering and shipbuilding. ....	156,621	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Building trades.....	66,242	2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Textile trades.....	232,654	2 0
Clothing trades.....	3,204	0 6
Miscellaneous trades. ....	30,743	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Employees of public authorities.....	19,524	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		1 2
Total, exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants .....	1,175,576	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

An interesting comparison with the five years preceding shows :

Year.	INCREASE.		DECREASES.		TOTAL.†	
	Work-people affected.	Total Weekly Amount.	Work-people affected.	Total Weekly Amount.	Work-people affected.	Net Rise+ or Fall—.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1894.....	175,615	7,426	488,357	52,517	670,386	—45,091
1895.....	79,867	6,147	351,895	34,358	436,718	—28,211
1896.....	382,225	33,721	167,357	7,129	607,654	+26,592
1897.....	560,707	32,861	13,855	1,354	597,444	+31,507
1898.....	1,003,290	81,602	11,865	787	1,015,169	+80,815
1899.....	1,174,444	91,009	1,132	104	1,175,576	+90,905

\* Based on earnings, not rate of wages.

† Inclusive of work-people whose wages were changed during the year, but at the end of the year stood at the same level as at the beginning.

The connection between the movement of wages and the general state of employment and trade may be seen by comparing the previous table with the next:

Year.	Unemployed Members of certain Trades Unions.	Average Number of Days per Week worked by Colliers.	Value of Imports and Exports, exclusive of re-exports.
	Per cent.	Days.	Million £.
1894.....	6·9	4·8	624
1895.....	5·8	4·7	643
1896.....	3·4	4·9	682
1897.....	3·5	5·1	685
1898.....	3·0	5·2	704
1899.....	2·4	5·5	750

Regarding the matter of changes of hours per week being 127,142, as against 81,917 in 1898. shows that the aggregate reduction in hours was greater. In all 35,949 work people had their hours reduced on the average by 3·54

The following table gives the figures for each of the years 1894-99:—

Year.	Number of Work-people affected.	Aggregate amount of reduction in hours per week.	Net reduction in hours per week per head of those affected.
1894.....	77,158	311,545	4·04
1895.....	22,735	44,105	1·94
1896.....	108,271	78,533	0·73
1897.....	70,632	284,675	4·03
1898.....	39,049	81,917	2·10
1899.....	35,949	127,142	3·54

It will be seen from the next table that of the 35,949 work people in 1899 no less than 10,063 were building trade operatives, whose hours, however, were reduced on the average by only a small amount. The number of employees of public authorities whose hours were reduced were greater than in any year since 1894 (the year in which a large number of employees of the Admiralty and War Office secured an eight-hour day), and the amount of reduction was also considerable. The principal reductions among these classes in 1899 were, as already stated, those affecting tramway servants in London and Liverpool. In other trades the principal reductions were those of 1,550 printers, bookbinders, &c., in Dublin, of 1,450 coal miners at Abercarn and 1,100 at Llanhilleth, and of 1,150 steel smelters, &c., in South Wales, and 430 blast furnacemen in North Staffordshire, and of 850 tailors at Wigan, and of 810 boot and shoe operatives at Glasgow.



Trades.	Number of Work-people affected.	Net reduction in hours of labour for a full week.	Average reduction in hours per week.
Building trades.....	10,063	9,350	0·93
Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.....	7,270	32,043	4·41
Mining and quarrying.....	3,778	12,762	3·38
Clothing trades.....	2,563	5,930	2·31
Printing, &c. trades.....	3,046	6,405	2·10
Miscellaneous trades.....	3,548	12,271	3·46
Employees of public authorities.....	5,681	48,381	8·52
Total.....	35,949	127,142	3·54

The experience in the matter of the extension of the eight hours day is summarized as follows:—

The number of work people who secured an eight-hour day in 1899 was not large, being 3,316, of whom 2,257 were employed by private employers and 1,019 were employed by public authorities. The last figure is somewhat higher than in most recent years. It includes 590 work people employed by the corporation of West Ham, and employees at the gas works at Leeds

(220 in number) and Bradford (160). No reversions from the eight-hour day to longer hours of labour were reported to the department. Of the employees of private firms 750 were flint glass makers in Yorkshire, whose weekly hours were reduced to 47; 710 were employed in an engineering firm in London, and 430 were blast furnacemen employed in North Staffordshire at works at which eight-hour instead of 12-hour shifts were adopted. The figures for the years 1894 to 1899 are set out in the following table:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Reduction to the eight-hour day:—						
Work-people in private establishments..	8,690	163	645	10,932	2,087	2,297
Employees of public authorities .....	43,400	689	923	502	12	1,019
Totals.....	52,090	1,032	1,568	11,434	2,099	3,316
Reversions from the eight-hour day to former hours of labour:—						
Work-people in private establishments..		723	263	300	146	.....

The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1900 (Labour Department, Board of Trade), commenting upon this report, says:

‘Great, however, as was the rise of wages in 1899, it has been considerably exceeded in the eight months of 1900 which have already elapsed. The changes recorded during the period have already affected nearly a million individuals, and have resulted in a net increase of more than £150,000 a week, by far the greatest rise yet recorded in any similar period.

‘As in the previous year, the most prominent feature of the changes in wages in 1899 was a rise in miners’ wages, which accounted for nearly half the total increase of the year. The next most important changes were those affecting the iron and steel trades. The rise of coal miners’ wages during 1900 has been still more striking than in 1899, the total rise in weekly wages in the first eight months being more than twice as great as in the whole of the previous year. This abnormal rise is, of course, closely connected

with the rapid rise in the price of coal, which, though taking place partly in 1899, did not exercise its full effect on wages until the present year, owing to the practice of basing changes of wages on the average prices ascertained over a series of months. Generally speaking, it may be said that changes in prices and employment precede changes in wages, and while the statistics for the present year appear to show some diminution in the activity of employment, there is as yet little sign of any check to the upward movement of wages, except perhaps, in the Scottish building trades.' (*Labour Gazette* for October, 1900, page 293, Labour Department, Board of Trade, London, Eng.)

### TIME AND PIECE WAGES.

Report on Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom in 1900, with Comparative Tables—Board, of Trade (Labour Department) London, England.

This valuable publication, containing 210 pages, opens with the interesting statement that, speaking broadly, the system of wages most widely prevalent in the United Kingdom is the time wage. The report says:

'Although an exact statement cannot be made on the subject, a calculation, the basis of which is explained in the report on piece-wage rates, shows that if we take into account all classes of work-people, male or female, including those employed in agriculture and domestic service, no fewer than 74 per cent of the work-people employed in the United Kingdom appear to be employed in industries in which time-wage is the most prevalent system. If, however, we exclude agriculture and domestic service, the percentage of workers in industries which are chiefly governed by time work is about 61. Women workers are most frequently employed in piece work trades, except in the case of domestic servants, the large numbers of whom are sufficient to turn the balance in favour of time work. Thus, if domestic servants be excluded, only 43 per cent of women appear to be engaged in time work trades; while, if they be included, the proportion is raised to 71 per cent' (page 9).

The report contains a review of the wages paid and the hours of labour in a number of the leading industries in the United Kingdom. Thus, for an example, a compilation made from the annual reports of the Bricklayers' Trades Unions

shows that in Birmingham the rate paid in 1900 was 9½d. per hour, as compared with 9d. in 1899, 8½d. in 1892, 8d. in 1890, 7½d. in 1881, 8½d. in 1880, 7½d. in 1876. In Bristol the rate was 8½d. in 1900, 8½d. in 1899, 8d. in 1898 and so on. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the rate in 1900 was 10d. per hour (p. 124 and 125).

Among the interesting statements regarding increases in wages are those dealing with farm labourers. In the case of 33 farms in England and Wales the average weekly cash wages, exclusive of extra payments, piece work, hay and corn harvests, overtime, &c., for agricultural laborers were 13s. 8½d. in 1899, as compared with 13s. 5½d. in 1898, 13s. 2d. in 1897, and 13s. in 1895 (page 174).

### THE LOCK-OUT IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, QUEBEC, QUE.

(The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. P. J. Jobin, correspondent of the 'Labour Gazette' for Quebec city and district.)

On Thursday, October 25, the following notice was posted on each of twenty-one factories in the city of Quebec:—'This factory will be closed on Saturday morning until further orders,' and in accordance with it, on the Saturday following the factories were closed. On October 30, another shoe factory closed, leaving only four shoe factories in operation at the end of the month.

No reason was given directly by the employers to the employees, but it is understood that the lock-out on the part of the boot and shoe manufacturers of the city of Quebec was decided upon by the Association of Employers recently formed in that city, as a consequence of trouble which arose in the factory of Messrs. Alfred Poirier & Company, members of the Association. This firm had occasion to dismiss one of its employees on the week previous to the general lock-out. The dismissal of this employee was followed by a strike of the other employees in the factory, numbering 80 in all, and the strike was in con-

tinuance at the time at which the above notices were posted. A small strike among the operatives of another factory had occurred earlier in the month, but lasted only for eight days.

The closing down of the factories has thrown out of employment about 3,850 persons. In approximate numbers, 2,390 of

these are males over 18 years of age; 1,155 females over 18; 185 boys and 110 girls. There are also 20 boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years, inclusive. This lock-out affects not only the boot and shoe operatives themselves, but engine drivers, machinists, packers and others. At the close of the month no settlement of any kind had been effected.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour, are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Cases Under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

There were three cases on the docket of the Fall assizes, which opened at Hamilton on the 15th October, of actions for damages under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

The first was the suit of *McMenemy v. the Canada Screw Co.*, to recover \$1,000 compensation for the loss of a hand.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Ellen McMenemy, a widow. She claimed that on January 31 last, while she was using a grindstone in the works of the company, through the unguarded condition of the stone, a wrench slipped, forcing her right hand against the stone and causing injuries necessitating the amputation of some of the fingers and rendering her hand useless.

The defence was that Mrs. McMenemy had been employed at the works for twelve years; that the grindstone was not dangerous, and that she had been careless, looking about her when she should have watched the machine.

The jury were out an hour and returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, Canada Screw Co.

Another suit was that of *Geo. Fallis*, against the Gartshore Pipe Foundry Co., for \$5,000, for the loss of an eye. While

the plaintiff, a teamster, was delivering goods to defendants yard, an employee of the company was chipping rough edges from castings in another part of the yard, and a small chip flew across the yard and struck him in the eye, causing the loss of sight. Owing to plaintiff's absence from the city the case was laid over to the winter assizes, which open in January.

The suit of *Green v. the Hamilton Mountain Park Company*, for \$10,000 for the loss of a life, was settled, the defendant company paying the plaintiff \$850 and all costs. The accident happened on June 9, 1900, the husband of the complainant was in the employ of the defendants, who operate an incline railway, running up to the table land, on the south of the city. Deceased was second engineer, and was instructing the head engineer at the top to proceed on the car half way down to do some oiling, he was to give the engineer at the top a signal when he was out of danger, the man above did not wait for the arranged signal, but started the car, crushing the deceased in six inches of space between the car and the retaining wall. The injuries received resulted in death, the next day. The defence claimed carelessness on the part of the head engineer, and defective construction, six inches space being too little left between the retaining wall and car.

At the Assize Court, Guelph, on the 10th and 11th of October, a case was tried under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. The plaintiff, an employee of a local factory, on March 29, while working a



circular saw, had his thumb and three fingers cut off. He claimed that a guard which is used on such saws was lacking, and that a divider was on the machine. The defence was that the man did not exercise the necessary care, and placed his hand where no good workman should at a circular saw table. The case hinged mainly on the question of where a man should stand in doing his work at a circular saw table. The jury found that (1) the injury was caused through no fault or negligence of the defendants, (2) it occurred through plaintiffs incompetence, (3) it could have been avoided by reasonable care, (4) the machinery was securely guarded. Plaintiff may appeal. -

#### Case of Employee Injured by Reason of Defect in Gangway.

A workman was employed by a school board to carry mortar to some masons (also employed by the board) who were building a wall on land belonging to the latter. When the wall had been put up, a foreman, who was in general charge of the work, directed the workman and one mason to do the tuck-pointing the next day. In order that the mortar might be carried to the mason at the foot of the wall, these two made, of some of the planks which had been used in the scaffolding, a gangway from the top of the wall to an adjacent building, and from there to the ground. Whilst the workman was walking along this gangway with a load of mortar, an insecurely fastened plank gave way, and he was injured.

In the action for damages which he then brought against his employers it was decided: (1) that at common law (that is, apart from there being any statute on the subject) his employers were not liable for the accident, as the injured man and the mason were fellow-workmen (neither being bound to obey the other) who had exercised their own judgment as to the best means of building the gangway, and as the material supplied by the employers (the planks) would have proved strong enough, if they had been properly fastened.

It was also decided (2) that the employers were not liable under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, because the gangway was not constructed by any one under their orders (as a superintending foreman) whose commands the injured man was bound to obey.

[*Ferguson vs. Galt Public School Board. Canadian Law Times*, vol. 20, p. 397.]

#### Case Concerning Unreasonable Articles of Apprenticeship.

A boy, under twenty-one, was bound for four years to a firm of iron-turners. It was agreed that at the end of the four years the boy's surety in the articles of apprenticeship should pay the firm \$300 for teaching him the trade, and that if before the end of that time he was either dismissed for good reasons, or if he left the firm, the \$300 should then be paid immediately. The boy was to work, in all, for a time equal to four years of 310 days of 10 hours each; but the firm could at any time reduce the number of hours' work to be done in a day. The firm agreed to pay him forty cents for every full day's work during the first year, forty-five cents in the second year, fifty cents in the third year, sixty cents in the fourth year, and to give him a bonus of \$25.00 if he completed the fourth year.

The boy worked for about eighteen months, and then stopped going to the shop, saying that for various reasons, he found that the work was hurting his health. The firm said that he wilfully left their employment, and sued his surety for the \$300.

It was decided that the articles of apprenticeship were unreasonable, because the firm could, if it chose, reduce the number of working hours at any time, and thus not only compel the boy to work for a greater number of days in order to serve his full time, but also reduce his weekly wages. The apprenticeship was, therefore, of such a nature that the boy was never legally bound by it, and the action was accordingly dismissed. (*Macgregor v. Sully*, Ontario Reports, vol. 31, page 535.)

## QUEBEC CASES.

**Case of Employee Injured through Disobedience to Employer's Instructions.**

A cotton company, using great quantities of steam coal, had a large pile of it, from 15 to 18 feet in height, in the open air. Being thus exposed to the weather, it became saturated with moisture and frozen to a depth of two or three feet, a hard crust being thereby formed over the whole pile. It was the duty of one of the employees of the company to assist in taking some of this coal, as it was required, from the pile to the furnaces. He was told to do so by going to the top of the pile, breaking the frozen crust with a pick, and then getting out the coal to put in the cart. He was also frequently warned that if, instead of doing as instructed, he should work into the pile from beneath, he would run the risk of meeting with a serious accident, as the crust would then eventually cave in. Nevertheless, the employee undermined the crust, which, falling down one day, severely injured him.

The employee sued the company for damages and, in order to account for his disobedience to orders, said that if he had gone to the top of the pile and broken the crust, he could not have got the coal in time. The judge decided that this was not proved by the evidence, and added that even if it were the fact, it would not affect the case, as the employee's only duty was to do as he was told, and if there was then a lack of coal for the furnaces, it would not be his fault nor his concern. The action for damages was therefore dismissed.

The concluding words of the judgment given in this case are quoted below, both because they give briefly the present law on this subject, and also because they contain a judicial opinion that this law might be changed with advantage both to employers and to employees:

'It has been held that an employer is obliged to protect his employees in certain cases even against their own imprudence,

but I do not think any case has held that employers are obliged to indemnify their employees when accidents happen from dangers arising from disobedience of the latter to the instructions given them as to the manner of conducting their work; more especially when, as in this case, the employee was fully aware of the nature of the danger, and took the risk.

'In this case the plaintiff suffered a severe accident. It is unfortunate for him, but there is no principle of law upon which the defendant can be held liable.

'It seems to me that it is quite time for our legislators to seriously consider whether the interests of the labourer cannot be better protected than they are under our present law. This question has been dealt with in England and in most continental countries, in a manner which seems to me, both as regards the interests of the employer and employed, a distinct advance from the position which it occupies here.' (*Primeau vs. the Merchants' Cotton Co.*—Judgment delivered in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Archibald, on October 23, 1900.)

**Case of Employee Injured by Defect in Ladder Borrowed from Employer.**

A painter agreed to paint the roof of a house for a certain sum. He supplied himself with some rope, in order that he might be able to get at certain parts of the building, but when he got to the roof he saw a ladder there. He asked his employer (the owner of the house) if he might use it, and the latter assented. The ladder was provided with crotchets to hook over the reach-pole and keep the ladder in place. The crotchets were attached to the ladder by screws, one of which was loose, and when the painter was on the ladder this screw gave way, he fell and was severely injured. He sued the owner for damages, claiming that as he had supplied him with a defective ladder, he was responsible for the consequences. But the judge decided that the owner of the house was not responsible, both because he had only lent the ladder when asked to do so and had not supplied it for the work, and also because it was the duty of the painter, who knew all about such things, to examine the ladder before using it. The action was there-

fore dismissed. (*LaRose v. Laforest*, Quebec Official Reports (Superior Court), vol. 17, page 331.)

## NEW BRUNSWICK CASES.

### Case of a Seaman Suing for His Wages.

There is a Canadian Act giving to seamen a particular way of bringing an action for money due them for wages. Its object is to prevent delay and to enable the sailor to at once bring his claim before the nearest judge at the port where the voyage ends or where he is discharged. This particular action, however, can only be brought by a person employed on a Canadian vessel—that is, one which is registered in Canada.

Now, whenever a particular form of action is given by a statute, any one bringing that action must, in order to be successful, fulfil all the formalities and details laid down by that statute, and show clearly, at the very commencement, that his case is one of those referred to by the statute. In this case the seaman failed to do that. He did not make an affidavit of complaint, showing (1) that the ship on which he had been employed was registered in Canada, and (2) that the voyage for which he was claiming wages had ended, or that he had been discharged. Consequently his action was finally dismissed. (*Ex parte Andrews*, New Brunswick Reports, vol. 34, page 303.)

## MANITOBA CASES.

### Case of Testing Validity of Civic Resolution Regarding Rate of Corporation Wages.

The council of the city of Winnipeg passed a resolution providing that contractors on corporation works should pay their employees not less than 17½ cents per hour. After this resolution had been generally

acted upon for about three years, a contractor brought an action against the city council, in order to have it adjudged that the council had no power to pass such a resolution, and in order to prevent its being acted upon any longer. It was proved by affidavits that the minimum rate of 17½ cents per hour was not more than a fair living rate of wages in Winnipeg. The court decided that the city council had power to pass such a resolution; that it seemed to be a reasonable one; and that therefore the other point in dispute, whether its operation should be continued—was a question of civic policy which should be settled by the ratepayers, and not by the court. (*Kelly vs. City of Winnipeg*, Manitoba Reports, vol. 12, page 87.)

### Case Concerning Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act says that the suit for damages against the employer of the deceased workman, for the benefit of his wife or children, shall be brought by his executor or administrator. The right of action being one which is given by a statute, the words of the Act creating it must, as regards the way of bringing the action, &c., be strictly followed, or the action will be dismissed. In this case the brother of the deceased workman had become the administrator of his estate, but he had not brought any action against the employers for the benefit of the widow. The widow herself brought this action. It was decided that she had no right to sue under the Workmen's Compensation Act itself (as mentioned above), saying that actions under it could only be brought by the executor or administrator. (*Pearson vs. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.*, Manitoba Reports, vol. 12, page 112.)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

December 15, 1900.

The *Gazette* publishes in its present number a somewhat lengthy account of the lock-out in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec. For many reasons this lock-out is deserving of particular attention. The interests involved are exceptionally large, the boot and shoe industry being the most important of the manufacturing industries in Quebec and embracing 25 different establishments. All of these, save 4, closed their doors on October 27 last, and, with one exception, remained closed throughout the month of November. The number of operatives affected at the beginning was about 4,000, but owing to the inter-dependence of the various branches of industry, this number has been steadily supplemented by persons engaged in other occupations and trades. The lock-out is of special interest, however, because of the importance of the issue involved—the right of organization on the part of workmen. The issue is by no means a new one, but is, in reality, of the heart of trade-unionism itself. For this reason the *Gazette* has published in full the authorized statement of the

manufacturers and the correspondence which has passed between both the parties, and has carefully avoided, as is its policy in all such matters, any criticism or expression of opinion, in order that the public may be in a position to form an unbiassed judgment on the questions involved. A feature deserving of mention, however, is the good order which has prevailed during the carrying on of negotiations between the parties in this large industrial dispute. The final reference of the matter to settlement by arbitration is important also as being most in accord with those forces of modern society which are making for industrial peace.

The lumbering industry appears as the second of the series of special articles on the industries of Canada. The importance of this industry and its value as a national asset will be seen from the description of the forest areas of the Dominion and the facts in reference to home production and export trade. Special attention has been devoted to the present economic position of the industry in its relation both to capital and labour. Statistical tables in regard to prices and wages have been carefully compiled from the best sources, available, and, where possible, the general trend of both prices and wages during a series of years has been given. The *Gazette* desires to acknowledge the kind assistance rendered by a large number of the most important lumbering firms throughout the Dominion in supplying information from which the tables on present conditions have been largely prepared. Workingmen will find in the schedules of wages, the rates cur-

rent during the month of November in the different lumbering districts of the Dominion. A series of short bulletins has also been prepared indicating the demand for labour in the industry at the present time.

The subject of labour legislation in the Dominion is continued in a special article, "Legislation in Canada for the protection

of persons employed in factories", the first part of which appeared in the November number of the *Gazette*. The two articles taken together give a concise account of factory legislation as it exists at the present time in the different provinces. Similar articles dealing with other phases of labour legislation will appear in subsequent numbers of the *Gazette*.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of November, two additions were made to the list of local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. James C. Watt, of Brantford, Ont., was appointed correspondent for the city of Brantford and district, and Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, of Belleville, correspondent for the city of Belleville and district.

### General Summary.

The reports from the local correspondents indicate that, with the exception of those trades directly affected by the change of season, the condition of employment remains exceptionally good. There is little mention of enforced idleness in any of the cities, and in some quarters the demand for labour is considerably greater than the supply. This is particularly the case as regards carpenters and labourers at Sydney, Cape Breton, and for woodsmen in the lumbering industry. The reports, moreover, indicate the starting of new industries at many points. The approach of winter has affected the building trades and shipping industry in all parts of Canada; in the former all outside work has been completely stopped in some localities. Many of the men at work on the wharfs during the open season have left to take up work in the woods for the winter. Those engaged in railway transportation have been kept exceptionally busy. The metal trades generally are very active and printers are well employed. Stock taking, which is more or less common at this season of the year, has had the usual effect of lessening em-

ployment in some of the factories, but there are emphatic indications that business will continue prosperous during the winter, and that there will be little distress through enforced idleness due to want of employment.

With the exception of the lock-out in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, which continued throughout November, there were practically no industrial disputes of a serious nature during the month. Compared with the previous month the reports indicate a marked improvement in this regard. The lock-out in Quebec, is, however, one of the most serious industrial disputes which this country has had for a long time and large numbers have been affected in consequence of it other than those immediately concerned.

The formation of new labour unions has progressed steadily during the month, and several existing organizations have succeeded in having the Union Label more widely adopted.

### Special Reports.

#### HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The labour market during the past month has been good, excepting in the case of steamship labourers, whose employment has been more or less uncertain, owing to the non-arrival of steamers till long after they were due. There continues to be

quite a demand for labour at Sydney, the papers having daily advertisements for carpenters at wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and for labourers at from \$1.35 to \$2.50 per day, promising steady work. There is also a large demand for labourers throughout the province for railway construction work.

Among the *Building Trades* work has continued good, although the protracted wet weather has interfered somewhat with outside work. As there was considerable inside work to be done, all competent men were kept at work. The prospects for *Carpenters* during the coming winter are very good, as several large contracts are already on hand, which will last well on into the spring.

*Coopers* are all busy, and there are no idle men in the city of their number.

Among the *Truckmen* work has been fairly good.

On the *wharfs* work has been only fair among the steamship men, but at the south end wharf work has been very brisk, owing to the arrival of the fishing fleet. The arrival of the winter port steamers will again make things lively at the north end.

*Boilermakers and Machinists* are very busy. All the foundries have full staffs, and are working overtime. *Plumbers* are very busy, and *Metal Workers* generally employed.

*Printing* continues good, and very few printers are idle. The Typographical Union of this city contributed its first member to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers at Colorado Springs, in the person of Joseph Tracy, a veteran of the craft in this city.

Among the *Painters* jobbing has been fairly good, but there has been a lack of new work.

The *Motormen* of Halifax will be better off this winter than heretofore, as the cars will be vestibuled, which, in addition to the

fur coats now owned by the men, will improve their condition considerably.

On the 5th inst., there was a *strike among the Iron Workers at Sydney*, employed on the construction of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's plant. Two hundred quit work on instructions from the committee which had been appointed by themselves to confer with the company regarding the length and pay of a day's work. On the 3rd inst., the company posted a notice stating that in future the day for the iron men would be nine hours instead of ten as previously, and that the pay would be reduced proportionally. The men held a mass meeting, and at this meeting it was decided to work nine hours, but only for the same pay as they had been receiving previously. They had been receiving \$2.50 and \$3 per day, and have been employed on the blooming mills, iron ore bins and around the blast furnaces and coke ovens. The men are practically all skilled mechanics, and come from Pittsburg, Pa. The strike lasted only a couple of days, when the matter was amicably adjusted between the company and the men, and all hands returned to work.

A *Moulders' Union*, comprising largely American workmen, was recently organized in Sydney, as a result of which the men have secured an advance of \$1 per day in their wages. The carpenters are now talking of forming a carpenters' union.

*Industrial development at Sydney*, Cape Breton, is amply justifying the hopes of those who see in this important centre the future Pittsburg of Canada. The demand for labour is very great. Twelve million bricks have so far been used in constructing coke furnaces, and bricklayers say that more millions are yet necessary. The first coke was produced on the 21st of the month, when the United Coke and Gas Company made a test of one of the furnaces just completed. The coke was found to be of excellent quality. At the close of the month work had commenced on the plant of the Dominion Steel and Iron Com-



pany, which, but for the delay in the completion of the contracts, would have begun earlier. It will not take a long while before the whole establishment will be running at full capacity.

#### ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Trade generally is improving, and the opening of the winter port business for the season has caused quite a stir among *Ship Labourers* and others interested.

The *Building Trades* continue active, but recent snow storms may retard work materially.

The *Printing* business is improving, and most of the men who were idle last month are now employed.

Work is being pressed forward on the new *Intercolonial Railway Round-house* at Campbellton. The contractor has supplied his men with oilskin suits, which enables them to work through the rainy season and thus save their time.

The *I.C.R. Elevator* started on November 24, and as a preliminary test of the machinery, a carload of grain was unloaded. The new machinery worked satisfactorily.

Messrs. J. Clark & Son, farm machinery dealers of Fredericton, have purchased the *New Brunswick Foundry*, of that city, and will take possession January 1. The purchase price was about \$15,000.

A fire at Marysville November 26 destroyed a grist mill, sawmill and hotel belonging to the Alex. Gibson Company. The grist mill had not been operated for five or six years, but was used as a storehouse for grain and feed. The sawmill employed from 25 to 30 men, and cut about 35,000 feet of lumber per day.

#### QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Taken as a whole the month has not been a good one for Quebec. The lock-out in the shoe trade has affected quite a large number of industries, and some hands have been laid off in the packing case and paper box factories, the demand for their goods being greatly reduced in consequence of the strike. The same state of things also applies to the tanners and curriers.

In the *Building Trades*, particularly for those men employed at outside work, there has been less work than during any of the months since March of the present year. The number of days lost through bad weather during November went up as high as seven, and owing to want of light, each work day has been materially shortened. The change from the 10-hour day to the 9 or 8-hour day, occurs invariably in the month of November. There has not been any other reduction in the rates of pay except those corresponding to the reduction of hours of labour.

In the *shipping* line there was a very appreciable falling off, more particularly during the last half of the month. At the close of the month there were still but two ocean steamers in port and they were hurrying on their departure.

*Coopers* during the month were kept well employed. The schooners laden with fish and fish oils were rather late in arriving this season and requiring in consequence to be handled as rapidly as possible there was plenty of work for the fish inspectors and the coopers. The total employment, however, has not been increased, as the amounts landed have scarcely equalled amounts of other years. The harbour is beginning to wear a deserted appearance, and it will be April next before the longshoremen and shippers are at work again.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

A new industry was inaugurated in this city during the month. The loading of the first cargo of *grain from the new elevator* commenced on the 17th inst., and was witnessed by hundreds of the leading citizens, of Quebec and prominent men from New York, Boston and Montreal. The *Leyland Liner, Albanian* is the first vessel which has ever been loaded from an elevator at this port. This new enterprise promises much for the future of Quebec as a grain shipping port.

The Great Northern Railway opened their *car shops* here on the 31st of October at the Palais, and it is the intention not only to repair but to build the company's cars here. The shops are divided into three departments: The erecting shop, 170 x 75 feet; the wood-working shop, 130 x 50 feet; the smith-shop and iron machinery shop, 85 x 50 feet. The shops will employ altogether from 70 to 80 men.

The *Free Provincial Night Schools* for the working classes have again started, and will be in operation up to the 31st March next. The curriculum includes reading, writing and arithmetic with geography and bookkeeping as extra subjects. No charge for attending these schools is made, but 50 cents is exacted in advance as a guarantee, this amount is refunded at the end of the term if the rules are complied with.

*Mr. Alphonse Vézina, Hedleyville*, has obtained a patent for an *automatic car coupler* which he claims will not only protect the life of the employee but will also exempt the company that uses it from the numerous expenses arising from railroad accidents.

The preliminary steps in the rebuilding of the *Academy of Music* commenced on the 13th inst., when men began work clearing out the debris which has lain undisturbed since the fire on March 17 last.

The steamer *Savoy* which left here on the 12th inst. for the *Island of Anticosti* took down a number of labourers who will work at the island during the winter months.

For public convenience, greater safety and better service, the *Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company* are building a second track to Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Having a double track the whole length of the route, switches will not be required and side tracking will be unnecessary. This work has become a necessity owing to the large number of pilgrimages to the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne.

The boom in the *printing business* is still on, not a man idle and overtime is the rule.

*Stonecutters, Masons and Labourers* are still busy working at the construction of the new Government Cartridge Factory and the Rolling Mill. The repairing work on the fortifications has been closed down for the winter.

## ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoléon Samson, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city is good. The boot and shoe manufactures have been prosperous, and amicable relations have existed between employers and employed. The recent difficulties between the employers and the leather cutters have been satisfactorily adjusted and the present relations are friendly.

The manufacturers are about to adopt a recently registered special trade mark which has been obtained in order to encourage good feeling between employers and employees, and also with a view of furthering the sale of such productions as are made under the best conditions.

In all of the trades good conditions prevail between labour and capital.

## MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Victor Dubreuil, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the workmen of this district is about the same as during the last month.

*Choppers and Shantymen* are in demand and command fairly remunerative wages.

At the close of the transatlantic navigation the *dock labourers* received from 35 to 50 cents an hour for unloading vessels. This rise in wages is due to the fact that in the autumn these men make arrangements in advance for the shanties of the Gatineau, the Ottawa and the northern portion of the province.

*Building Trades* have remained quiet, but for those able to get work the wages were pretty high.

*Carpenters and Joiners* are paid from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day.

*Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Painters and Plasterers* complain of stagnation in business. They have had enough work during the summer, but as the cold season has arrived they will be forced to lay off for a few weeks.

*Tinsmiths and Galvanized Iron Workers* are very busy and are paid from \$8 to \$12 per week.

*Blacksmiths* report great activity in their shops. Their wages are from \$10 to \$13 per week.

The *Rolling Mills* are running day and night and prosperity reigns among the workmen.

*Workers in Leather* are nearly all employed and do not complain much about wages.

In the Cotton factories the employers are asking for more help every day. The wages are very small.

The *Printing Trades* are doing very well at present and everything points out to a

continuance of this state of things for a long while yet. Ordinary hands are getting from \$10 to \$12 and those running machines from \$15 to \$20 a week.

*Railway Employees* are enjoying great prosperity.

In the other trades the reports received are very encouraging.

A *deplorable accident* happened in the shops of Messrs. Gilmour Bros. & Co., at Hochelaga, this week. An emery wheel making 1,200 revolutions per minute burst and the pieces (one weighing 200 pounds) struck three unfortunate workmen. The first, John Morrel, was instantly killed and the two others were dangerously wounded.

The *Council of Federated Trades* is making rapid strides in the work of organization. Several Labour Unions have swollen the ranks of the delegates and the organizers state that a large number of new Associations will soon be formed.

The *Central Trades and Labour Council* is also doing a lot of effective work. A resolution was adopted at the last regular meeting asking the City Council to vote the ordinary grant towards helping to maintain night schools, and also to pass a grant for preserving the Municipal Labour Bureau.

The *Municipal Labour Bureau* is carried on by the City and is free to all. From the manager's last report it is ascertained that during the year ending November 30, 1900, there were 5,419 applications for work, 4,024 situations offered and 3,396 persons found employment.

At a meeting of the *Independent Operators, Basters and Pressers Union* held early in the month, a resolution was passed requesting the government to insert a clause in all clothing contracts under its control, requiring manufacturers to employ members of strictly Canadian Labour Unions, regularly incorporated under civic or provincial regulations, and no others.



## TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There is not much change in labour conditions in this district since last month. The demand for labour in most branches of industry continues good, excepting where it is affected by the change of season. The relations between employers and employed are generally satisfactory.

The *Iron Trades* are particularly active with a brisk demand for skilled labour showing an improvement as compared with the corresponding season last year.

The *Bakers* are nearly all employed and trade is lively considering the time of year. The Bakers and Confectioners Union has strengthened itself considerably of late.

The *Printing Trades* are somewhat quiet and a large number are out of employment. There has latterly been a considerable influx of printers from outside places owing to the activity of the trade prior to the elections. The cessation of this temporary work and the present unsettled conditions of wages, concerning which negotiations are now going on between the employers and the men accentuate the present slackness. The Typographical Union reports a gradual increase in membership, having 574 in good standing, and about 40 additional names on the books. The demand made on the employing printers is for an increase of wages from \$12 to \$15 for a week of 54 hours, and it is thought some compromise will shortly be arrived at. A more serious phase of the situation was the action of the Press Feeders Union who informed their employers that they would declare a strike on December 1 if the scale of wages in their branch was not raised from \$7 to \$9 per week. The employers pointed out that the wages were advanced \$1 per week 18 months ago. The Employing Printers Association requested the employees in the various departments of the trade to meet and confer with them in a body so that a general and all-round understanding might be effected. The threatened strike has

been averted by a conference arranged with representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The *Custom Tailors* find plenty of work as usual at this season, though conditions are not quite so favourable as last year. The high class trade is better than that of a lower grade and things are likely to continue brisk until the holidays. The Tailors Union is increasing its membership. The *Garment Workers* (ready-made) and *Cloak Makers* are not doing so well. Complaints were made that during the spring there was a considerable influx of transient labour from New York sweat shops who performed a good deal of the work that would otherwise have gone to residents and who returned to the United States in August.

The *Building Trades* have been a good deal interfered with by the weather during the month, and are slackening as winter approaches.

At the meeting of the *Toronto Trades and Labour Council* on the 22nd inst. it was resolved to publish a purely *local weekly labour paper* directly under the control of the council. Delegates J. H. Huddleston, James Wilson and Hugh Stevenson were appointed to arrange for its publication, and J. H. Kennedy as business agent. A report of the Educational Committee strongly condemning manual training was adopted.

Arrangements are being made to place the *Shoe Factory* of the J. D. King Company, Limited, on a union basis, which, if accomplished, will put an end to a struggle which has lasted for over two years. The difficulty is being arranged by John F. Tobin, of Boston, President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of the United States who had a long consultation with Mr. King on the 22nd inst. The employees were organized as members of the local union the same evening. It is probable that an agreement will be arrived at with the firm under which none but members of the union are to be employed in the factory, that the union stamp will be placed on

all boots and shoes manufactured and that there shall be no strikes until recourse has been had to arbitration. The proceedings throughout the negotiations have been of a friendly and harmonious character.

At a special meeting of the *Board of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association* held on the 20th inst., the membership was organized on a new basis. The total membership of the Association representing various bodies of 120, three of whom are allotted to the Labour Organizations.

The *City Council* on the 16th inst. awarded the gas lighting contract to the Carbon Light and Power Co., of Philadelphia. A provision that the employees of the Company shall receive not less than 18 cents per hour was embodied in the agreement.

*National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada* held their first weekly meeting of the season on the 22nd. The wage question was discussed at some length the smallness of engineers' pay in comparison with other mechanical trades being complained of. The establishment of branch associations at Collingwood and Kingston was discussed. Many applications for membership and inquiries were received.

The affiliation of the various branches of the *Piano Making Trades* is under consideration. At a meeting of the *Varnishers and Polishers Union* held on the 13th inst., a committee was appointed to confer with the Piano Makers and Machine Wood Workers with a view of organizing a Council of Piano Making Trades.

## HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The general 'layoff' of unskilled labour in factories, foundries, &c., has taken place, as is customary every fall, though the open weather has kept this class of workmen at work longer this season than other years. In the trades, many are just now 'between seasons' and are a little slack, which means in some cases half-time,

and in others an average of two weeks' holidays. This by many of the men is looked forward to as an annual rest.

It is generally conceded that the civic authorities will have less charity to disburse this winter than heretofore, owing to the sufficiency of work in the past, and the arrangements being made for work during the winter. Secretary McMenemy, of the city labour bureau, along with City Engineer Wingate, have arranged to give work to all bona-fide residents who desire it, in the city quarry.

Quite a number of men were hired in the city during the month by J. M. Bickell and sent to Gore Bay, in the lumbering districts of Manitoulin.

The *Thompson Furniture Factory* is the only industry which has been added to the city during the month. This is not altogether a new venture, but an enlargement of a small plant already in existence. The building to be erected will be 36 x 100 feet and three stories high. The cost will be about \$5,000. About fifty men will be employed.

The machinery, plant and stock of the *Wentworth Knitting Company* have been purchased outright by G. B. Perry, who will at once proceed to put in new machinery, with a view to increasing the capacity of the mill, and has engaged an experienced man from a knitting centre of the United States to look after the practical end of the business.

The *Hamilton Electric Supply and Construction Company* has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. It is to deal in electrical supplies, and install electric plants, with head office at Hamilton.

The amalgamation of the *Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited*, and the *National Cycle and Motor Company, Limited*, is announced. Whether or not there will be any change in the number of factories has not yet been decided.

Two new trades unions were formed during the month: the *Carters and Calmen's*

and the *Boot and Shoe Workers'*. The former is a purely local organization, without international affiliation, and is endorsed by local labour unions. The latter is affiliated with an international body, and will be followed by the formation of two more locals of the same craft. All the members are the employees of the John McPherson Company, who have adopted the union stamp on their products.

*Boot and Shoe Workers.*—This craft have been enjoying a busy season, and members have lost comparatively no time through lack of work. There is but one large factory in this line in Hamilton, employing some 250 operatives, men and women. Wages have been very good.

*Bakers.*—Since the rigid enforcement of the Ontario Bakeshops Act, the long hours and Sunday labour have entirely vanished. There is a strong trades union of this craft, and many of the local bakers are using the Bakers' Union label on their bread.

*Broom-makers.*—The broom-makers are receiving what they claim is fair wages, but complain of considerable slack season. The craft is well organized, and members are on the best of terms with their employers. An effort will shortly be made to induce the employers to adopt the Broom-makers' Union Label.

*Street Railway Employees.*—All of the motormen and conductors on the Street Railway, Hamilton and Dundas, and Radial Road are in the employ of the Cataract Power Company, and belong to Division 107 of the International Union. There are some hundreds of them who receive 15 cents an hour, working sixty hours a week.

*Sheet-metal Workers.*—The fall is, as a rule, the harvest time of this craft, few tinsmiths are idle, furnace and stovepipe men are all busy.

*Textile Workers.*—There are a number of large cotton mills in the city where work has been plentiful during the fall, including the past month. Wages in some departments are more satisfactory than in others,

but on the whole reasonably fair wages are paid.

*Wood Workers.*—This craft takes in the planing-mills, furniture and piano factories. During the past month work has been fairly brisk. As a rule, skilled mechanics in this line have no difficulty in securing employment at the present time.

### District Notes.

*Dundas, Ont.*—During the past month, employment has been fairly brisk in the many works in town. The new premises of the Grafton Manufacturing Company and the rebuilding of the recently burned House of Providence have given work to those in the building trades.

An axe factory has been started, giving employment to about twenty-five men.

The old Farquhar lime-kiln, which has been idle for so many years, is being repaired by Mr. Barnes, of Hamilton, who will carry on an extensive business in lime and stone. This industry will also give employment to a number of men.

The members of Union No. 69, International Association of Machinists, who have been conducting the strike at John Bertram & Son's, have all left town but one. President Dickson received a telegram announcing six situations procured for the strikers, who accepted the situations and left town at once. The firm have taken on a few new hands and are very busy. The men claim a moral victory, as none who left the shop have returned.

*Caledonia.*—The millers in the employ of the Haldimand Milling Company are very busy at present, the firm having secured an order for four cars of flour from London, England.

Shoup's cheese factory employees are also enjoying a share of the busy season. A carload was shipped to Hamilton in the early part of the month.

*St. Catharines.*—Organizer Carty has organized a quarrymen's union at Queens-ton Heights.



The St. Catharines Council has passed a by-law requiring the ringing of the city hall bell at five o'clock, in the interest of those who only work nine hours a day.

The Shaw Company and Black Kerr Company, millers, have both decided to erect new mills, which will mean work for those employed in the building trades, followed by more men in the mills, when the buildings are completed.

The city suffered the loss of a valuable industry on November 6, in the destruction of the Chaplin Saw Works. The loss is estimated at \$85,000, with an insurance of \$24,500. About fifty men were thrown out of employment.

*Welland.*—Painters have had a busy month here; all the lock-houses, bridges and floats from Lock 25 to 16 on the new canal have received a fresh coat of paint.

The lock-tenders and canal men along the canal have been promised that the regular rate of wages will be kept up during the winter months. The winter rate was formerly 25 cents less a day than in summer.

Bricklayers, carpenters, slate-roofers, &c., have been busy during the month, many being employed on the new town hall building, at present in course of erection.

#### GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There has been little or no change in the conditions of the labour market of Guelph and surrounding district since last report.

With one or two exceptions, all kinds of industries are in good condition. This being an open winter, has enabled out-door labour to be carried on with little loss of time to those engaged in it.

The Burr Brothers' *Furniture Factory*, also the Morlock Brothers' *Upholstering Factory*, are somewhat slack, but all other industries seem to have plenty to do.

The Robertson-Taylor Company, Limited, are now running in their new factory, built for the manufacture of the *Magnet Cream Separator*. The factory, which is built up-to-date, is equipped throughout with the latest improved machinery. The Magnet Cream Separator has been on the market since March last. It is simple in construction, yet very strong, and is the only Canadian cream separator on the market to-day. This factory is a valuable addition to the industries of Guelph. The men employed by the firm are all skilled workmen, and command good wages.

The *Bell Organ and Piano Company's* hands have again started on another round of overtime.

The *McPherson Shoe Company* is sending union cards to their customers in Guelph. In many of the merchants' windows union cards are displayed to show that the goods they have for sale, or which they manufacture, are made by union labour, and that their establishments have been unionized and pay union wages.

The Trades and Labour Council of this city, which takes an active interest in municipal affairs, is endeavouring to get the city council to pass a by-law making 15 cents per hour the wage for *Corporation Labourers*, with nine hours for a day's work.

The *Tailoring Trade* reports trade very dull at present.

Eight hours is the work-day in the *Up-holstering Trade*; its prospects are good.

The *Printing Trades* are in good condition.

#### STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The demand for labour has been good during the past month.

The *Stratford Mill Building Company* have increased the number of hours' duty

for their employees, which shows increased business and wages for each week.

The *Stratford Milling Company* are enjoying increased prosperity and working to their fullest capacity.

The *Stratford Creamery Butter and Separator Firm* are busy endeavouring to fill orders for their first-quality butter.

*Carpenters, Bricklayers and Stonemasons* are kept busy completing this season's contracts, which were quite extensive in the city and county of Perth.

There are reports that this city will have before long a *Printers' and Plumbers' Union*.

The *Cigarmakers, Garment Workers, Wood Workers, and Railroad Employees* are enjoying the same amount of prosperity as in previous months.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the workers during the month of November has only been fair, as compared with the preceding month. In most of the industries stock-taking takes place at the close of the year, so the manufacturers are not rushing much new work in order to leave as little as possible on hand at that time.

In the *Brass, Iron and Steel Industries* work is dull at the present time, with indications of an improvement when stock-taking is finished, at the beginning of the new year. The amalgamated Society of Engineers report all their members as working during the month, with the exception of five, who are on their Superannuation Fund. The Brass Workers, Iron Moulders, Machinists and Metal Polishers report members of their unions laid off.

This is a slack season among the *Brush Makers*, but trade is better with them now than at this time last year.

The *Bricklayers and Masons* report a falling off of work during the past month,

fully one-half their number being idle. The only building in course of erection giving work to many bricklayers are a three-story one for the London Electrical Construction Company and a large addition to the McClary Manufacturing Company's already extensive premises. The work on the Infirmary at the Asylum for the insane has been stopped till spring.

The *Building Labourers* have been as busy during the past month as at any time during last summer, and it was difficult to meet demand for union men at times.

The *Cigarmakers* have had a good month, not a single member drawing out-of-work benefits from their union, which speaks for itself. The local union has been notified that the New York Union needs no more outside assistance to maintain their strike, and the special assessment for that purpose, which has been on since August 18, has been declared off.

The only local work being done by the *Linemen* is the removal of wires from the main streets to the back alleys. A force of men have just reached the city from the east, with a long distance telephone wire, and another force is stringing a telegraph wire from here to Toronto, for the C.P.R.

In the *Printing Trade* work on the newspapers is brisk; and in those book and job offices which handle novelties, such as calendars, overtime every night is the rule; but in those depending on commercial work alone there is very little doing. The Advertiser Printing Company have purchased a new Mergenthaler type-setting machine, making four in all.

The *Railroad Workers* report plenty of business. There is a growing dissatisfaction among the engineers and firemen over the 'first in first out system', which has been in vogue. The passengers and way-freight men are the only ones who have regular runs. The others allege that they are sent out of here, and when they reach their destination they are often sent on a run on some other branch, it being not a rare oc-

currence for them to be away from home for a week at a time, having no regular places of obtaining food, they are often compelled to go without it for 12 and 15 hours.

There is not as much work among the *Tailors* as is usual at this time of the year, which is attributable to the fine warm weather.

The *London Tobacco Company*, a new industry which started a little over a month ago, and which employ union hands only, and manufacture union brands of chewing tobacco, report business as better than they anticipated.

The *Trades and Labour Council* held an assembly in the City Hall, on the evening of November 7; the proceeds are to be used to defray the expenses of labour candidates at the coming municipal elections.

A *labour directory* has just been issued, giving the names of the different labour organizations in this city, their place and time of meeting, and names of presidents and secretaries.

Daniel Wallace, organizer for the *International Tobacco Workers*, has organized a union at Leamington during the month, and expects to organize one at Kingsville shortly.

The *Bartenders* of this city were organized under the Bartenders and Restaurant Employees Association of North America, on November 25, with a charter membership of twenty-three. F. Harding was elected president, and J. McNeil, secretary.

The *McClary Stove Manufacturing Company* have given notice to their employees that they intend closing their large establishment shortly for about three weeks, for the purpose of putting in new boilers, and other necessary improvements, which cannot be attended to while the machinery is in operation. This firm employs about 60 hands.

A syndicate of Detroit and local capitalists are forming a *milk trust* in this city. A firm of solicitors, who are acting for

them, are sending out circulars to all the milk vendors, making offers to buy up their routes, and they have already secured a large percentage of them. They are also dealing with the farmers who live close to the city to buy up all their available milk supply. They will deliver the milk with 20 wagons, instead of 80, as at present. The present vendors will deliver the milk for themselves until April 15 next, when the syndicate will take hold.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The month of November in Manitoba is marked by the change from summer occupations to those pursued in winter. Every day, towards the latter part of the month, gangs of men are being despatched to camp work, and securing such is making the employment agents exceedingly busy. An unusually good class of workmen are presenting themselves this year for bush work. Such are coming from provincial points and are seeking employment on account of the crop shortage, which compels many to seek other sources for the application of their labour. Generally speaking, all requirements will be met by labour offering for employment. Wages remain firm at a slight increase over last season's rate. The advent of winter came in earnest about the middle of the month, and all outside work is now at a stand-still.

*Building Trades.*—The season's work is practically over so far as outside occupations are concerned. Good carpenters find employment at interior work, which, compared with last year, is not very extensive. Bricklayers and stonemasons, except small jobbing, are practically idle, and will remain so until spring of next year. Plumbers and tinsmiths are well employed, as is usually the case at this period of the year. Itinerant workmen are leaving for milder climates, where they can follow their occupation.



*Civic Works.*—Except necessary permanent hands, nearly all manual and skilled workers have been laid off for the winter. The asphalt staff has been discharged, and will not recommence operations until next summer.

*Custom Tailoring.*—Cold weather has stimulated the demand. Good hands are all at work.

*Printing Trades.*—Following the general election, a particularly dull period ensued, and so remained until the latter part of the month. The lithographers are busy. The Typographical Union, it is reported, are contemplating a revision of its scale.

*Railway Construction.*—Severe weather has diminished the numbers employed in this branch, and in some cases operations have ceased.

*Logging and Camps.*—Camps are now equipped with their full complement of hands. The last day of November saw many men leave Winnipeg for camping points. Agents still report one or two contractors who intend going into the woods in December, and their gangs require to be made up. Wages, to experienced men, were offered as high as \$32.

*Milling Trade.*—The Ogilvie Milling Company still continue a night and day shift. In the course of a week or so it is expected that the mill will close down from three to six weeks for necessary repairs. After this period, however, the mill will resume its double shifts.

*Foundry and Machinists' Trade.*—In this branch business continues steady, and the prospects are fair for a continuance of same condition.

*Railway Employment.*—Repair shops are running normally, but trackmen and section gangs are being reduced.

The *Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Workshops* in Winnipeg have an association for mutual interchange of ideas on technical subjects having relation to the different trades they are engaged in.

At the last meeting a paper on 'Friction' was read and afterwards discussed. At its next meeting the subject of 'Lubrication' will be taken up.

Mr. Thos. Ching, a member of the Bricklayers' Union, has been elected as President of the *Winnipeg Trades Council*. On the latter body Mr. Ching has always been very active. At the present time he occupies the position of President of the *Civic Employees' Union*, and also has been President of the *Bricklayers' Union*. In his new office he succeeds Mr. John T. Mortimer.

The Municipal Council of Winnipeg, at a recent meeting, made an appropriation of \$100 to provide furniture and other equipment necessary to fit up a room set aside in the Winnipeg City Hall for the purposes of the newly-formed *Association of Civic Employees*. In addition to being useful as a place of meeting, the room is used as a club-room, and as such is very acceptable to the men, providing as it does a common gathering place for large numbers of employees who, from climatic reasons, are necessary idle during the winter months.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market has not improved since last report, frost and wet weather preventing outside work. The lumber mills in the city have commenced to run short time. A number of men have been placed to work on the new civic buildings. One sale of real estate during the month will mean the construction of a large business block in the centre of the town. The closing of the cannery for this year places quite a number of idle men in town. Two of the logging camps have closed down for this season, so that, in the event of any demand for unskilled labour, the market is well stocked.

The *Bricklayers* of the city, with the exception of a few men, are all idle.

*Carpenters* have, during the past month, been fairly well employed, considering the weather.

There is only one shop of *Cigarmakers*; it employs nine hands. There is no demand for additional help.

Very few white *Fishermen* are fishing at present. The Japanese are still out fishing dog salmon for export; they find a market in Japan for salted and smoked fish.

*Galvanized Iron Workers* have been fairly well employed.

*Plumbers* have been kept busy, owing to a week's frost.

There is no demand for *Painters*. The buildings in course of erection are not ready, and during the past month outside work has not been possible.

*Printers* have been well employed, but there is no demand for additional help.

In the *Lumber Industry* the two principal mills are running eight hours per day, instead of ten as heretofore.

*Masons* have been well employed during the past summer, but owing to the completion of two large jobs, their work is becoming slack. However, the prospects are bright for a busy spring for this branch.

Very little work has been done by *Shipwrights and Caulkers* during the past month in this city and district. All the members of the union were over in Victoria working on a rush job. Tenders have been called for and accepted for two steamers for the Marine and Fisheries Department, some of the local men having tendered. Members of the trade are expecting to start on the new Dominion government dredge, so that in this trade the prospects are bright.

*Tinsmiths* are fairly well employed.

During the past month a reduction in the working hours of the men employed on the *Fraser River Improvements* has taken

effect. Their hours have been reduced from ten to nine per day.

In the *Quartz-mining* industry one or two new companies have commenced to do development work on claims at Pitt Lake and have thereby given work for the winter to a few men.

A *New Industry*, the floating dry dock, commenced operations during the past month. This new enterprise of Messrs. Cross Bros. has added a great convenience to the shipping facilities of New Westminster. No longer will it be necessary for small steamers to proceed to Vancouver or even to the Sandheads to be docked, and, if necessary, Messrs. Cross's dry dock may be towed to where the injured steamer is lying, and then convey its load to a point convenient to the machine works, if desired.

#### VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market has not changed since last report, with the exception of out-door labour, for which there has been little demand. The wet season has set in, and there will not be much doing outside for the next few months.

The *Lumber Industry* is still active. The mills which do an export business have a steady demand for lumber, and most of them are working to their full capacity. Those doing local business are getting their stock ready for next season, which promises to be a good one.

Things are quiet in the *Fishing Industry*, as there is only the local demand to supply.

In the *Building Trades* the outside work is practically finished for the year. Those carpenters, &c., who work for the mining companies have work for the winter in the shops, so that they are not affected by the winter.

The *Corporation Workmen* and those working on the government roads are nearly all laid off for the winter.

There is nothing new in the *Quartz-mining*, as those mines which are working have their regular force on for the winter, and there will be little or no development work done until the spring. It is expected that at that time there will be a lot of properties opened up on the west coast of the Island.

The *Coal Industry* is still very active. The collieries on the Island are all working

to their full capacity; most of them are working two shifts and can hardly keep pace with the demand for coal.

In other trades business has been fair; while there have been few idle men, there are plenty of men here to meet all demands.

There have been very few accidents in the mines this month, every possible precaution being taken for the safety of the men.

## LOCK-OUT IN BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, QUEBEC, QUE.

(The following account has been prepared from particulars supplied to the department by Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents of the 'Labour Gazette' for Quebec city and district. A brief account of the first stages of the lock-out is to be found in the November number of the 'Labour Gazette.')

THE lock-out in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec began on Saturday, morning, October 27, at which date 21 boot and shoe factories in that city were closed. On October 30, another shoe factory also closed, leaving only 4 of the entire number of boot and shoe factories in the city in operation at the end of the month.

The lock-out was the result of a decision arrived at by a newly formed association of employers, consequent upon strikes which had occurred in the factories of two of its members. One of the strikes was in continuance at the time notices were posted informing the operatives that in two days the factories would be closed.

No reason for their action was given at the time by the employers to the employees, but it was generally understood that the lock-out was directed against the unions to which many of the employees belonged, and had for its object the compelling of the employees to abandon all connection with their existing labour organizations.

### The Manufacturers' Statement.

In an interview published in *L'Evenement* of October 27, the manufacturers gave a statement of the causes which led to the lock-out. A copy of this interview was handed to one of the Quebec correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* by the president of the Manufacturers' Association in acknowledgment of a request made by the *Gazette's* correspondent for a statement from the employers, the president asserting that this interview had been dictated by the employers. The following is a literal translation of the interview. It is given in full as the only authorized statement which the *Labour Gazette* has been able to procure of the manufacturer's position in the matter:—

'The boot and shoe manufacturers met yesterday afternoon (October 26) at 3 o'clock in the offices of Messrs. Shaw, Cassil & Co., 566 St. Valier street, and discussed at length the present situation.

'We had, yesterday, an important interview with several of the chief boot and shoe manufacturers of St. Roch, so as to acquaint our readers with the true causes of the disastrous strike which affects the large majority of the factories of this city.

'The manufacturers explained to us that the cause of the trouble was due to the ex-

\*See 'Labour Gazette,' vol. /1, No. 3, page 134.

See 'L'Evenement,' October 27, 1900, article entitled 'La fermeture des manufactures, exposé de la situation.'



aggerated demands of the Union workmen, who do not wish any longer to permit employers to choose their workmen, but on the contrary wish them to employ members of Trade Unions only, even though the latter may not be competent to perform the work assigned to them the employers have no longer the right of dismissing them.

'Since some months, the manufacturers have been obliged to put up with all these unreasonable demands of the operatives and have sought by every conciliatory means to make the workmen understand the errors of their conduct, which, unless immediate amendment takes place, would be certain ruin to the only important industry of the city, as also the ruin of other industries allied thereto, such as the manufacture of leather, machinery, wooden and cardboard boxes, &c.

'Notwithstanding all the friendly representations on the part of the manufacturers, the workmen still continued to molest the employers, and this has to-day reached such a point that manufacturers no longer have control of their establishments.

'It must be remarked that the present troubles are not due to the wages paid which, according to the majority of the operatives themselves, are as high as elsewhere, and in proportion to the amount of work required to be done.

'The question, therefore, reduces itself to that of knowing whether the operatives will continue to run the factories as they like, or if the employers, who have invested their capital in this industry, will have the right to administer their establishments as they wish and employ what operatives they desire whether they belong to the unions or not.

'As the number of factories which closed their doors yesterday is 21, the public can judge of the considerable loss that the 5,000 employees will have to suffer, seeing that the wages paid in the boot and shoe factories alone amount to about \$20,000 per week.

'The manufacturers are decided not to reopen their doors until they have checked the intervention of foreign labour unions in the carrying on of their business, seeing that these unions are trying to take trade elsewhere.

'The strike has already had disadvantageous results, because the news which was only known abroad since two days has resulted in the large purchasers (jobbers) annulling their orders with our manufacturers and placing them elsewhere. Our workmen could easily have filled these orders as work is not abundant just now.

'The manufacturers showed themselves well disposed towards their employees last year, when they consented to reopen their manufactures after the strike, granting them an increase of 20 per cent, the workmen binding themselves to no longer belong to any union. What has been the result of this understanding? The workmen were the first to not fulfil their engagement by continuing to belong to the unions notwithstanding their written engagement to this effect. Hardly two months had elapsed before they forced the manufacturers to further increase their wages, after the latter had contracted for large orders of goods, causing thereby serious loss to the manufacturers.

'Examples of intolerance on the part of the operatives are numerous; we will quote a few:—

'Mr. W. A. Marsh wished to replace one of his employees at a machine by another of his employees and the other employees objecting to this quit work. Can there be conduct more arbitrary than this?

'Messrs. Vermette and Thivierge dismissed an incompetent employee and put their foreman in his place, with the result that all the employees quit work and forced the manufacturer to take back the old hand.

'The trouble which has arisen within the past few days at Messrs. Alfred Poirier & Company's is almost identical with the former.

'We might add that in most of the manufactures the same troubles have existed for months. The position having become intolerable for the manufacturers they decided to close their doors.'

### Numbers Affected by Lock-out.

The closing down of the factories threw out of employment directly about 3,850 persons. In approximate numbers 2,390 of these were males over 18 years of age; 1,155 females over 18; 185 were boys and 110 girls. There were also 20 boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years, inclusive. In addition to the numbers directly affected, a large number of those engaged in other trades have also been affected, notably the employees of the packing case and paper box factories, and the tanners and curriers, some of whom have been laid off owing to lack of work; engine drivers and machinists have also suffered.

No steps were taken towards an adjustment of the difficulties until November 14, at which date the following notice appeared in the local press:—

### Notice to Workmen.

Men who desire to resume work may go to the factory where they were employed at the time of closing down. All other persons wishing to learn how to work in the boot and shoe trade may also present themselves. The employers will let them know the conditions on which they can obtain employment. On production of the permit which will be given them by the proprietors of factories, I will have them sign the requisite documents deposited at my office. Several workmen have already signed these, and I will be at my office between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. for the convenience of others.

The workmen can at the same time take communication of the rights, charges, and obligations of a board of arbitration which has been recently formed for the settlement of future difficulties, the members of which, composing the said board have made their solemn declaration on this subject before me on the twelfth instant.

(Sgd.) CHAS. GRENIER,  
Notary.

266 St. Francis street.

From this notice it will be seen that on November 12, the Association of Manufacturers had agreed upon a course of action to be adopted in dealing with their employees. Documents had been prepared which workmen were to sign before being given employment in any of the factories belonging to any member of the Association and a Board of Arbitration had been formed for the purpose of dealing with such disputes as might possibly arise between employers and employees in the future.

### The Employers' Demands.

The following are copies of the documents prepared by the Association:—

#### I.—Solemn Declaration.

I, ..... of the city of Quebec, do solemnly declare as follows:—

1. I belong to no labour union intended

to interfere between the workingmen and their employers in connection with the shoe industry of Quebec, and I do not intend in future to join any such unions;

2. I hereby declare that I have withdrawn from any such unions to which I may have heretofore belonged;

3. I furthermore declare that I will take no part in any difficulty that may arise between my employer and one or more of his employees.

And I make the present declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing it has the same force and effect as if made under oath, under the Canada Evidence Act.

And I have signed,

.....

Taken and acknowledged before me at Quebec, this.....day of..... 1900.

.....

Commissioner of the Superior Court for the district of Quebec.

### II.—Contract.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree with Mr..... herein-after called my employer, as follows:—

1. I have signed a declaration to the effect that I belong to no labour union, and I hereby persist therein;

2. Having this day received employment from my said employer, I hereby consent to join, in future, no labour union intended to regulate or govern in any way the relations between employer and employee;

3. I furthermore agree to take part in no difficulty that may arise between my employer and one or more of his employees;

4. If I do not strictly comply with the above conditions, my employer will have the right to dismiss me from his service, without notice, whatever may be the terms of my contract with him, hereby waiving all claims against him in this condition.

### III.—Board of Arbitration.

1. Should a workman in any factory have any grievance against his employer, either as to wages or other cause, he will have the right to confer with any two fellow-workmen in the same factory, and, should they think his cause just, they will notify the Secretary of the Manufacturers Association, who will immediately call a meeting of the committee.

2. The committee will act as a board of arbitration and shall take their solemn

affidavit to act justly in all matters of arbitration as between man and man.

3. Should the complaint occur in the factory of a member of the committee, he will retire from the board while this matter is under discussion, and the board will appoint another manufacturer in his place for this special occasion.

4. The workman and his two fellow-workmen, appointed by the workman, will state their case to the board; the employer will also state his case personally, and, if necessary, with his superintendent or foreman, and after considering the matter, the board will render its decision to the manufacturer, who is bound to abide by it, as also is the employee.

We, the undersigned manufacturers, having taken cognizance of the foregoing, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to abide by and carry out the decisions of the board in any case that may be brought before them in which either parties are interested.

From these documents it will be seen that what the employers demanded was that the operatives should sever all connection with the unions to which they belonged, and not become members of any in future; that they should make a solemn declaration to this effect, and should bind themselves by contract to waive all claims against their employers for instant dismissal, should such dismissal be made because of any breach in this agreement. The Board of Arbitration to which all disputes in future were to be submitted for settlement was a committee of the Manufacturers' Association. Before this committee, workmen with alleged grievances might appear, but no provision was made for any representation of the operatives on this Board.

### Attitude of the Workmen.

The attitude of the operatives towards these demands was set forth in a statement prepared by a joint committee of the unions affected, which statement was sent to the Manufacturer's Association of November 16. This reply is important, as it shows clearly the reasons on which the operatives based their action in refusing to return to work on the conditions laid down by the manufacturers. The following is a copy of the reply:—

Quebec, November 16, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Quebec.

Gentlemen,—Your ex-employees, shoe-makers, machinists, lasters and cutters, all residents of Quebec, to whom you gave notice on October 25 last, that your factories would be closed the following Saturday until further orders, have held a meeting and have named a joint committee of these branches to inform you that they have considered the documents deposited with Mr. Grenier, Notary, and published in certain newspapers. Speaking in the name of all these workmen the said joint committee has the honour to answer your worthy Association that they cannot accept the conditions which are sought to be imposed.

The following are some of our reasons:—

1. Your ex-employees cannot submit to the arbitrary and unjust clause which seeks to oblige them to abdicate their right of association, to renounce their right to mutual protection, the trade union and the labour union being the only means which workmen have of protecting each other and of holding their own against the combines and other inhuman associations of manufacturers and speculators. Why should the manufacturers of Quebec wish the workmen of their own city, their fellow citizens to be placed on a footing of inferiority as compared with the other workmen throughout this country and the other countries of the world, who fully enjoy the indefensible right of forming unions? Why gentlemen should you refuse a right naturally inherent to all men when you, in the first place, avail yourselves of this right and loudly acclaim it in your 'Manufacturers' Association'?

2. No reasonable and just man will admit that the engagement contract which your Association requires merits the name of a contract for the simple reason that this document imposes conditions on only one of the contracting parties, the other party being bound in no manner whatever. The mutual exchange of services does not appear in it, there is no reciprocal compensation. For example, the employer does not in any way bind himself to pay any fixed salary to his employee, there is no price stipulated for services rendered. The limit of time which the agreement is to cover is not mentioned either.

According to the terms of this remarkable contract the employee does not know how many months or years he is bound to a master who promises him nothing, but



who takes good care to reserve the privilege of dismissing his employee whenever he chooses, according to his taste or fancy, without even being bound to give an hour or a minute's notice.

3. Although the workmen of Canada, and of Quebec in particular, have since a long time asked for the establishment of tribunals or courts of arbitration for the amicable and equitable settlement of difficulties arising between employers and employees, we cannot nevertheless accept the Board of Arbitration as proposed by your Association, for the simple reason that it is composed of the interested parties themselves, is only composed of them, and, further, is only composed of one of the interested parties, so that the arbitrators will be called upon to judge of their own case and to pronounce judgment in their own interests. Where is the guarantee of impartiality? Is it not a grotesque parody of justice? A simple farce? It is in vain that in order to palliate the matter you say, 'when a member of the committee (of Arbitration) is concerned he shall on such an occasion give up his place as Arbitrator to another member of the Association.' This sentence only goes to make more evident the hollowness and uselessness of such an arbitration.

But we would accept with joy and eagerness a Board of Arbitration, equitably constituted, composed in such a manner that both parties interested would be represented thereon.

We may add that the workmen, your employees, will always, in the future, as in the past, be ready to listen to any conciliatory proposals that may be made them, and that they will never refuse to make concessions, but, always provided that the way to effecting a settlement is opened to them and not closed as it is to-day. What remains for us to surrender to our employers when they take all we have, even our liberty, our most cherished rights, even the right to discuss the price which we wish to obtain for our arms and our work?

We would be ready, for example, to work for the actual prices, for the wages which were current when your factories closed.

In fact, we are prepared to do anything that is reasonable towards arriving at a settlement and continuing the interrupted operations.

Your very respectful servants,

By O. B. LAFLEUR,

Secy. of Joint Committee of Boot and Shoemakers of Quebec.

### Further Negotiations.

To this letter a reply was given on November 24, by the Employers' Association, in which it was stated that the association was determined not to yield in regard to the conditions which had been made an essential to future employment. The reply dealt also with other points raised in the letter sent by the secretary of the Shoe Lasters' Union, and was as follows:—

Quebec, November 20, 1900.

Mr. O. B. LAFLEUR,

Secretary of the Joint Committee of Shoe Lasters of Quebec.

SIR,—In answer to your favour of the 16th instant, I may inform you that the members of the Quebec Manufacturers' Association have noted the contents of this letter and that they have deputed me to answer it as follows:

1. The members of the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Union remain wholly firm in their determination to employ no workman who will not sign the declarations with which you are acquainted. Their decision on this point is absolutely irrevocable, and they will certainly not recede from it. They have come to this conclusion after careful deliberation, and if an 'entente' is impossible the factories will remain closed to the members of the associations which have for their object intervention between employer and workmen.

2. As to the part of your letter which refers to the contract exacted by the association, I may tell you that you are absolutely wrong when you say that the workman does not know for how many months or years he is bound to his master, who himself promises nothing, but reserves the privilege of discharging this workman when he pleases, according to his fancy or his whim, and without even being bound to give an hour or a minute's notice. The manufacturers never had the intention of exacting such a declaration from their workmen, and the workman who will sign the declaration now drawn up can always arrange with his employer, not only the price scale, but also the duration of the contract before he resumes work—conditions which are in force in every other Quebec industry.

All the employers desire is a contract that the workingman will not belong to any labour association which has for its

object the uniting of the workmen against their employers. They are free to belong to any other association. The workmen who desire to discuss the arrangements with their former employers before signing the declaration may do so.

3. In regard to the Arbitration Board proposed by the employers, no workman is obliged to have recourse to it, and if the workman is wronged in his relations with his employers, the ordinary law courts are always open to him. The Arbitration Board is simply proposed by the employers to facilitate the settlement of difficulties which may present themselves, and which could be settled amicably, easily and quickly.

4. In regard to prices and wages, you know that this is not one of the causes of the closing of the factories. I may moreover, say to you on this subject, that the manufacturers are and have always been prepared to take back all their workmen who will sign the declaration at the same wages as before the closing. Further, if our intentions continue to be badly interpreted, for our justification we will publish the rules of the associations which have for their purpose intervention between employers and workmen, and which are unhappily the only cause of the present difficulty.

In closing, the members of the association desire to inform you that they do not wish to enter into further correspondence on this subject, and that the present letter will be the last.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. CLOUTIER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

It will be seen from the correspondence which passed between the two parties that after four weeks had elapsed no prospect of settlement had as yet presented itself. But a few employees signed the documents which the employers had deposited with the notary, and of these the majority were foremen. The total number, however, was not sufficient to enable the factories to resume operations, and work was not begun in any of them.

### Settlement by Arbitration.

The beginning of what is likely to bring about a final settlement of the matter came on November 24, when a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Manufac-

turers' Association, authorizing the secretary to write a letter praying His Grace Archbishop Bégin to act as arbitrator of the difference between employers and workmen. The resolution stated that the employers were determined to accept the judgment of the Archbishop and to hold to it as definite and final. It also declared that the association had reason to believe that the workmen would accept this solution and surrender themselves to the decision respecting it.

On November 28, the Archbishop acknowledged receipt of the letter from the Employers' Association, and in his acknowledgment expressed his willingness to accede to the request of the association as soon as the other side exhibited the same desire. This the operatives did in the following letter written on the same day :—

Quebec, November 28, 1900.

To His Grace Archbishop L. N. Bégin,  
Quebec.

My Lord,—Having learned that our employers have offered to submit to Your Grace the difficulty which they have raised against us on October 25, last, it is with all the greater eagerness that we accept this mediation, in view of the fact that this action on the part of the manufacturers anticipates our wishes in the matter.

I remain with respect, my lord,  
Your most obedient son,

(Signed) O. B. LAFLEUR,  
Secretary of the joint committee of the three shoe unions, the machinists, lasters and leather cutters.

On November 26, Mr. O. B. Lafleur, secretary of the joint committee of the three unions, wrote to the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association stating that the unions had heard with pleasure that the Archbishop had been asked to arbitrate and that they were willing to take his decision as final, also that while awaiting this decision they were willing to recommence work at the prices which prevailed at the time of the lock-out. This letter was replied to by the secretary of the association, who gave assurances on the part

of the association that the manufacturers had agreed to accept the decision of His Grace, providing the men would do the same.

In reference to opening the factories while awaiting this decision the reply stated that the employers were prepared to grant the request, providing the workmen signed the documents prepared by the association, and in the possession of Notary Grenier; this signature would be regarded as an agreement to await the Archbishop's decision, and would be considered null by the manufacturers providing His Grace gave a decision favourable to the workmen.

To this last request Mr. Lafleur replied on behalf of the operatives that they would very much like to resume work without delay, but that they could not do so under the conditions which the association wished to exact, and that they regretted having to inform the association of their persistence in refusing to sign the paper confided to Mr. Grenier.

This concluded the correspondence between the employers and the operatives and the matter was, at the close of the month, left by both parties in the hands of His Grace Monseigneur Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

### THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

STATISTICAL reports, trade bulletins and the statements of lumbermen, millhands and shantymen, agree in the opinion that the lumbering industry, for many years one of the main activities of the Dominion, is, whether regarded from the point of view of the capitalist or that of the wage earners, at the present time passing through one of the most successful periods, if not the most successful, in its history. For upwards of a quarter of a century Canada has been largely engaged in the export lumber trade. As far back as 1869, when the total export of Canadian produce, including manufactures amounted to only \$56,618,980, the produce of the Canadian forests exported was valued at \$20,423,882. The amount of the exports of Canadian forest produce has fluctuated considerably since then. The lowest point was reached in 1879, when the total dropped to \$13,261,459 and the highest point \$31,258,729, was reached in 1897, when certain special circumstances, as for example the anticipation of the import tax proposed by the United States, led to a larger exportation than would have normally taken place in a single year. In 1899 the exports of Canadian forest produce reached \$28,021,529. These figures do not include wood

pulp and other manufactures of wood. During 1899 the total value of the exports of Canadian produce, including manufactured goods was \$138,462,037, so that the forest produce amounted to more than one-fifth of the entire export trade. (a)

In 1891, when the last Dominion census was taken, the amount of the capital invested in wood working industries in Canada was declared to be \$99,637,522; the amount paid in wages \$30,680,281; and the value of the product \$120,415,516. The total working capital in saw-mills alone was placed at \$27,149,847; the average number employed, 51,378; the aggregate yearly wages, \$12,625,895; and the value of the product, \$51,262,435. In the same year the value of the exports of forest produce amounted to \$24,282,015, or nearly four millions less than last year. Thus if the amount of the exports may be taken as evidence of the condition of the industry each of the above items would have to be increased somewhat to represent the conditions existing in 1900.

(a) These returns have, of course, only to do with the export trade concerning which the information available has been systematically recorded in government reports. The figures are taken from the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for 1899.



The following review of the lumbering industry in Canada is mainly concerned with the consideration of conditions in what might be called the lumbering industry proper, that is to say, that part of the wood working business which has to do with the cutting of the trees, the transportation of the logs to the saw mills and their cutting up into lumber to be used in manufacturing processes of various kinds. In addition to the information contained in departmental and other reports which have appeared from time to time and that published in trade journals, data has been supplied by the Crown lands departments in the several provinces, by a large number of leading lumbermen in various parts of the Dominion and by local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The wages tables are based upon returns furnished by the lumbermen in the different districts specified.

### I. CANADA'S FOREST AREAS.

The extent of Canada's forest areas and the value of the timber yet standing are still to a considerable extent matters of speculation. Estimates based upon provincial surveys and the reports of lumbermen and tourists have appeared from time to time; but nothing but rough approximations have been attempted. A recent article on 'Canada's Northern Forests,' says :—

'The northern forests of Canada stretch from Labrador to Alaska, a distance of 3,700 miles, and have an average breadth of 700 miles. Of the trees east of the Rocky mountains, we have a northern group of 12 species, a central group of 60, a southern of 15, and a western group of 8, making a total of 95 species.'

'In the area of our northern forests we have a region about forty-four times greater than England, which is 59,000 square miles in extent.' (a)

Although the major part of the lumbering business in Canada is carried on upon lands obtained from or held under the Crown lands department of the several provinces, the jurisdiction of the federal government is not inconsiderable. (b)

(a) Paper read by Mr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey, before Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, March 18, 1900; Canadian Forestry Association Report, pages 12 and 13.

(b) In view of the recent forestry protection movement, the federal jurisdiction tends to become increasingly important.

In an article on 'Timber Lands under the Control of the Dominion Government,' Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry for Canada, says :—

'We find that the total area of the five eastern provinces and the whole of British Columbia is 800,000 square miles, while the area of the territory outside of this is no less than 2,436,500 square miles, or nearly three times as great in extent.'

Continuing, the writer places the total tree growing portion of Dominion territory at about 1,200,000 square miles, of which one-third might safely be taken as timbered lands. (c)

In his book on the 'Forest Wealth of Canada,' the Dominion statistician reduces to tabular form the information available regarding the area of Canada's forests and woodlands. In making the statement he explains that the area of woodland thus estimated was far from all being forest fit for lumbering, much of it being covered with small growth, of some use locally, but of little, if any merchantable value.

The pine lands referred to in the table must not, he says, be supposed to be dense forests of pine, but in most cases as having a more or less considerable quantity of white and red pine mingled with other timber. In the maritime provinces, the greatly diminished pine is so scattered through the woods that no estimate of area can be formed. In Manitoba and the Territories there is no white or red pine, nor in British Columbia where the white pine of Eastern Canada is being replaced by the Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, &c. The table is as follows : (d)

(c) 'In this vast extent of country,' he adds, 'The white and black spruce, now becoming so valuable for pulp, are everywhere likely to be met with, as they extend from beyond its southern limit up to the verge of the timber line. The other varieties of this northern forest are the larch or tamarack, the Banksian pine, balsam, fir, aspen, balsam poplar, canoe birch, willow and alder.'

Special article by Mr. E. Stewart, 'Canada Lumberman,' August, 1900. Mr. Stewart is, of course, simply dealing with the areas without particular reference to the quality and quantity from a commercial point of view of the timber on the lands. The commercial aspects of the case, and particularly the matter of the importance of the forests about the head waters of the rivers and elsewhere, in order to preserve and improve agricultural conditions, he deals with at length in other papers.

(d) Forest Wealth of Canada; published in 1894, by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician; page 178.

## AREA OF FORESTS AND WOODLANDS OF CANADA.

Provinces.	Total area.	Forest and Woodland.	Percentage Woodland.	Pine land, white, red.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Ontario .....	219,650	102,118	46.49	38,808
Quebec (e).....	227,500 (e)	102,117	51.22	31,468
New Brunswick .....	28,100	14,766	52.55	.....
Nova Scotia .....	20,550	6,464	31.45	.....
Prince Edward Island .....	2,000	797	39.85	.....
Manitoba .....	64,066	25,626	40.00	.....
British Columbia .....	382,300	285,554	74.69	.....
The Territories (e).....	2,371,481 (e)	696,952	29.38	.....
Total .....	3,315,647	1,348,798	37.66	.....

How important are the Canadian forests when compared with those of other leading tree growing countries of the world on the basis of the total wooded area in each appears from the following table. The comparison is all the more striking when the population in the several countries is

taken into account. Thus it appears in Canada, the forest area per head of the population is 163 acres, whilst in Norway the next highest on the list, the forest area is only 9.64-100 acres per head. The table is as follows:—

## POPULATION AND FOREST AREA PER HEAD.

Country.	Acres, area in Forest.	Population, 1891.	Acres, Forest area per head.	Percentage of area in forest.
Norway .....	19,288,626	2,001,000	9.64	25
Sweden .....	44,480,000	4,802,751	9.30	40
Denmark .....	469,490	2,185,325	.21	5
Germany .....	34,367,650	49,428,470	.70	26
Holland .....	561,330	4,621,744	.12	7
Belgium .....	1,243,507	6,136,444	.20	17
France .....	23,538,936	38,343,192	.61	18
Switzerland .....	2,059,018	2,950,000	.70	20
Spain .....	16,348,322	17,290,000	.95	13
Italy .....	10,250,000	30,350,000	.34	14
Austria-Hungary .....	42,950,130	41,358,886	1.04	30
Roumania .....	2,254,000	5,500,000	.41	15
United States .....	450,000,000	64,000,000	7.03	25
United Kingdom .....	2,695,000	37,795,000	.07	4
Canada .....	799,000,000	4,833,240	163	38
Russia, Europe .....	387,600,000	97,600,000	3.97	38

(Forest Wealth of Canada, by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician; page 178.)

(e) By order in council, July 8, 1896, the boundaries of Quebec were extended. Parliament authorized the extension by chap. 3, statutes of 1898. Under the new arrangement the total area of Quebec is placed at 344,450 square miles. Statistical Year Book, 1899, page 2.

For information regarding the forestry problem and particularly the matter of protection against fire, regulations regarding the selection and cutting of trees and reforestation, reference might be made to the annual reports of the Crown Lands Department of the several provinces; the report of Mr. E. Stewart, Chief Inspec-

tor of Forestry for the Dominion; the proceedings of the Canadian Forestry Association as published in its annual report and in its official organ, 'Rod and Gun in Canada'; the Paris Exposition Pamphlet, 'The Forest Wealth of Canada,' by Mr. James M. Macoun, Assistant Naturalist, Geological Survey of Canada; the report of the Royal Commission on Forestry Protection in Ontario, published this year; the lumbering, forestry and fire protection laws of the several provinces, as well as a number of special articles which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the 'Canadian Lumberman' and other lumbering trade journals.

## II. REGULATIONS GOVERNING LUMBERING.

The regulations governing lumbering vary somewhat in the several provinces, both in the matter of the tenure under which the lands are held and the limitations under which cutting may take place. Increasing attention is being directed to forestry protection and reforestation and there is a general disposition to increase the proportion of the timber worked up in the Dominion. In Ontario the export of pine and spruce in the log is prohibited where the timber is cut on Crown lands. In Quebec a rebate of \$1.50 per cord on stumpage dues is allowed on wood from which pulp is manufactured in the province. Similar legislation is being urged in other provinces. Before the change in Ontario the export of unsawn pine logs cut on Crown lands, was in the neighbourhood of 225,000,000 feet, board measure, annually. An estimate submitted by a well-known lumber firm in the Georgian Bay district, places the cost of sawing, piling and shipping pine lumber at \$2.44 per M., which amount is expended on the sawlogs, previously exported unsawn but now cut in the province. (a)

### Crown Dues and Revenue.

Detailed information regarding the Crown dues charged in the several provinces is set forth in the annual reports of the Crown Lands departments and in the timber regulations. (b)

In *New Brunswick*, the total revenue from timber lands in 1899 was \$160,655.67, of which the receipts from licenses amounted to \$62,361.15 and stumpage \$98,294.52.

In *Quebec*, the revenue collected for timber dues, ground rents, bonus, &c., during the year ending June 30, 1899, was \$894,-

289.48. To this amount timber dues contributed \$569,710.18; and ground rents, \$129,023.34. (c)

In *Ontario*, the total revenue of the woods and forests branch for the year 1899, was \$1,092,848.64; of which \$296,752.79 was on account of bonus, \$69,713.44 ground rent, and \$20 transfer fees; leaving the net revenue from timber dues \$726,362.41.

From *Dominion Lands*, the total receipts under the heading 'Timber Dues' for the year ended June 30, 1899, was \$155,360.63. Of the total amount the receipts on account of timber dues, bonuses and ground rent on timber berths within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia amounted to \$41,224.92.

### Distribution of Timber Lands.

In *Nova Scotia* the best of the timber lands in the province have been granted by the Crown to individuals or corporations, and from these lands most of the lumber for export continues to be taken. Of the million and a half acres of ungranted Crown lands about one-half is covered with forest, mostly small spruce and other woods suitable for the manufacture of pulp. (d)

In *New Brunswick* a very considerable part of the timber lands is in the hands of private individuals. Of the total area of between 11,000 and 12,000 square miles still in possession of the Crown, over 9,000 square miles are under license to lumbermen, leaving rather more than 2,000 square miles still vacant and unlicensed. (e)

In *Quebec*, in 1899, there were 45,889½ square miles under license for the cutting of timber, but vast tracts remain unlicensed.

Apart from the Crown lands of the province there are some 10,000,000 acres of seigniorial grants and fully as much territory has been conceded at various times by sales, grants, &c.

(c) Report of Com. of Crown Lands, Quebec, for 1899, pp. 22-25.

(d) Forest Wealth of Canada, Macoun, page 6.

(e) Forest Wealth of Canada, Macoun, page 8.

(a) Department of Labour Records, Ottawa, Reference No. 15.

(b) The terms and conditions under which timber lands are acquired and held in the several provinces, and the rentals and Crown dues charged differ widely. Particulars in these regards may be obtained from the provincial reports and from the Crown timber regulations.



In *Ontario*, of the total area of 140,000,000 acres within the provincial boundaries, 120,000,000 acres are still owned by the Crown. At the present time the area under timber leases is about 22,000 square miles or 14,000,000 acres.

In *Manitoba and the North-west Territories* the timber lands are extensive, but have as yet been little exploited commercially. The area of Keewatin alone is 498,000 square miles, much of which is covered with spruce, poplar and other woods suitable for the manufacture of pulp. (c)

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1899, shows that the timber areas licensed in the province of Manitoba, the four provisional territorial districts, on Dominion lands in British Columbia and in the Yukon Territory, amount to 1,551.30 square miles.

In *British Columbia* the surveys have given no exact data regarding the area of the timber lands. An estimate by the provincial timber inspector places it at 24,000 square miles. (d) The number of acres held under lease in 1899 was 491,649, and under special lease, 43,500. The average amount which can be cut has been estimated at 75,000 feet per acre. (e)

### Timber Cut Annually.

The want of any uniform plan of keeping returns and the absence in some cases of any statement applying to timber lands other than those owned by the Crown make an accurate statement of the annual cut of the Dominion impossible. In the following estimate the provincial returns have been supplemented with the best information available.

In *Nova Scotia* there is little to indicate the amount of timber cut beyond the ship-

ping returns. The total shipments of lumber from the port of Halifax during the past season were 4,860 carloads, or about 63,000,000 feet. (a a) The shipments to transatlantic ports for the last three years have been on an average of 15,000,000 feet.

In *New Brunswick* the approximate amount of timber cut on Crown lands ranges from 80,000,000 to 110,000,000 feet per annum, mostly made up of spruce and cedar. The main part of the cut from Crown lands during the year ended October 31, 1899, was as follows:—(a)

Kinds of Lumber.	Quantity.
Spruce and pine saw logs.....	80,739,731 s. ft.
Cedar logs .....	11,318,188 "
Hemlock logs .....	857,100 "
Hardwood logs .....	1,839,429 "
Spool wood (white birch) ....	3,060,000 "
Shingles .....	5,900 M.
Railway sleepers .....	113,268 pieces.

In *Quebec* the cut on Crown lands during the year ended June 30, 1899, was nearly 570,000,000 feet. The chief items were:—(b)

Pine, at dues of \$1.30 per M..	195,722,426 feet.
Pine, at dues of 80c per M....	48,992,290 "
Spruce, at dues of 65c per M..	303,393,832 "
White pine timber .....	840,199 cub. ft.
Red pine timber .....	51,627 "
Birch timber .....	368,338 "
Cedar .....	293,766 lin. ft.
Railway ties .....	466,368 pieces.
Shingles .....	11,864,000 feet.

In *Ontario* the approximate amount of the cut on the Crown lands of the province for the year 1899, was 545½ million feet, B. M. The main items were:—(c)

Pine saw logs .....	498,607,068 ft.B.M.
Other saw logs .....	15,396,393 "
Pine dimension timber .....	29,361,695 "
Other dimension timber .....	2,189,998 "
Square white pine timber....	1,723,274 cub. ft.
Railway ties....	453,855 pieces.

Whilst it is difficult to obtain even an approximation to the exact amount of the timber cut in the province, the state-

(c) As will be seen by the reports of Mr. Stewart and the others referred to (foot note p. 160 above), the forests under Dominion control are probably more important prospectively than immediately.

(d) Department of Labour Records, Ottawa. Reference number 15.

(e) Report Dept. of Interior, Canada, 1899, page 37.

(aa) Dept. of Labour Records, Ottawa, reference number 14.

(a) Report of Crown Lands Dept., N.B., for 1900, page 38.

(b) Report of Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec, for year ending June 30, 1899.

(c) Annual report Ontario Crown Lands Department for 1899.

ments published in trade journals, made at meetings of lumbermen and set forth in various reports, would seem to show that the total cut of the province annually ranges from 800,000,000 to 1,200,000,000 feet, to which the Ottawa valley output contributes rather more than one-half. The Ottawa valley production, according to one statement (d) amounted to 633,000,000 feet in 1898, and 532,000,000 feet in 1899. The same writer placed the production of 21 mills in the lake district at 126,200,000 feet in 1898, and 175,500,000 in 1899. Statements made at a meeting of the Ontario lumbermen held in Toronto last summer went to show that 470,000,000 feet (the amount estimated for 1900) was considerably below the amount which might normally be expected from the Georgian Bay district. (e)

An estimate made early in the present year placed the probable cut for 1900 by the leading companies of the lake district at about 513,000,000. (f) A press report sent out from Ottawa on November 26, (g) compiled from interviews with lumbermen placed the cut in Ottawa and immediate vicinity at upwards of 400,000,000 feet, which with the cut within a radius of 50 miles would likely bring the total for the district to nearly 800,000,000 or 900,000,000 feet.

In *Manitoba and the Territories* the timber cut is almost entirely used for home consumption. Saw-mill returns received at the Department of the Interior show the quantities of building material manufactured during the fiscal years 1898-99, within the five agencies under the federal government, to have been :—(h)

	Feet.
Sawn lumber .....	52,359,740
Shingles .....	1,439,500
Laths .....	383,350

(d) Review of the lumber trade, 'Canada Lumberman,' Feb., 1900.

(e) 'Canada Lumberman,' June, 1900.

(f) 'Canada Lumberman,' April 4, 1900.

(g) See files of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal daily newspapers.

(h) Department of the Interior report for 1899, page 37.

In *British Columbia* the total amount of timber cut for the year ending June 30, 1900, is placed at 254,000,000 feet, of which 162,000,000 feet was exported over sea, 34,000,000 feet by rail westward, and 58,000,000 used locally in railway construction. (i) The timber sawn in the province in 1899 was 219,027,971 feet B.M., of which 166,409,483 feet was cut on Crown lands and leaseholds, 23,115,400 feet on private property, 24,880,504 feet on railway belts (Vancouver Island), and 4,532,684 was imported to be sawn in British Columbia. (j)

### III. THE EXPORT TRADE.

A valuable means of determining the tendency of the lumber trade is furnished by the export returns. Whilst the export by no means represents the total amount of the lumber cut from Canada's timber lands, the prices paid in the outside market and the demand there largely determine the conditions in the industry, and, as the value of the exports are duly recorded by the Federal Government year by year, it furnishes a valuable index to the movement in the trade.

The last year in which the details of the exports from the several provinces was published in the Dominion Trade and Commerce returns was 1897. In that year the total exports of wood and manufactures of wood amounted to \$33,066,329 of which \$32,809,461 was home produce. To the total export Ontario contributed \$10,602,364; Quebec, \$12,276,082; Nova Scotia, \$2,781,356; New Brunswick, \$6,599,697; Manitoba, \$10,719; British Columbia, \$766,202; Prince Edward Island, \$5,693; and the North-west Territories, \$4,216. As the exports from Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the North-west Territories were inconsiderable, they are not included in the following itemized summary of the exports of the five provinces for the year 1897:—

(i) Article on the forest lands of British Columbia, 'Canada Lumberman,' Aug., 1900.

(j) The Forest Wealth of Canada (Macoun), page 18.

## Value of Lumber and other Wood Products Exported from the several Provinces in 1897.

	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bark for tanning .....	2,680	48,409	58,313	2,750	..
Firewood .....	48,363	33,042	20,747	71,592	88
Logs of all kinds .....	44,432	860	348	1,927,480	6,270
Lumber—					
Deals, pine .....		23,231	3,290,126		
“ other than pine .....	1,370,828	4,016,700	1,706,692		
Deal ends .....	47,732	124,461	465,000		
Planks and boards .....	781,084	817,190	2,310,480	6,254,737	665,617
Laths, palings, pickets, joints and scantlings .....	114,191	502,613	160,957	169,919	5,579
Staves and headings .....	3,064	3,430	38,288	651,509	1,015
Not elsewhere specified .....	322	68,926	154,261	90,533	27,913
Shingles .....	6,199	604,636	267,799	303,674	15,524
Sleepers and R. ties .....	11,189	10,944	135,739	71,908	
Stave bolts .....			1,524	37,110	
Shooks, box and other .....	6,865	17,664	54,193	1,914	
Timber, square .....	16,746				
Oak .....			539,088	1,200	
White pine .....	240	2,569	1,348,655	1,205	
All other .....	16,506	79,846	380,755	24,029	
Wood for pulp .....	800		536,622	173,730	
Wood and manufactures of—					
Household furniture .....	2,407	2,650	35,331	79,873	6,173
Doors, sashes and blinds .....	9,945	885	54,520	217,813	1,998
Matches and match splints .....	23,751	1,186	91,167	35,172	
Wood pulp .....	193,853	145,405	270,136	132,565	
Not elsewhere specified .....	96,905	95,050	204,349	353,660	36,067
Total .....	2,781,356	6,599,697	12,276,082	10,602,364	766,202

Trade and Commerce report for 1897, pages 386-9.

## Markets for Canadian Lumber.

The two chief purchasers of that portion of the produce of the Canadian forest which is exported are Great Britain and the United States. In the fiscal year 1899, of \$30,880,630, the total export of wood and the manufactures of wood from Canada, the value of the export to Great Britain was \$17,842,917 and of that to the United States \$10,574,447. The relative proportions taken by these two countries has varied at different periods. From 1868 until 1887, Great Britain took the larger share; in 1888 and 1889, the United States; in 1890, Great Britain; from 1891 until 1897, the United States; and in 1898 and 1899, Great Britain. In 1895, Great Britain took \$10,850,457 worth, and the United States, \$14,149,717; in 1897, Great Britain \$15,101,813, and the United States, \$16,107,295; in 1898, Great Britain \$17,812,001 and the United States, \$9,894,928; and in 1899, Great Britain \$17,842,917 and the United States, \$10,574,447.

The disposal of the exports of Canadian wood and manufactures of wood in 1899 was as follows: (a)

Great Britain .....	\$17,842,917
United States .....	10,574,447
Argentine Republic .....	594,734
Australasia .....	270,032
Belgium .....	77,924
Brazil .....	49,375
B. Africa .....	115,023
B. E. Indies .....	30,021
B. Guiana .....	5,853
B. W. Indies .....	208,949
Chile .....	25,707
China .....	92,701
Denmark .....	1,137
Danish W. Indies .....	2,284
Egypt .....	49
France .....	399,898
F. W. Indies .....	6,801
F. Possessions, other .....	42,285
Germany .....	38,024
Hayti .....	200
Holland .....	31,813
Japan .....	36,819
Madeira .....	11,573
Mexico .....	17,804
Newfoundland .....	51,242
Norway and Sweden .....	136
Peru .....	44,314
Portugal .....	16,548
Portuguese possessions .....	15,028
St. Pierre .....	28,392
Spain .....	57,096
S. W. Indies .....	88,370
S. Possessions, all other .....	35,596
Uruguay .....	27,845
U. S. of Colombia .....	2,852
Other countries .....	36,841
	\$30,880,630

The importance of the several markets varies considerably in the different provin-

(a) Trade and Commerce Report, 1899.



ces. Thus, whilst the British and American markets mainly occupy the attention of the exporters of Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces, the markets of South America, Australasia, South Africa and Eastern Asia are relatively important to the lumbermen of British Columbia and will doubtless continue so in an increasing degree. (b)

#### IV. CONDITIONS AFFECTING EMPLOYERS.

In addition to the uncertainty to which lumbermen are subject as the result of varying climatic conditions (as for example the sufficiency of the snow fall for work in the woods and the rain fall for log driving in the rivers), the occurrence of forest fires and the tying up of a large amount of capital for a lengthy period, frequent variations in the cost of the materials used in working up their product, the increasing difficulty in getting out their logs, and the possibility of legislation affecting their position, experience goes to show that the prices of lumber are subject to frequent and considerable fluctuations. (a)

##### Price Fluctuations.

How considerable are the fluctuations in lumber prices will be seen from the following chart showing the movement of prices of two grades, "uppers" and "culls" of the leading product, white pine, on the Buffalo market, from July, 1862, until November, 1900. The chart is based upon a statement submitted by Vice-president M. E. Preisch, of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange, at the joint conference of the lumber associations of Buffalo and Tonawanda held at Buffalo on January 20 last.

(b) Official figures issued by the Treasury Department show that the United States imported in 1899, boards, planks, etc., to the value of \$7,005,101. The importations from Canada were valued at \$8,990,175, as compared with \$6,759,376 in 1897.—'Canada Lumberman,' April, 1900.

(a) An illustration of this uncertainty is seen in an article in the 'Canada Lumberman' of July, 1900.

It also shows the extent of the recent on the statement, Mr. Preisch argued that the conditions this year were precisely the same as they were in 1879 which was the beginning of five good years. (Chart on opposite page.)

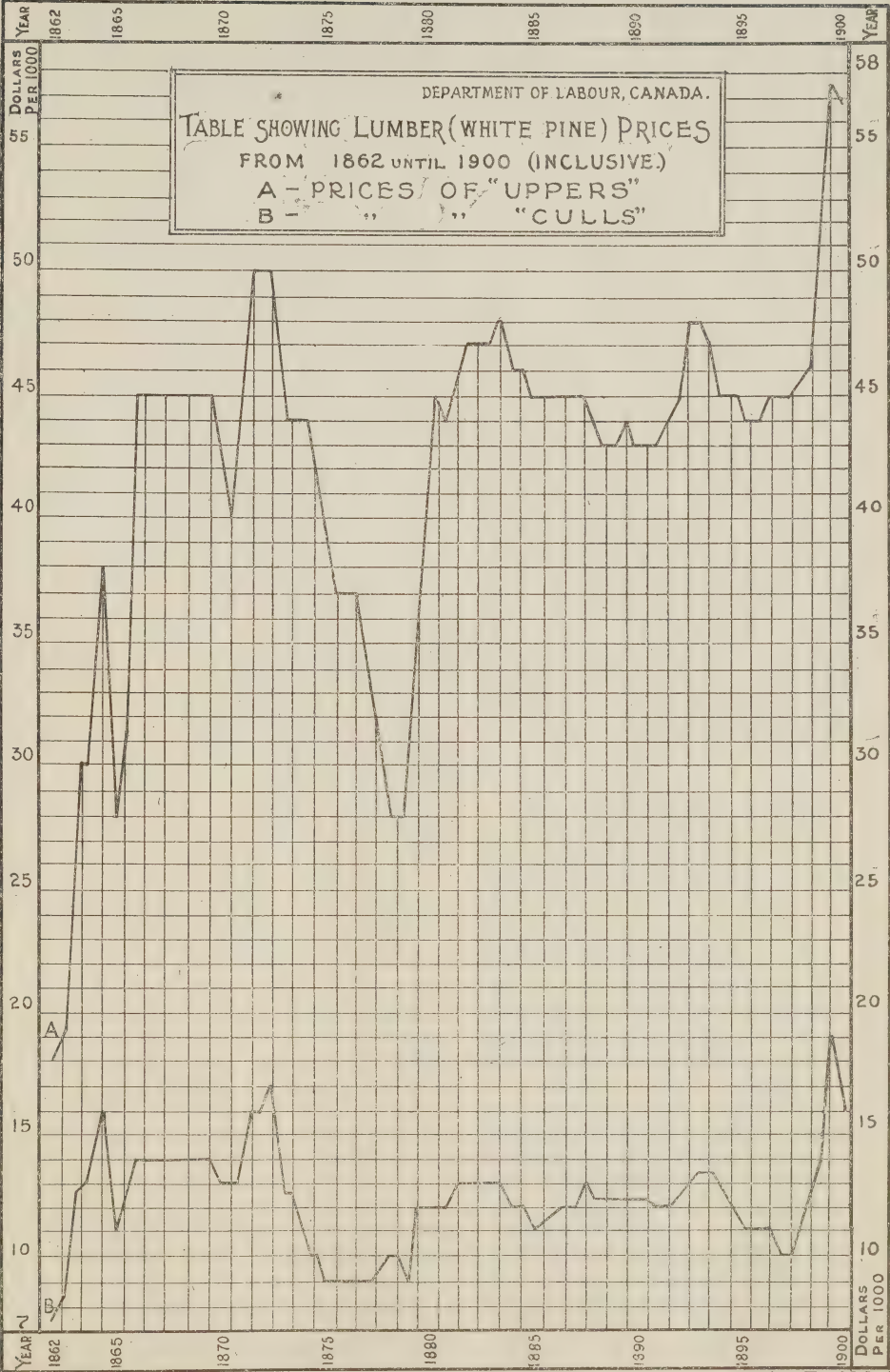
##### How Prices are Affected.

Concerning the forces which have conspired to force up the prices of lumber latterly, the report of the Board of Management of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario, says: 'As to what effect the Ontario policy (regarding the prohibition of the export of unsawn logs) has on the price of lumber it is difficult to estimate. No doubt the revival of trade which commenced on this continent in the fall of 1898, creating a demand for lumber for commercial and manufacturing purposes, was the main factor in raising prices. But there is little doubt that in the spring of 1899, when eastern buyers looking up stock came to Michigan and found that two or three hundred million feet of logs that had hitherto come from Canada would not be available, it started them on such a determined quest for lumber that price became of secondary importance, and so commenced that remarkable advance that has doubled the price of mill culls within a year and largely increased the price of every grade. The price is now so high as to be a temptation to every one to increase the output.' (a)

##### Organization of Lumbermen.

Despite the strong competition for timber limits and in the selling markets, the lumbermen have discovered the advantage of organization among themselves. Main subjects for their consideration are a study of market conditions with a view to maintaining as far as possible the price of their product and the formation of their policy

(a) Annual meeting Ontario Lumbermen's Association, 'Canada Lumberman,' March, 1900.



with regard to legislation affecting their business. (a)

Although the lumbering industry as it is here dealt with includes three distinct stages or processes, the selection and cutting of the timber on the 'limits' or 'berths', the transportation of the logs to the mills, and their conversion into lumber ready for various manufacturing purposes, the entire field is usually under the same central management; the limit holder being also the manufacturer, keeping gangs of men in the woods, on the streams and in the mills. The most notable exception is in the matter of transportation of the logs. In some cases as for example on the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers in Ontario, and on the St. John river and its tributaries in New Brunswick, the lumber companies leave the task of conveying the logs along a part of the route, to companies which specialize in that line of business. The advantage of such an arrangement is particularly felt where the water highway used in common by the different companies presents natural obstacles which require to be overcome by artificial works needing constant attention.

### Current Lumber Prices.

The recent tendency of lumber prices has already been graphically shown as white pine for which the quotation has been given, is relatively important, especially in the Buffalo market, from which the quotation

is taken. The quotations in the trade sheets are technical in their character, but the following will show the relation of the prices of other classes and grades of lumber with regard to the two qualities of white pine already referred to. The prices are those quoted on October 17, 1900: (a)

#### BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N.Y. WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 in. ....	\$57 00	\$58 00
2½ and 3 inches .....		66 50
4 inches .....		71 50
Selects, 1 to 2 inches .....		50 50
2½ and 3 inches .....		61 50
4 inches .....		66 50
Fine common, 1 to 12 inch. wide. ....		41 50
1½ and 1½ inches .....		41 50
2 inches .....		44 50
3 inches .....		56 50
4 inches .....		61 50
Cutting up No. 1, 1 inch .....		33 50
1½ to 2 inches .....		39 50
No. 2, 1 inch .....		22 50
No. 2, 1½ and 1½ inches .....	32 00	33 00
No. 3, 1½ and 1½ inches .....		26 50
No. 3, 2 inches .....		26 50
Dressing, 1½ .....		33 50
1½ x 10 and 12 .....		35 50
1½ inches .....		35 50
2 inches .....		34 50
Shelving, No. 1, 13 and up 1 in. ....		38 50
Mold strips, No. 1 to 2 inches .....	38 50	39 50
Barn, No. 1 to 12 inches .....		28 50
6, 8 and 10 inches .....		23 50
No. 2, 10 inches .....		21 50
No. 2, 12 inches .....		23 00
No. 2, 10 and 12 inches .....		20 50
Box, 1 x 4 .....		17 00
1 x 6 to 12 inches .....		19 00
1 x 10 to 13 inches .....		20 00
1½ and 1½ inches .....		20 00
Mill culls, 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 in. ....		16 50

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobbers' buying prices at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

#### WHITE ASH.

1st and 2nd, 1 inch .....	\$29 00	\$31 00
1½ to 2 inches .....	33 00	35 00
2½ to 4 inches .....	33 00	37 00
Strips .....	19 00	21 00
Com. and culls .....	11 00	13 00

#### BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st and 2nd, 6 in. up .....	\$24 00	\$25 00
Com. and good culls .....	11 00	13 00

(a) How the lumbermen themselves regard their association may be inferred from the following extract from the report of the Board of Management of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association already referred to:

'One of the benefits to be derived from an association of this kind is an interchange of views and opinions on future policy—how far we ought to go in trying to keep the price of lumber at a moderate figure, and at the same time go slow in converting standing timber into lumber.

'Inflation and depression are the worst foes of the lumbering business, and your attention is invited to the question of limiting production, so as to preserve the market from that plethora which will inevitably come if we all try to see how much we can cut in a limited time. Every one has it in his power in a greater or less degree to act as a balance wheel. Husband our resources, prolong the life of our saw mills, and enjoy a long lease of moderate prosperity rather than a short term of extreme inflation.'

(a) The prices at Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan, and Albany, N.Y., are regularly quoted in a supplement to the 'Canada Lumberman.' A chief reason for the difference in the prices between the several markets is accounted for by the cost of transportation. On October 17, 1900, when white pine 'uppers' 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 inches were quoted at \$57 to \$58 at Buffalo, the price at Toronto ranged from \$36 to \$38; at Bay City and Saginaw, \$53; and at Albany, \$53 to \$55.



## BIRCH.

1st and 2nd, 6 in. and up, red....	\$27 00	\$29 00
1st and 2nd white, 6 in. and up...	17 00	19 00
Com. and good culls .....	9 00	11 00

## ELM.

1st and 2nd rock, 6 in. and up....	\$19 00	\$21 00
1st and 2nd soft, 6 in. and up....	19 00	21 00

## MAPLE.

1st and 2nd hard, 6 in. and up...	\$17 00	\$19 00
1st and 2nd soft, 6 in. and up....	17 00	19 00

The average price of lumber within the several Crown timber agencies under the control of the Dominion government during the past fifteen years is in outline as follows:

Agency.	1885.	1895.	1899.
Winnipeg....	\$13.50 to \$15	\$17 to \$19	\$13 to \$15.50
Brandon....	20.00 to 22	15	13 to 15.00
Whittemouth...	11.00 to 12	10	10 to 11.00
Calgary ...	25.00 to 30	8 to 16	8 to 16.00
Fort McLeod	30	10 to 16	7 to 16.10
Lethbridge...			
Prince Albert	30.00 to 45	8 to 25	16 to 17.50
Edmonton...	25.00 to 30	13 to 16	10 to 12.00
B. Columbia.		7 to 9	9.50

## Trade Prospects.

Whilst it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty of future conditions in an industry so liable to sharp fluctuations as is lumbering, the general feeling in the trade at the present time is most encouraging.

The *Canada Lumberman* in its issue of November 14, 1900, commenting upon current trade conditions in Ontario, says:—

‘There are most encouraging prospects in respect to next season’s trade. A heavy demand next spring is almost certain. Some of the Ottawa Valley manufacturers have already contracted for their 1901 cut of English deals at prices similar to these ruling this season.’ (a)

Of the conditions in Quebec and New Brunswick the same journal says:—

‘The outlook for trade next year is somewhat uncertain. It is expected that the Eastern States will take a considerable quantity of Canadian lumber. The most

concern at the present time is in respect to British trade, the course of which is not very clear to shippers.

And of the movement in the United States, ‘the tendency of prices is to advance, but the trade seems to be cautious about taking any step in that direction lest it should check consumption. It is improbable that prices will be marked up except in a few lines which are thought to be abnormally low.’

In view of the extent to which European markets affect prices for Canadian lumber, the following statement taken from the report of Mr. C. E. Sontum, Canadian Agent for Norway and Sweden, written on July 13 last, is of interest:—

‘The annual log fair of Norway was concluded last week. The sellers came to the market with very sanguine ideas as to prices. Although a very material rise has been established, many of them left without making contracts, hoping to do better later in the season. On the average it may be said, that the advance in prices for this year as compared with those of last year amount to 15 per cent. The mill owners evidently confident that the boom in wood goods, which has already lasted much longer than in former similar occasions, will not only be maintained for a couple of years more, but that export prices are likely to improve.’ (b)

Trade journals have recently drawn attention to the probable revival of the red pine trade. Thus the *Timber Trades Journal* of London, England, is quoted in part as follows:—

‘In the Ottawa district of Canada is an abundance of red pine that was at one time profitable to ship to the British market, but which, since has suffered from competition with cheaper goods, until it has become hardly recognized as an article of import in the wood markets of Europe. Now that the prices of Baltic yellow deals have reached a level that will cover the cost of importing red pine and leave a margin of profit besides, the opportunity should not be lost of reviving the dormant market for Canadian wood. Red pine is in every way suitable for carpentering and joinery work, and to establish a permanent trade in it on this

(a) ‘Canadian Lumberman,’ Vol. VI, No. 43.

(b) Department of Trade and Commerce Report for July, 1900, page 43.

side of the Atlantic, in our opinion, only wants a little management on the other.'  
(c)

The Square Timber Trade.

The following summary of the exports of white pine square timber to Great Britain, would seem to show that that trade is not as considerable as it has been in the past:—

Exports of white pine (squared) to United Kingdom:

	Tons.	Value.	Value per Ton.
1868 .....	407,731	\$2,317,474	\$ 5.69
1870 .....	341,791	2,707,433	7.92
1880 .....	144,253	1,175,751	8.15
1890 .....	173,479	2,650,847	15.30
1894 .....	109,098	1,566,060	14.34
1895 .....	70,181	1,026,730	14.77
1896 .....	90,999	1,514,760	16.67
1897 .....	88,191	1,281,468	14.52
1898 .....	86,331	1,530,379	17.73
1899 .....	96,594	1,338,009	13.85

The *Canada Lumberman* commenting upon the return expresses satisfaction at the increased amount manufactured in the country.

The Increased Outlay.

When considering the sharp advance in the price of lumber recently, it must not be forgotten that there has also been a marked advance in most of the items which contribute to the cost of the production of that lumber. In a recent article a prominent lumberman states that the cost of logs to the Canadian mills is constantly

(c) 'Canada Lumberman,' May 9, 1900.

Concerning 'straw' lumber, the 'Canada Lumberman' said editorially in its July number:— 'Great things are predicted in some quarters for a new commodity known as artificial lumber, but, although it has been on the market for some time, it does not seem to have diminished the demand for ordinary lumber. This artificial lumber is produced from straw by means of compression, and as the raw material will be reproduced each year, there is little danger of the supply becoming exhausted. It is four times the weight of ordinary lumber, and it is claimed can be produced at one-half the cost—a claim which seems open to question.'

increasing, many of the Ottawa mills laying down their logs at a cost of \$9 per M. exclusive of Crown dues and stumpage.

(a) Dividing the cost of production under four headings, stumpage, supplies and woodmen's wages, transportation of logs to the mills and manufacture of lumber, it is stated by another writer that the amount of the advance is almost if not quite equal to the increase in the price of the lumber which it places at about \$4 per 1,000 feet.  
(b)

The cost of production is by no means the same in the case of all of the lumbermen. A report received at the department states that whilst the saw bill is about the same at all of the mills (the sawing of the logs and placing of the lumber in the piles being about \$2 per M.) the conditions vary greatly in the woods and in the river driving, so that the cost will vary from \$3 per M. to \$7 per M. according to the location of the timber and the nature of the country to be operated on. (c)

In addition to the increase in the wages paid, which will be more fully dealt with below, lumbermen report higher prices for camp supplies all around. One employer states that the cost for the food supply for a camp which two years ago was \$360 per month, is this year about \$400. (d) In a statement published in September last the *Canada Lumberman* stated that the advance in the cost of camp supplies had not until this year been more than from 15 to 20 per cent. The supplies for the coming season's operations, however, promise to cost considerably more than last year, there having been an all round advance within the 12 months of about 12 per cent. Sugar and raisins, according to this statement

(a) Article 'Are Lumber Prices too high?' 'Canada Lumberman,' September, 1900.

(b) 'Canada Lumberman,' editorial, September, 1900.

(c) Labour Dept. Records, Ottawa, Reference No. 16.

(d) Dept. of Labour Records, Ottawa, Reference No. 16.

are nearly 30 per cent higher; currants, 60 per cent higher; Japan tea, 25 per cent higher; and molasses, 12 per cent higher. The principal advance in hardware has been in axes which were quoted 20 per cent above the prices ruling last year. (a)

## V. LUMBERING METHODS.

As has already been stated there are, so far at least as central and eastern Canada are concerned, virtually three distinct stages in the lumbering process; first, in the woods; second, on the drives; and third, in the mills. From fall until spring, gangs of men are at work clearing roads, selecting and felling trees, trimming off the trunks, drawing the logs to the stream and preparing them for the opening of navigation in the spring. Then comes the second stage, the rafting, towing or otherwise conducting the logs to the mills. And lastly there is the manufacturing of the logs into lumber. It is in the second of these stages, that of transporting the logs, that the greatest local variations in methods exist. (b)

In British Columbia a different set of conditions prevail. The great bulk of the logging is done during the summer season. Until the last few years the rainy weather of the winter season interfered with work in the woods. Latterly, however, the larger firms have been getting their logs out by machinery. Wire cables operated by donkey engines are run into the timber to a distance of from a quarter of a mile to a mile, the logs being hauled rapidly over skid roads. In other localities the logging locomotive is used. Mills with these modern facilities are able to keep supplied with logs the year round.

In eastern and central Canada it is usually possible for a reliable man to secure employment for the year in one or other of the three occupations above outlined. Roughly speaking, the mills run for about seven or eight months in the year or during

open water navigation. The period in the woods usually lasts from four to six months, and during the time the mills are closed down it is usually possible for the men to find employment there. The 'drive' period ranges from a month and a-half to three months and not unusually men who have been employed in the woods are retained for this work. In many cases, especially in partially settled districts, the camp gangs contain a considerable number of agricultural labourers, settlers and others who seek employment there to supplement their income or to tide them over the dull season. In British Columbia it is quite usual for men to find regular employment throughout the year in the camps and in the mills.

## VI. CONDITIONS AFFECTING WORKMEN.

Reports from every quarter go to show that looked at from a wage-earner's point of view, the present is probably the most favourable period in the history of the lumbering industry. Wages have increased materially, especially for woodsmen; there is a strong and general demand for men, and the standard of living provided by the lumbering companies has been considerably raised. The particulars regarding rates of wages, demand for labour and the standard of living which follow are mainly based upon reports from lumbermen in the districts named and upon data collected by the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*.

### Increase in Wages.

The increase in the wages paid in the lumbering industry in the past three or four years has been very marked. In a statement recently published the wages paid by a large lumber manufacturer at Duluth in 1896 and 1900 are given, the result being to show an increase in the wages of mill hands of about 30 per cent, as follows:—

(a)

(a) 'American Lumberman.'

(a) 'Canada Lumberman,' September, 1900.

(b) In some cases mills run for a good part of the winter; see also case of British Columbia.



Class of Labour.	1896.	1900.	Increase.
Pilers .....	\$1.62	\$2.00	23 per cent.
Graders .....	1.37	2.00	46 "
Setters .....	1.75	2.00	14 "
Clearing gangs .....	1.75	2.12½	21 "
Common labourers ..	1.25	1.62½	30 "

A comparison in the case of the wages of woodsmen shows the increase to have been nearly 85 per cent:—

Class of Labour.	1896.	1900.	Increase.
Teamsters ... ..	\$16.00	\$30 to \$40	88 per cent.
Swampers .. ...	13.00	28 to 32	115 "
Choppers .. ...	14.00	28 to 32	100 "
Sawyers .. ...	14.00	28 to 32	100 "
Graders .. ...	13.00	28 to 32	115 "
Laying iron .....	13.23	28 to 32	110 "
Chore boys .....	12.00	20 to 26	76 "
Blacksmiths.. ...	35.00	50 to 60	43 "
Cooks .. ...	45.00	50 to 60	11 "

In Canada there has also been a decided increase all around, the amount of increase being, as in the case above quoted, much greater in the case of woodsmen than in the case of mill hands. The following summary of the wages list of a leading firm on the Georgian Bay, shows an increase of nearly 60 per cent in the wages of woodsmen between 1896 and 1900, as follows:—

#### IN THE WOODS.

1894-5-6 wages about	\$16 to \$18 with board p. mo.
1897-8	" 18 to 20 "
1898-9	" 26 to 28 "
1900-1	" 26 to 30 "

#### IN THE MILLS—Average wages per month without board.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sawyers.....	70	70	70	75	85	85
Edgers.....	40	40	40	45	50	50
Setters.....	40	40	40	45	50	50
Filers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Book-keeping .....	40	40	40	40	45	45
Foremen.....	75	75	75	75	80	80
Yardsmen.....	28	28	28	28	32	32
Inspectors .....	50	50	50	50	55	55
Engineers .....	45	45	45	45	50	50

#### IN THE WOODS—Average wages per month with board.

	60	60	60	60	70	70
	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	24 to 26	24 to 26
Foremen.....	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	18 to 22	24 to 26	24 to 26
Log cutters.....	20 to 26	22 to 26	22 to 26	24 to 26	26 to 30	26 to 32
Teamsters.....	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20	16 to 20	22 to 24	22 to 26
Road makers and shanty hands.....	40	40	40	40	50	50
Cooks.....						
<i>On the Drive.</i>						
Tug hands.....	30 to 35				40	40
River drivers.....	28 to 32				35 to 40	35 to 40

In the case of river drivers, the increase has been nearly 50 per cent in the past two years. Where two years ago they were paid from \$28 to \$30 per month with board, they were paid last year about \$40 per month with board.

In the mills the increase in the case of the employees of this firm appears from the following summary:—

	1897-8.	1898-9.
Foreman	\$ 2.50 per day.....	\$ 3 per day.
Sawyer..	2.50 to \$3 per day	3 to \$4 per day.
Filer...	2.50 to 3 "	3 to 4 "
Setter ..	30 to \$35 per month	35 to \$40 per month
Edger ..	30 to 35 "	35 to 40 "
Trimmer	32 to 35 "	35 to 45 "
Pilers...	30 to 35 "	35 to 40 "
General labourer	26 per month .....	1.25 to \$1.50 per day
Firemen.	1.50 to \$1.75 per day	1.50 to 1.75 "

The following statement of the wages bill on the Parry Sound district, supplied to the department by a lumberman of experience, shows that in that region the sharp advance has taken place within the past year:—(b)

### Prevailing Rates of Wages.

The wages of workmen in the several departments of the lumbering business and in different parts of Canada are set forth in the following tables. In each of the three groups of men there are a number specially skilled who command high wages. Thus in the mills there are the men in charge of the saws, the men who keep the saws in repairs, and the men who have to use considerable judgment in the matter of selecting lumber of different grades. So

also in the woods and on the drives skilled men command relatively high wages. Besides the saw mills there are large numbers of small mills engaged in sawing up hard wood and other logs generally obtained locally and in working up special products. In such cases a somewhat different division of labour is observed requiring separate treatment. A large number of mills, especially in central and western Ontario from which returns have been received, are of this class.

#### Monthly wages (with board) of Men employed in the Woods and on the Drives (a).

DISTRICT.	IN THE WOODS.					ON THE DRIVES.	
	Foremen.	Log-cutters.	Teamsters	Road-masters and Shanty hands.	Cooks.	Tug hands.	River Drivers.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia (generally).....	40	20 to 26	20 to 26	12 to 20	25	.....	1.00 to 2.00 (per day)
New Brunswick (generally).....	50	24	24	20	28 to 30	35	1.75 " " " " " "
Quebec (generally).....	40 to 50	18 to 26	24 to 26	19 to 22	25 to 40	20 to 55	30 to 36
Ottawa Valley. ....	50 to 75	26 to 28	25 to 26	18 to 24	40 to 45	.....	.....
Parry Sound. ....	70 to 75	24 to 26	26 to 28	20 to 26	40 to 50	30 to 40	35 to 40
Muskoka. ....	45 to 50	24 to 26	28	24 to 26	40 to 50	.....	40 to 45
Georgian Bay. ....	45 to 60	24 to 26	26	22	45 to 50	25 to 75	36
Rainy River. ....	75	26 to 30	26 to 30	26 to 30	45 to 50	2.00 (per day)	45
Manitoba (d). ....	80 to 100	26 to 32	26 to 32	25	40	1.50 to 1.75 (per day).	1.75 to 2.00 (per day)
British Columbia (b) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....

(a) In this table of wages in the woods and on the drives, quotations are given of the amount paid in several of the best known groups of occupations. A number of special cases exist, as for example in the 'square' timber or 'waney' timber camps, where men with a special training in the selection and cutting of the trees required for this class of timber are paid more than ordinary woodsmen. Thus in the Ottawa Valley 'square' and 'waney' timber camps, the 'hewer' receives \$60 per month and the 'liner' \$40. In addition to the groups of woodsmen above given, there are the 'loaders' who receive \$24 per month. The camp blacksmith usually receives about \$35 per month and the 'handyman' (carpenter, &c.), from \$28 to \$30.

(b) In British Columbia the divisions of woodmen are different. The following statement shows the wages paid per hour to the several classes of men employed in the woods by a company operating in Vancouver—

Head skidder 30 cents per hour; hock tender, 35 cents; undercutter, 30 cents; head faller, 35

cents and 30 cents; second faller, 27½ cents; head loader, 27½ cents; donkey engineer, 27½ cents; bucker, 27½ cents; second loader, 25½ cents; sniper, 27½ cents; second hock tender, 27½ cents; head barker, 22½ cents; head swamper, 30 cents; skid road man, 22½ cents; labourer, 20 cents.

(c) As explained already, the logs are not taken out by means of river drives in British Columbia.

(d) In certain cases in the Manitoba district, work in the woods is done under a piece scale. Thus cordwood is cut under a scale of 50 cents and 75 cents per cord according to the kind of wood. When men are working under a piece scale, board is charged at the rate of \$3.50 to \$4 per week. The cutting of ties is also done by piece work in some cases. The prevailing rate for finished ties is 7½ cents each, and 6 cents in the string. When work is done by ordinary labour, the prevailing rates are: scorers, \$26 per month; hewers, \$32; sawyers, \$26; and swampers, \$26.

## WAGES (daily) of Men Employed in Saw Mills in Canada.

District.	Sawyers.	Setters.	Flilers.	Edgers and Trim- mers.	Book-keepers.	Foremen.	Sorters.	Yardsmen.	Engineers.	Inspectors.	Others.
Nova Scotia (generally).....	1.50 to 3.00	.....	2 to 3	1.25 to 2	600 (per year)	700 to 1,000 (per year)	.....	35 to 40 (per month)	40 (per month)	.....	.....
New Brunswick (generally).....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	1.80	2.25	2.00	1.50
Quebec (generally) (a) .....	1.75 to 2.50	.....	1.25 to 2.25	1.10 to 1.75	1.50 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	0.90 to 1.50	1 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	90 to 1.25
Ottawa Valley .....	2.75 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	2 to 4	1.25 to 1.75	1.50 to 3	1.25 to 3	1 to 1.75	1 to 1.60	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.25	1.00 to 1.25
Parry Sound District.....	3.50	2.00	2.50 to 4	1.50 to 1.75	1.50 to 2.50	2 to 3.50	1.35 to 1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.25
Muskoka District.....	3.00	1.85	3 to 4	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.50	1.40 to 1.50	2.00	2.50	1.35 to 1.50
Georgian Bay District (Simcoe County) (b) .....	50 to 80 (per month)	42 to 48 (per month)	65 to 130 (per month)	45 to 63 (per month)	75 to 150 (per month)	75 to 125 (per month)	45 (per month)	32 to 50 (per month)	50 to 55 (per month)	50 to 75 (per month)	28 to 36 (per month)
Georgian Bay District.....	3 to 4	35 to 40 (per month)	3 to 4	35 to 45 (per month)	.....	3.00	35 to 40 (per month)	.....	.....	.....	1.25 to 1.50
Rainy River District (c) .....	4.00	2.25	4 to 5	2.75	.....	4 to 5	1.75	1.80 to 2	2.45	.....	1.60 to 1.75
Manitoba (c).....	3.60 to 4	.....	3.60 to 4	2.25 to 2.50	900 to 1,200 (per year)	3.00	.....	50 to 65 (per month)	3.00	.....	1.50 to 1.75
Vancouver Island, B.C. (d).....	5.00	2.50	3.50 to 6.50	2.50 to 3.00	75 to 100 (per month)	75 per mth. to 2,000 per year.	2.50 to 3.00	2.50 to 2.75	2.50 to 3.50	2.50 to 2.75	1.75 to 2.00

(a) The returns from the province of Quebec vary greatly. In the case of one firm the wages paid ranged about the minimum quoted in the table, but the employees are supplied fuel free. The existence of a large number of small mills and local labour conditions in the neighbourhood of the mills seem to affect the rate of wages paid.

(b) Wages of all employees paid by the month.

(c) Report in this case covers district from Rat Portage to Winnipeg as well as Portage La Prairie and the Dauphin District.

(d) The return from Vancouver Island also represents approximately the conditions in other British Columbia mills on the Pacific coast.



## Demand for Labour.

Most of the reports received speak of a strong demand for labour, more particularly for woodsmen. The situation as brought out in the reports and in trade journals may be summarized as follows :—(a)

*Nova Scotia.*—Good experienced men in mills, woods, or driving, are always in demand. Wages have advanced slightly and labour is comparatively scarce. A larger cut of timber than last year is not expected, as many small properties are almost worked out.

*New Brunswick.*—Men are scarce and wages are in some cases from 15 to 20 per cent higher than last year. An increased cut is not expected by the lumbermen, partly because of difficulty in getting men to go into the woods.

*Quebec.*—Good steady demand for choppers and teamsters. Men as a rule are scarce and wages higher. Part of men usually available have been engaged in getting out pulp wood. (b) Mill-owners do not anticipate an increased cut, partly as result of increase in cost, which is estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent, or perhaps more.

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(a) Department of Labour Records, Ottawa, Reference Nos. 14 and 16.

Prospects for logging operations, 'Canada Lumberman,' December, 1900.

(b) Particular consideration of the important and growing pulp wood industry is beyond the scope of this article. A recent account of wood pulp in Canada is to be found in the pamphlet of that name prepared by the Dominion Statistician for circulation at the Paris Exhibition. Articles upon the subject have also appeared in the trade journals from time to time. The manufacture of pulp was not started in Canada until less than thirty years ago, and much attention is being directed to it at this moment. Taking ground wood pulp as the basis and 10 tons per acre as the produce, the Dominion Statistician estimates that there are 4,500,000,000 tons of wood pulp in sight in Canada. (The Wood Pulp of Canada, p. 18.) Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, estimates Canada's forest areas would yield 16,500,000,000 cords of spruce. There are now in existence in Canada thirty-five mills, with upwards of 10 tons capacity daily, the largest having a capacity of 250 tons daily. The amount of capital invested or to be invested in the near future is placed at between 15 and 20 million dollars.

*Ontario.*—There is a strong demand for shantymen, especially for men with experience. In some districts labour is offering freely, but at an increase in wages over last year. Several reports from the Ottawa Valley say there are fewer men going into the woods, and they at higher wages than last year. Some firms, however, expect the season's cut, weather permitting, to be as large as last year.

*Manitoba.*—No unusual demand for labour. The trade has felt the general rise in wages, but there does not appear to be any striking shortage of men. A largely increased cut is not expected

*British Columbia.*—A good demand is reported for all skilled labour, especially in the woods. One firm reports loggers' wages and cost of supplies about the same as during the past two or three years. Nothing very unusual in the general situation excepting the reported handicap from want of lumber carrying ships owned in British Columbia.

## Standard of Living.

One of the marked changes in the lumbering industry in recent years has been the improvement in the standard of living provided for the men in the camps. The reports received from the employers in this regard appear to be borne out fully by the men themselves. A wholesome diet and plenty of it, is the general verdict. The following summary of the bill of fare in the several districts has been supplied by the companies themselves:—

*Nova Scotia.*—Beef, pork, beans, molasses, codfish, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. Living expenses of mill hands who support themselves cost about \$2.50 per week.

*New Brunswick.*—Pork and beans, fresh beef, codfish, potatoes, bread, ginger bread, butter, granulated sugar, molasses, tea.

*Quebec.*—Beef, pork, beans, peas, bread, cakes, canned goods, molasses, tea.

*Ontario.*—Bacon, fresh beef, fresh pork, pastry, bread, butter, pudding, syrup, tea,

sugar, beans, rice, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, dried apples, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips, &c. (Some of the firms give a greater variety than others but few complaints come from the employees of any.)

*Manitoba.*—Beef, pork, beans, potatoes, carrots, turnips, soups, bread, cakes, dried apples, apricots and occasionally pies.

*British Columbia.*—Food supply reported as good as average hotel in district; fresh meat, fish, vegetables, canned and dried fruits, &c.

Generally, excepting for clothing, tobacco and incidentals, the men have everything found for them and there is a good prospect of saving. In many cases however,

the men tend to be extravagant upon coming out from the camps and spend much of their savings before securing further employment. Others manage to save from \$40 to \$80 and sometimes more as the result of the season in camp.

There is no general rule regarding hours of labour, the duration of daylight being the chief determining factor regulating the working day. In the mills, the usual day's work covers from 10 to 11 hours. In the woods and on the drives the working day lasts from daylight until dark. In some cases where the field of operation is some distance from the camps, the men start from the shanty before daybreak and return after nightfall.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of November, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.\*

Post Office, Kamloops, B.C. Date of contract, Oct. 29, 1900. Amount of contract, \$10,820.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman mason .....	\$5.00	per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's foreman bricklayer ....	5.00	" 9 "
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	3.50	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	3.00	" 9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	2.25	" 9 "
Joiners .....	3.25	" 9 "
Stair builders .....	3.25	" 9 "
Stonecutters .....	5.00	" 9 "
Masons .....	5.00	" 9 "
Bricklayers .....	5.00	" 9 "
Plasterers .....	5.00	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers .....	3.00	" 9 "
Tinners .....	3.00	" 9 "
Steam fitters .....	3.50	" 9 "
Gas fitters .....	3.50	" 9 "
Plumbers .....	3.50	" 9 "
Bell hangers .....	3.25	" 9 "
Electricians .....	3.25	" 9 "
Blacksmiths .....	3.00	" 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	2.25	" 9 "
Metal roofers .....	3.50	" 9 "
Shinglers .....	3.00	" 9 "
Lathers .....	5.00	" 9 "

\* Two contracts awarded during the month of October but not included in the list of contracts for that month published in the November number of the 'Gazette,' are also given.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE--Cont

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Scaffolders .....	\$3.00	per day of	9 hours.
Builders' labourers .....	2.50	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers .....	2.25	"	9 "
Mortar men .....	2.50	"	9 "
Quarry men .....	2.50	"	9 "
Timekeeper .....	3.00	"	9 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	6.00	"	9 "
Driver, team of two horses and two wagons....	9.00	"	9 "
Driver and one horse .....	4.50	"	9 "
Driver and two horses.....	6.00	"	9 "

Concrete wall, Meaford Harbour, Ont. Date of contract, Oct. 31, 1900. Amount of contract, \$5,292.78.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman .....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.00	"	10 "
Drivers with one horse and cart ...	2.00	"	10 "
Drivers with two horses and wagon ...	3.00	"	10 "
Drivers with one horse .....	2.00	"	10 "
Drivers with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "
Concreters .....	1.25	"	10 "
Derrick men .....	1.25	"	10 "
Engineer for hoisting engine .....	2.00	"	10 "

Portion of Post Office Building, Deseronto, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 2, 1900. Amount of contract, \$3,200.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman, masonry and concrete ....	\$3.00	per day of	10 hours.
Contractor's foreman, carpenter work .....	2.50	"	10 "
Excavators .....	1.50	"	10 "
Masons .....	2.50	"	10 "
Stonecutters .....	2.75	"	10 "
Stone carvers .....	3.00	"	10 "
Wood carvers .....	3.00	"	10 "
Bricklayers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	1.75	"	10 "
Stair builders .....	3.00	"	10 "
Joiners .....	2.00	"	10 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Plumbers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Steam fitters .....	1.75	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Electricians .....	1.75	"	10 "
Tinsmiths .....	1.50	"	10 "
Metal roofers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Shinglers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Lathers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Bell hangers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Quarrymen .....	1.75	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse .....	2.25	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	"	10 "



Wharf at Parsboro, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 2, 1900. Amount of contract, \$8,775.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Engineer for hoisting engine .....	2.25	"	10 "
Fireman .....	1.35	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "

Wharf at Isaac's Harbour, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 2, 1900. Amount of contract, \$3,975.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "

Extension Southwood Island Breakwater, P.E.I. Date of contract, Nov. 3, 1900. Amount of contract, \$6,980.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.00	per day of	10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.00	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	2.50	"	10 "

Post Office Building, Rossland, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 3, 1900. Amount of contract, \$44,650.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman mason.....	\$6.00	per day of	9 hours.
Contractor's foreman bricklayer.....	6.00	"	9 "
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	4.00	"	9 "
Carpenters .....	3.50	"	9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	3.00	"	9 "
Joiners .....	4.00	"	9 "
Stair builders .....	4.00	"	8 "
Stonecutters.. .....	5.00	"	8 "

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE—Continued

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Masons .....	5.00	"	9 "
Bricklayers .....	5.00	"	9 "
Plasterers.....	5.00	"	9 "
Painters and glaziers .....	3.50	"	9 "
Tinsmiths .....	3.50	"	9 "
Steamfitters .....	4.50	"	9 "
Gas fitters .....	4.50	"	9 "
Plumbers .....	4.50	"	9 "
Bell hangers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Electricians .....	3.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	4.00	"	9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	3.25	"	9 "
Metal roofers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Shinglers .....	3.50	"	9 "
Lathers .....	5.00	"	9 "
Scaffolders .....	3.25	"	9 "
Slaters .....	3.00	"	9 "
Timekeeper .....	3.00	"	9 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	4.00	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	6.00	"	9 "
Driver with one horse .....	4.00	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	6.00	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and two carts .....	7.00	"	9 "
Builders' labourers .....	3.25	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers .....	3.00	"	9 "

Post Office Building, Drummondville, P.Q. Date of contract, Nov. 22, 1900.  
Amount of contract, \$8,200.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman .....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	3.00	"	10 "
Excavators .....	1.25	"	10 "
Masons .....	2.00	"	10 "
Bricklayers .....	3.50	"	10 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Stonecutters.....	2.50	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Joiners .....	2.00	"	10 "
Stair builders .....	2.50	"	10 "
Plasterers.....	2.50	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Plumbers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Steamfitters .....	2.00	"	10 "
Metal roofers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Lathers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and cart .....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with two horses.....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	2.00	"	10 "

Iron Superstructure Bridge, Rapides des Joachims. Date of contract, Nov. 23, 1900. Amount of contract, \$19,570.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's erection foreman .....	\$3.25	per day of 9 hours.
Contractor's timekeeper .....	2.00	" 10 "
Engineer for hoisting engine .....	2.25	" 10 "
Fireman .....	1.35	" 10 "
Foreman carpenter .....	3.00	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	" 9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Masons .....	3.00	" 9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Stonecutters .....	3.00	" 9 " 5 hrs. on Saturday.
Drillers .....	1.75	" 9 " 5 "
Concrete mixers .....	1.60	" 9 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.75	" 10 "
Riveters .....	2.25	" 10 "
Riveters' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Rivet heaters .....	1.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.35	" 9 "
Teamsters .....	1.35	" 9 "
Driver with one horse and wagon .....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	" 9 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	" 9 "

Concrete and iron floor, Maria St. Bridge, Ottawa. Date of contract, Nov. 24, 1900. Amount of contract, \$6,398.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Foreman .....	\$3.25	per day of 9 hours.
Chief carpenter .....	3.00	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	" 9 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	" 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	2.00	" 9 "
Masons .....	3.00	" 9 "
Stonecutters .....	3.00	" 9 "
Concrete mixers .....	1.60	" 9 "
Stone breakers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Builder's labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.35	" 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	" 9 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	" 9 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	" 9 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	" 9 "

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING NOVEMBER, 1900.

Five complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act reached the Department during the month of November. Two of three complaints which were partly inquired into in October were dealt with during the month, and two of the five complaints made in November were fully investigated by the special officer of the Department for the enforcement of the Act.

In both of the latter cases the evidence was sufficient to prove that the provisions of the Act had been violated, and one alien in each case was ordered to be deported. Of the five complaints received during the month of November, two were in the city of Hamilton, two in the city of Ottawa, and one in Valleyfield, Que.



## ALLEGED violations of Alien Labour Act during the month of November, 1900.

## COMPLAINTS MADE BEFORE THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Oshawa, O....	Carriage manufacturing.	Oct. 11..	Alleged importation of alien workmen to install fire protection plant.	Contract completed during inquiry; no action taken.
Brantford, O..	Malleable iron works...	" 20..	Alleged importation of iron workers.	Being investigated.
Hull, Q.....	Sulphite pulp works....	" 22..	Alleged importation of aliens to install boiler plant.	Contract completed during inquiry.

## COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Hamilton, O..	Brass manufacturing....	Nov. 1..	Importing and employing alien brass workers.	Ordered to be deported.
" ..	Iron and steel works....	" 5	Employing imported alien workmen.	One alien, a citizen of the United States, deported Nov. 10.
Ottawa, O....	City sewer construction.	" 23..	Employing imported alien workmen.	Being investigated.
Valleyfield, Q.	Cotton manufacturing...	" 26..	Importing and employing aliens.	"
Ottawa, O....	Railway transportation.	" 27.	Illegally importing and employing aliens.	"

## TRADE-UNIONS AS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In most Trade Unions there is presumably a common fund to be disposed of as the organization sees fit. In a number of cases a special fund is created for assisting members who are laid off work through illness, and for paying funeral expenses in the case of members who die. Most of the organizations in Canada which have taken up this phase of the work of friendly societies have confined themselves to the distribution of sick and funeral benefits,

and such work has in some cases been carried out with apparently satisfactory results for a number of years. In other cases the organizations have gone further and have undertaken more extensive insurance obligations, by issuing contracts calling for a specified sum at death or at the maturity of the contract. The experience under both systems in Ontario during the year ending December 31, 1899, appears from the following tables which have been compiled from information contained in the report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for Ontario, recently issued. \*

TABLE I, Life Insurance or Benefits in the Nature Thereof.

Short Name of Society.	Total Membership in Ont., Dec. 31, 1899.	No. of Insurance Certificates in force, Dec. 31, 1899.	Amount of Insurance on Dec. 31, 1899.	No. of Claims matured in Oct., 1899.	Amount of Insurance benefits paid in 1899.	Amount of Disability benefits paid in 1899.	Assets at Dec. 31, 1899.
Federated Association of Letter Carriers...	178	317	\$		\$	% cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton Police Benefit Fund.....	50						1,080 26
London Police Benefit Fund.....	43	43					12,649 55
United Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	2,000	56	56,000	1	1,000	1,013 08	14,655 63
Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund.....	170	170		5	2,003	161 75	27,518 80
Toronto Police Benefit Fund.....	281	276		1	1,000	496 05	133,396 34
						3,050 12	

\* See pages C. 68-153, 'Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1900,' printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, 1900.

TABLE II.—Sick and Funeral Benefits.

Short Name of Society.	No. of Members reported at Dec. 31, 1899.	No. of Members who died during 1899, (*members wives).	Amount paid for funeral benefits, (*members wives).	No. of Members sick during 1899.	No. of weeks sickness experienced in 1899.	Amount paid for sick benefits in 1899.	Amount paid for medical attendance.	Amount paid for special relief.	Assets at December 31, 1899.
			\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Anderson Furniture Co. Employees Benefit Society....	392			59	211	588 25	310 25	60 00	230 69
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 1 of Ontario....	120			14	81	212 50			
Canada Atlantic Ry. Employees' S. and D. Society.	50	2	132 00	9	21	62 00			105 97
Cigar Makers' Union No. 27, Toronto .....	190	3	750 00	31	113	566 05		644 60	1,039 80
Cigar Makers' Union No. 53, Hamilton .....	117	{ *1 1	{ 40 00 350 00	16	71	355 75		3 50	972 65
Cigar Makers' Union No. 99, Brantford .....		1	200 00	3	4	22 13		35 00	154 45
Cobban Manfg. Co.'s Employees' M. B. Society....	115			30	71	321 80			100 00
Cockshutt Plow Co.'s Relief Association .....	185	1	40 00	24	70	243 00			
Dominion Expressmen's S.B. Association .....	185	1		54	182	1,088 94			1,106 33
Gendron Mfg. Co.'s Employees' M. B. Society....	130			167	185	790 59	62 75		135 95
Globe Printing Co.'s Employees' B. Society....	68			10	23	115 00			578 68
Heintzman & Co.'s Employees' S. B. Society....	135			22	105	528 00			155 46
Hobberten Bros. Co. Benefit Society .....							45 00		
Macdonald Mfg. Co. Employees B. Society .....	140			37	100	295 82	134 76		
Massey Harris (Toronto) Employees' M. B. Society....	910	{ *4 7	{ *120 420	381	1,122	3,208 75			194 03
Massey Harris (Brantford) Relief Association .....	646		48 00	149	604	2,253 20			564 45
Methodist Book and Pub. Employees' B. Society....	129	1	50 00	25	82	350 00			351 58
Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102 .....	230	3	535 00	19	58	232 00			
St. Lawrence Foundry M. B. Society .....	127			33	55	437 16	195 00	8 00	94 26
Toronto Ry. Employees' V. and B. Society....	448	1				142 51	119 25		724 65
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 .....	495	5	520 00	31	132	396 00			
Verity Plow Co. Relief Association .....	210	1	48 00	11	54	215 34			313 98
W. & J. G. Greey's Employees' M. S. B. Society..	109	1		22	89	351 89			86 49

NOTE.—In the above tables associations of workmen other than regularly constituted trades unions are included.—Ed.

## LEGISLATION IN CANADA FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

(Continued from November Issue.)

Following is the completion of the review of legislation in Canada for the protection of persons employed in factories, commenced in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*. In the previous article

the nature and extent of the application of the three existing factories Acts (those of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba) were indicated, and the provisions of those Acts dealing with the prohibitions and restrictions in reference to employment and sani-

tary regulations were reviewed. The present article sets forth the provisions relating to the guarding of dangerous places, protection in case of fire, and accident, the general duties of employers, the appointment and duties of inspectors, the penalties for infringement of the Acts, and the procedure to be observed in cases where infringements arise.

### III. PROTECTION AGAINST BODILY INJURY.

The provisions of the Acts which particularly relate to the protection of employees against bodily injury either in the ordinary course of employment or in cases of emergencies, may be summarized according as they relate to the guarding of dangerous places, and the course to be pursued in case of fire or accident.

#### Guarding Dangerous Places.

The regulations regarding the guarding of dangerous places, are:—

In *Ontario and Manitoba* it is provided that all dangerous parts of mill gearing, machinery, vats, pans, cauldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other dangerous structures or places shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded. No machinery, other than steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion, if the inspector so directs by written notice. The openings of every hoist-way, hatchway, elevator, or well hole, shall be at each floor provided with, and protected by good and sufficient trap doors or self-closing hatches, and safety catches, or by such other safeguards as the inspector directs, and such trap doors shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use by persons authorized by the employer to use them. All elevators, cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable device to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the ship-

per, rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause. Any other particulars which any inspector from time to time considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice to that effect to the employer, shall likewise, as far as practicable, be secured, or securely guarded. (a)

In *Quebec* a general provision is made that industrial establishments coming within the scope of the Act, must be built and kept in such manner as to secure the safety of all employed in them; and, in those which contain mechanical apparatus, the machinery, mechanism, gearing, tools and engines shall be so placed and kept as to afford every possible security for the employees. It is further provided that regulations may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to determine the special prescriptions necessary for the safety of employees in industrial establishments. Such regulations may be modified and may be applied either in whole or in part to all industries or to certain methods of working. (b)

Special regulations in the Act cover the case of inspection of steam boilers and motors. The employer must furnish the inspector every year with a certificate of the inspection of the boilers and other motors in the establishment, as well as of the steam pipes. (c) Concerning inspection, it is provided that the inspection of steam boilers and motors in the establishment, and also of steam pipes, shall be made by an inspector holding a certificate from the examiners appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The inspection may also be made by a similarly qualified inspector of a lawful incorporated accident insurance company, doing business in the province, provided such company is interested. Employers shall afford every facility and means for a thorough inspection. Boilers which shall hereafter be

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 20; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 18.

(b) Que. 57 Vic. c. 30, arts. 3021 and 3022.

(c) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3027.



placed shall be so made as to afford every possible security and so that their mode of construction may give all necessary means of inspecting them. (d)

### Provisions in Special Acts.

In *New Brunswick* the provisions of 58 Vic. c. 29, have an indirect bearing upon this phase of the subject. This Act provides for the removal of dangerous buildings, upon ten days' notice in the newspapers. The Act applies, of course, to all other classes of buildings besides factories. (e)

In *Nova Scotia* the Employers' Liabilities for Injuries Act of 1900 (63 Vic. C.I.) provides for compensation and remedies in cases where personal injury has resulted from negligence on the part of the employer. The Act is, of course, not confined to factories in its application, the term 'workman' being defined as follows: 'workman does not include domestic or menial servant, but, save as aforesaid, means any railway servant and any person who, being a labourer, journeyman, artificer, handy craftsman, miner or otherwise engaged in manual labour, whether under the age of 21 years or above that age, has entered into or works under a contract, with an employer, whether the contract was made before or after the passing of this Act and whether such contract was expressed or implied, oral or in writing and was a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labour.'

In *Manitoba*, in addition to the provisions in the Factories Act itself, it is provided in R. S. Manitoba, 1891 c. 69. 'An Act respecting machines run by horse power', that

'All persons in this province owning or running a threshing or wood sawing machine or other machine, which is connected to a horse power by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting, shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings or joints and jacks of such tumbling rod or shafting to be safely boxed or secured while running and shall cause all oiling

cups attached to arbours and journals to which driving belts are attached, to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material which will prevent damage from oil when the machine is in motion, and shall further cause a driver's platform to be placed on any horse power used for driving machinery of such size as to cover the gearing constituting said horse power and in such manner as to prevent accidents arising to any person from contact with such gearing.' (f)

To secure the enforcement of the 'Act respecting the inspection of steam boilers,' it is provided in the Act of 1894 that there shall be one or more inspectors for each judicial district. (h)

The province has also a Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. (i)

### Provisions in Case of Fire.

The provisions in case of fire are:—

In *Ontario and Manitoba* it is provided that in every factory there shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing. The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower stairways, or fire-escapes therein or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory.

In the case of factories over two stories in height, there shall be provided in every room which is above the ground floor, or in so many of the rooms above the ground floor as the inspector in writing certifies to be in his judgment sufficient, a wire or other rope from every window in the room, or for as many windows in the room as the inspector certifies in writing to be sufficient. Every such rope shall be not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in thickness, and of sufficient length to reach from the room in which it

(d) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3023.

(e) N.B. 58 Vic., c. 29.

(f) N.S. 63 Vic., c. 1, s. 2.

(g) R.S. Man., 1891, c. 69.

(h) Man. 57 Vic., c. 34.

(i) Man. 58-59 Vic., c. 48; Man. 61 Vic., c. 51.

is kept to the ground below ; and every such window of every room shall be provided with proper, convenient and secure fastenings and appurtenances to which one end of the rope may be safely secured or fastened. The wire or other ropes shall be kept in a coil or other convenient position in the room.

Every factory three or more stories in height in which persons are employed above the second story, unless supplied with a sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doors, shall be provided with a sufficient number of fire escapes ; such fire-escapes shall consist of an iron stairway with a suitable railing, and shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron doors or windows with iron shutters and shall have suitable landings at every story above the first, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and such fire-escapes shall be kept in good repair and free from obstruction or incumbrance of any kind ; but any of the requirements of this subsection may be dispensed with in any factory if the inspector so directs. (a)

In case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days. (b)

In *Quebec* it is provided that the owner, tenant and occupant of the property on which the industrial establishment is built are jointly and severally responsible for the construction and repair of fire-escapes as well as for the changes made in such industrial establishment. The dimensions and form of the fire-escapes, as well as the changes made to them shall be approved by the inspector. (c)

## Fire Escapes Acts.

In *Nova Scotia* regulations regarding the providing of fire escapes in buildings in which an unusual number of persons are wont to congregate have been upon the statute-books for a number of years, although here again factories are not singled out for special treatment. In the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Fifth Series, the Act dealing with fire escapes provides for the establishment of a Board of Fire Escapes in every city, town and village in the province. The board is authorized to examine buildings and is empowered to order the construction of fire escapes where it deems them advisable. Each board is instructed to pay particular attention to all churches, charitable institutions, poor houses, insane asylums, school buildings, factories, theatres, hotels and other buildings within its jurisdiction in which an unusual number of persons work, congregate or abide ; and it is given power to order the enlargement and alteration of the doors, passage-ways, stair-cases and windows in all such buildings in such manner as it may deem best for the protection of the inmates and so as to afford a ready means of escape in case of fire or panic. (d) The board was further required to report annually. In 1892, the Fire Escapes Act was further amended so as to place the appointment of the boards with the town councils. Each board was to consist of three members, and provisions were made to require attention to their duties.

In *other provinces* measures more or less complete have been enacted for protection in case of fire, the laws in each case including other classes of buildings besides factories. Doubtless the great fire in St. John, N. B., had something to do with the passing of the Act concerning conflagrations which became law in 1885. The British Columbia law on the subject is somewhat similar to that of Nova Scotia. (e)

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 21 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 19.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 22 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 20.

(c) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3029.

(d) R.S., N.S., 5th series, part 1, title 14, c. 64, s. 5.

(e) B.C. Statutes, 1899, chapter 28.

### Provisions in Case of Accident.

The regulations to be observed in case of accidents are :—

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba*, in case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning bodily injury to any employee, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice must be sent to the inspector, in writing, by the employer forthwith at the expiration of the six days. (a)

In case of an explosion occurring in a factory, whether or not any person is injured thereby, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the inspector, in writing, by the employer within 24 hours next after the explosion takes place. (b)

Where in a factory any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident shall be sent to the inspector within 24 hours. (c)

In *Quebec* the employer must send, within 48 hours of the accident, a written notice to the inspector, informing him of any accident whereby any of the workmen has been killed or has suffered serious bodily injury, whereby he has been prevented from working; such notice shall state the place of residence of the person injured or killed, or the place to which he has been removed, so as to enable the inspector to hold the inquiry required by the law. (d)

### General Duties of Employers.

In addition to the special duties already set forth, the employer is governed by a number of more general rules.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* every person is required, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, to serve on the inspec-

tor a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and the amount of the moving power, and the name of the firm. (a)

There must be affixed, at the entrance and elsewhere in the factory, as directed by the inspector, so that they can be seen by employees, such notices of the provisions of this Act, and of regulations read thereunder, as the inspector deems necessary, to enable the employees to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under the Act. There shall also be so affixed a notice of the name and address of the inspector, a notice of the clock, if any, by which the period of employment and time for meals in the factory are regulated, and every other notice and document, if any, required by this Act to be affixed in the factory. (b)

In *Manitoba* it is further provided that with the notice of the name of the inspector there shall be posted a notice warning employees or others who may become aware of any contravention of the Act, to communicate direct with the inspector in confidence, and the inspector receiving such information shall not divulge the name of the informant. (c)

The *Manitoba* Act also provides that within 90 days of notice in the *Manitoba Gazette* of the appointment of the inspector, the employer shall send notice to the inspector giving information regarding the character of the factory, the nature and amount of the motive power and the firm's name. (d)

In *Quebec* the employer is required to forward to the inspector a written notice containing his name and address, the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the nature of the work, and the nature and

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 22; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 20.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 23; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 21.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 24; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 22.

(d) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3027, s. 2.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 33, ss. 1: Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 32, ss. 2.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 34; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 33.

(c) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 33, ss. 2.

(d) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 32, ss. 1.



amount of motive power therein, such notice shall be given within thirty days from the opening of a new establishment, and in case of existing establishments, within thirty days from the coming into force of the Act; afford the inspector every means necessary for facilitating the thorough inspection of the establishment and its dependencies; keep hung up in most conspicuous places in the establishment the notice and provisions of the law and regulations supplied to him by the inspector, and keep them entire and legible until the latter orders them to be altered or removed; furnish the inspector every year with a certificate of the inspection of the boilers and other motors in the establishment, as well as of the steam pipes. (e)

#### IV. ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACTS.

In the machinery for enforcing the provisions of the Act, the inspector is the most important factor.

##### Appointment of Inspectors.

In every case the appointment rests with the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who is also authorized to make such regulations for the conduct and duties of the inspector as may be necessary.

In *Ontario and Manitoba* the inspector is to be paid such salary or compensation, from time to time, as from time to time may be appropriated for the purpose by the legislature. (a) He is made the supervisor of, and is required to report to the Department of Agriculture. (b)

Provision is further made that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a female inspector for the purpose of carrying out this Act, in addition to the other inspectors. (c)

To further secure the carrying out of the provisions of the Act regarding sani-

tation (as set forth in sections 15, 16 and 17 of the Ontario Act, and sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Manitoba Act), the inspector may take with him into any factory a physician, health officer or other officer of the local sanitary authority. (d)

In *Quebec* it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council determines the salary of the inspectors and the sanitary physicians, and defines their form and duties when not formally defined by this Act. (e) These officers are under the general control and direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and are required to report to him every year, and whenever called upon to do so, with respect to the observance of the law. (f)

In *Quebec* no mention is made of a female inspector, but provision is made for the appointment of one or more sanitary physicians, the sanitary conditions of industrial establishments being under the control of the Board of Health of the province. These sanitary physicians shall supervise much the direction of the said Board of Health, the sanitary condition of industrial establishments, as well as the execution of sanitary regulations made by the said Board of Health. (g)

##### Duties of Inspectors.

The duties of these officers in Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec are quite similar.

In *Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec* the inspector is empowered to enter, inspect and examine a factory at all reasonable times by day or night, to require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document requires by the Act and to inspect, examine and copy the same; to take with him a constable into the factory where he has reasonable cause to apprehend serious obstruction. (a)

(e) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3027, s. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 28; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 27.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 32; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 31.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 29; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 28.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 18; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 16.

(e) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3031.

(f) Que. 57, Vic., c. 30, art. 3052.

(g) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3030.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 30, ss. a, b and c; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 29, ss. a, b and c; Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3034, s. 1, 2 and 3.

In *Ontario, and Manitoba* the provisions dealing with the holding of an inquiry empower the inspector to examine, either alone or in the presence of another person, with respect to matters under the Act, any person whom he finds in the factory or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to have been employed there within the preceding two months, and to require such person to sign a declaration of the truth of the matter respecting which he is examined; to administer an oath and to summon any person to give evidence; and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying the Act with effect. (b)

In *Quebec* the provisions made in this regard declare that the inspectors had concurrent powers with the authorities charged with the execution of the law and of the regulations respecting safety and health in industrial establishments, and in mines or elsewhere. The inspectors may hold inquiries whenever they deem proper and for such purposes examine any employee, summon witnesses, administer the oath and exercise all the powers necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act and of the regulations. (c)

In *Ontario and Manitoba* it is further provided that the employer and his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for the inspection or other exercise of his powers under the Act in relation to such factory. Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by the Act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young girl or woman from appearing shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act. But no one shall be required under this section to an-

swer any question or to give any evidence, tending to incriminate himself. (d)

The inspector must possess a certificate of his appointment, and on applying for admission to a factory shall, if required, produce this certificate to the employer (e)

An inspector before entering without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling as well as a factory, must obtain special written authority from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or a warrant from a justice of the peace or police magistrate, which warrant must be granted by the justice of the peace or police magistrate where there is reasonable ground to suppose that there has been a contravention of the terms of the Act. (f)

#### Attendance at Inquests.

In *Quebec* it is further provided that the costs of the inquiry shall be paid by the employers whenever it is established that they are in default, and are recoverable by action brought by the inspector before any court of competent jurisdiction. The inspectors must be present at inquests held by coroners and at inquiries held by fire commissioners of Quebec and Montreal, in cases of fire or accident in an industrial establishment, and examine the witnesses with a view of ascertaining the cause of such fire or accident. They have the right to make any suggestion they may think advisable to the proper authorities in the interest of health and safety in industrial establishments. (g)

Every person who wilfully delays one of these officers in the exercise of the powers thus conferred on them or who fails to comply with an order or summons received, or who conceals or attempts to conceal a child,

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 30, ss. 2 and 3; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 29, ss. 2 and 3. Last clause, 'but no one shall be required under this section to give evidence tending to incriminate himself,' is not in Manitoba Act.

(e) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 32; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 31.

(f) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 31 Man. 63-64, Vic., c. 13, s. 30.

(g) Que., 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3034, s. 6 and 7.

(b) R.S.O. 1897, c. 256, s. 30, ss. d, e, f and g; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 29, ss. d, e, f and g.

(c) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3034, s. 4 and 5.

young girl or women, to prevent any one of them from appearing and being examined, shall be deemed to obstruct the officer in the execution of his duty. (h)

In the oath required of an inspector upon taking office, he swears that he will not reveal the secrets of manufacture nor generally the processes followed in the manufactures which may come to his knowledge in the course of the performance of his duties. (h)

## V. PUNISHMENT FOR INFRINGEMENTS.

The penalties for infringement of the provisions of the Acts vary somewhat in the several provinces. In the following summary the penalties for similar offences are grouped as far as possible :

### Offences and Penalties.

The parents, tutors or guardian of any child or young girl employed in contravention of the Act, unless such contraventions are without their consent and connivance or negligence on their part are in *Ontario*, *Quebec* and *Manitoba* liable to a fine of not more than \$50 and costs and to imprisonment for three months in default of payment. (a)

Every person obstructing the inspector in the execution of his duties under the Act shall be liable to :

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* a fine not exceeding \$30, or where the offence is committed at night, \$100.

In *Quebec* (applies also to obstructing sanitary physician) a fine not exceeding \$30 and costs, and, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months ; and where the offence is committed at night, \$100 and costs and, in default of payment, six months' imprisonment. (b)

The wording of the provision dealing with the power of the court in addition to the fine differs in *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that if the factory is not kept in conformity with the Act, the court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to, or instead of, inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer in order to bring his factory into conformity with the Act; the court may also, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the employer shall be liable to a fine of \$10 for every day that such non-compliance continues. (c)

In *Quebec* the Act says that if an establishment is not kept in conformity with the provisions of this Act and of the regulations thereby provided for, the court, in addition to the penalties to which the employer is liable, may order such employer to comply therewith, within the time named in the order under penalty of a fine not exceeding six dollars for each day the delay shall last after the expiration of the said period.

The same court may, however, upon application and for valid reasons enlarge the delays either by the same or by a subsequent order. (c)

If no penalty is prescribed for a contravention of the provisions of the Act or of the regulations, the employer who is guilty of such contravention is in *Ontario*, *Quebec* and *Manitoba* liable upon summary conviction thereof, to a fine of not more than fifty dollars and costs, and to an imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment. (d)

### Particular Penalties.

Other particular penalties under *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts :

For employment of a child, young girl or woman (in *Man. Act* 'of a young girl or woman') where permanent injury to health is likely, the penalty is imprisonment in

(h) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, att. 3035.

(a) R.S.O., c. 256, s. 37 ; Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3038 ; *Man.* 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 37.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 30, ss. 4 ; *Man.* 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 29, ss. 4 ; Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3039.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 40 ; *Man.* 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 39 ; Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3042.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 39 ; Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3045 ; *Man.* 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 38.



the common jail for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than \$100 with costs of prosecution. (e)

For keeping a factory in such a manner as to endanger the health or safety of any employee, the penalty is imprisonment in the common jail for not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than \$500 with costs of prosecution. (f)

This penalty would apply in such cases as neglect to guard dangerous places in factories or to take the necessary precautions against fire, as set forth in sections 20 and 21 of the Ontario Act, and sections 18 and 19 of the Manitoba Act.

In the case of repetition of the same offence, from day to day, in *Ontario and Manitoba* a person shall not be liable to any larger fine or penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishment fixed by the Act for the offence, except where the repetition of the offence occurs after information has been laid for the previous offence; or where the offence is one of employing a child, or two or more young girls or women, contrary to the provisions of the Act. (g)

For neglecting to send notice of an accident to the inspector (as required by section 22 of the Ontario Act, and section 20 of the Manitoba Act above), or for neglecting to send notice of explosion (as required by section 23 above), or for failure to send notice of death or fatal injury (as required by section 20 of the Ontario Act, and section 22 of the Manitoba Act above), or for failing to send notice of occupation of a factory (as required by section 33 of the Ontario Act, and section 32 of the Manitoba Act above), or for failing to keep a register of the women, young girls, and children, (in Manitoba Act 'women and young girls') employed in his factory (as required by section 33, ss. 2, of the Ontario Act, and section 32, ss. 3 above), the penalty is a fine not exceeding \$30.

For failure to post notices in the factory (as required by section 34 of the Ontario Act, and section 33 of the Manitoba Act above), the penalty is a fine not exceeding \$20.

For wilfully making a false entry in a register, or for wilfully mailing a false declaration, or for knowingly making use of such false entry or declaration, the penalty upon conviction is imprisonment in the common jail for not more than six months, or a fine of not more than \$100 and costs of prosecution. (h)

In *Manitoba* for keeping a factory open on a holiday without the written consent of the inspector (as provided in section 26 above), the employer is liable to a fine of \$30. (i)

Other particular penalties under the *Quebec Act*:

Every employer who neglects to have the boilers and steam-pipes in his industrial establishment inspected according to the law and regulations on that subject, or who opposes such inspection, or does not provide the necessary means and facilities for a thorough inspection, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and an imprisonment not exceeding six months in default of payment. (j)

Every engineer or employer who shall at any time allow the pressure of steam to which the boiler is subjected to exceed the degree allowed by his certificate, or shall alter, hide or dispose of the steam-gauge so as to prevent the real pressure from being seen and established, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars for each contravention, and an imprisonment of six months in default of payment. (k)

Every employer who refuses to keep a register of the persons employed in his establishment (in accordance with article 3027), and to enter their hours of work therein, is liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars and costs, and an imprison-

(e) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 8; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 7.

(f) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 19; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 17.

(g) R.S.O., 1897, 256, s. 44; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 43.

(h) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 37; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 36.

(i) Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 26.

ment not exceeding three months in default of payment. (j)

Whoever keeps an establishment contrary to the provisions of the Act and of the regulations, is liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, and to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months in default of payment. (k)

## VI. PROSECUTIONS AND PROCEDURE.

In the case of all three Acts an attempt is made to punish those who are responsible for the offence.

### Proceedings Against Actual Offenders.

In *Ontario*, *Quebec* and *Manitoba* provision is made for proceeding against the actual offender.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the employer may have any other person whom he charges with the offence brought before the court ; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the employer proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the actual offender had committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of the offence and the employer shall be exempt from the penalty. (a)

The provision of the *Quebec* Act is, that if any offence is committed for which an employer is legally responsible, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court before whom the case is tried, that the offence has been committed without the personal consent, concurrence or knowledge of such employer, but by some other person, such court may summon such other person to answer for such offence, and such other person shall be liable to the penalty herein provided for such offence, and on due proof be convicted thereof, instead of the employer. (b)

In *all three provinces*, where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector, at the time of discovering an offence, that the employer has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, or of the regulations, and to ascertain by whom the offence was committed, without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer, and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender, without first proceeding against the employer.

Where an offence, for which an employer is responsible under the Acts or the regulations, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or some other person, this latter shall be liable to the same fine, penalty and punishment for such offence as if he were the employer. (c)

### Procedure to be Observed.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* all prosecutions under the Act may be brought and heard before any two justices of the peace (of the county where the offence was committed) or (in cities and towns where there is a police magistrate, before such) police magistrate, and, save where otherwise provided by the Act, the procedure shall be governed by the (Ontario) Summary Convictions Act. (a)

In *Quebec* all prosecutions under the Act are instituted by the inspector, and may be brought and heard before the judge of the session or the police magistrate in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, or before the district magistrate, or before any justice of the peace of the place where the offence was committed, or wrong done, in any other part of the province, who shall have jurisdiction in such matter, whatever be the amount of the penalty claimed. Such prosecution may also be instituted

(j) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, arts. 3040, 3041 and 3044.

(k) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3037.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 41 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 40.

(b) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3046.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 42 ; Que., 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3047 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 41.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 46 ; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 45 ; words in brackets do not appear in the *Manitoba* Act, otherwise wording of the section is identical in the *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts.

by any other person, but in such case the prosecutor must previously deposit with the person who issues the summons, the sum of \$20 as security for the payment of the costs of such prosecution. (b)

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the information shall be laid within two months, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion with imprisonment, within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. (c)

In *Quebec* no fine or imprisonment shall be imposed under the Act unless proceedings are commenced against the offender within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. (d)

(b) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3049; and 63 Vic., c. 23, sec. 3.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 47; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 46.

(d) Que. 57 Vic., c. 30, art. 3051.

(e) Supplementary to the provisions of the Quebec Act respecting industrial establishments are a list of detailed 'Regulations Respecting Industrial Establishments in the Province of Quebec,' approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on October 31, 1895, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 57 Vic., chap. 30. These regulations are designed to make more specific and practicable the provisions of the Act itself.

Thus, in the matter of doors and exits in industrial establishments, it is provided that main doors of egress must open outwards, must be left free during the entire working time, and must be closed by means of weights and springs, but not by latches.

A list of precautions in case of fire or panic is also set forth. These include provisions requiring the building of extra exits in certain cases, such exits to be indicated by notices, 'exit in case of panic.' The angle of the stairs should barely exceed 45 degrees.

Another regulation deals with the personal equipment of workmen. Thus the clothes of workmen near machinery in motion must be buttoned and close-fitting. Workmen in foundries or forges and machinists must wear close-fitting shoes or boots. Workmen employed at machinery emitting sparks or splinters must wear spectacles. Masks or screens may be used for this object, and workmen employed in workshops where dangerous gases are generated or where dust flies about must be provided with respirators.

Directions are also given for the temporary care of wounded persons pending the arrival of a physician.

A list of regulations 'concerning the inspection of boilers and motors, safety valves, steam gauges, &c.,' were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on July 19, 1894, under the authority of the Act 57 Vic. c. 30. These are also designed to make operative the provisions of the Industrial Establishments Act in so far as they relate to this phase of the subject.

## CONCILIATORY MEASURES AS A MEANS OF PREVENTING STRIKES.

That conciliatory measures have been increasingly adopted in determining the respective rights of employers and employed, and that they serve effectively as a means of avoiding industrial disputes, is shown in a recent report on wages changes in the United Kingdom prepared by the Labour Department, Board of Trade, England, a review of which report appeared in the November number of this journal. (\*) In this report it is shown that the percentage of the changes in rates of wages which took place without strikes increased steadily from 91 per cent in 1896 to 97 per cent in 1899.

Concerning the forces which determine wages changes, the report says:

'While, however, the state of trade and employment mainly determine the direction and amount of changes that occur in rates of wages, it is interesting to note the various types of agencies at work for arranging the changes.

'First, there are the various employers' and workmen's associations, which arrange wages by direct negotiation among themselves. Most of the changes in wages are usually arranged by direct negotiation of this kind.

'Next, there are the permanent committees appointed by employers and workmen, or their organizations, to deal *inter alia* with applications for changes in wages that may be made by either side. These committees are variously called Wages Boards, Conciliation Boards, or Joint Committees, and their organizations and methods of procedure are described in the section of the annual reports on strikes and lock-outs dealing with conciliation and arbitration.

'Finally, there are the agreements known as 'sliding scales,' under which wages

\* See 'Reports of Department and Bureaus,'—'Labour Gazette,' November, 1900, page 129.



change automatically at fixed periods according to the ascertained price of the product. The greatest example of this method is the South Wales and Monmouthshire sliding scale, in accordance with which the wages of 125,000 miners move up and down. This is the only survival in the coal mining industry of a long list of sliding scales, and at present there are

more of these scales in the iron and steel trades than in all the other trades of the country.'

The following table shows the number of work people whose wages were arranged under sliding scales, by Conciliation Boards, mediation or abitation, and by direct negotiation between the parties concerned and their representatives.

Agencies by which the changes in Wages were arranged.	Number of Work-people affected.				Percentage number of Work-people whose Wages were arranged by each agency.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Parties concerned or their representatives.....	411,112	446,304	813,548	618,273	68	75	80	53
Conciliation Boards, Joint Committees, Mediation or Arbitration....	60,254	15,522	32,574	379,285	10	2	3	32
Sliding Scales.....	136,288	135,618	169,047	178,018	22	23	17	15
Total .....	607,654	597,444	1,015,169	1,175,576	100	100	100	100

The comment upon the table is:

'It thus appears that in 1899 of 1,175,576 work-people whose wages were changed, 618,273, or rather more than half, had their wages arranged by direct negotiation between the parties concerned or their representatives. The number whose wages were altered by various forms of conciliation and arbitration was 379,285, or about one-third of the total. This considerably increased proportion, as compared with previous years, is chiefly due to the operation of the Coal Conciliation Board for the federated districts, which, after a period of suspension, entered into a renewed existence in September, 1898. The work

people whose wages were changed by sliding scale formed 15 per cent of the total, and consisted chiefly of Welsh coal miners, the remainder being mainly iron and steel workers in various districts.'

The comparatively small number of disputes involved is shown as follows:—

'Although wages are a very fertile source of disputes, it is satisfactory to be able to state that in 1899 only 3 per cent of 1,175,576 persons whose wages were changed were involved in labour disputes owing to this cause, a lower percentage than in any recent year. The figures for 1896-9 are:—

	CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES ARRANGED.							
	Without Strike.				After Strike.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of work-people....	551,933	553,213	963,134	1,141,303	56,721	44,231	52,035	34,273
Percentage.....	91	93	95	97	9	7	5	3

'Analysing the figures for 1899 by groups of trades, as is done in the next table, we see that of the work-people whose wages were changed after a strike nearly two-thirds were building trade operatives, and that in this group of trades 21,820 out of

66,242 persons whose wages were changed (or 39·2 per cent) were involved in strikes. In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades the proportion was 3·5 per cent, on mining and quarrying infinitesimal, and in other trades 2·1 per cent.'

Groups of Trades.	Work-people affected.			Percentage.		
	Without Strike.	After Strike.	Total.	Without Strike.	After Strike.	Total.
Building trades.....	44,422	21,820	66,242	67.1	32.9	100
Mining, &c.....	665,762	826	666,588	99.9	0.1	100
Metal, engineering and ship-building.....	151,130	5,491	156,621	96.5	3.5	100
Other trades.....	279,989	6,136	286,125	97.9	2.1	100
Total.....	1,141,303	34,273	1,175,576	97.1	2.9	100

The above two tables do not include seamen, railway servants, or agricultural labourers, but it may be stated generally as regards these work-people that the changes made in their rates of wages were unaccompanied by disputes of any magnitude. †

† pp. 19 and 20. Report on Wages Changes in the United Kingdom, Labour Department, Board of Trade, England.

Commenting upon the report, the *Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Department of the English Board of Trade in its issue of October, 1900, says:—‘It is safe to say that of the total rise of wages which has taken place since the beginning of the revival of trade, less than five per cent has been in any way connected with strikes.’

### UNIONS FORMED DURING NOVEMBER, 1900.

During the month of November organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.:

Moulders.

Joliette, Que.:

Tobacco Workers.

Brockville, Ont.:

Tailors.

Belleville, Ont.:

Printers.

Hamilton, Ont.:

Carters and Cabmen,

Boot and Shoe Workers.

Queenston Heights, Ont.

Quarrymen.

Berlin, Ont.:

Journeymen Tailors,

Moulders,

Upholsterers.

Stratford, Ont.:

Printers.

Leamington, Ont.:

Tobacco Workers.

London, Ont.:

Barnders.

A Trades and Labour Council composed of delegates from the local labour unions was formed in Brockville, Ont., during the month.

### TRADE DISPUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

During the month of November there were in this country very few trade disputes of any importance, with the exception of the lock-out in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec, Que., which began in the previous month and continued throughout November. A detailed account of this lock-out appears in the present number of the *Gazette*. Several reports reached the Department of threatened strikes and lock-outs, but these were averted by pre-arranged conferences or settlement between employers and employees. The most notable instance was the threatened strike of the Pressmen's Union, in Toronto, which union demanded an increase from \$7 to \$9 per

week for its members, and threatened a general strike unless this demand was acceded to by December 1. The master printers, however, arranged a conference with representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and it is probable that a settlement of all disputes in the local printing trades will be arranged, and that a general wage agreement covering a period of time will be fixed.

The following table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began, or were in continuance, during the month of November and which have been reported to the Department.

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
Ontario.....	Dundas.....	Machinists.....	Demand: (1) Minimum rate of wages to be 16 cents per hour. (2) No more apprentices to be taken on till number of apprentices reduced to one for the shop and one to every five machinists. General lock-out, result of decision of Manufacturers' Association not to allow operatives to be members of labour unions.	1	65	Oct. 5	.....	No final settlement reported, but at end of month most of strikers had secured work elsewhere.
*Quebec.....	Quebec. . .	Boot and shoe operatives.		22	3,850	" 27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but on November 28 dispute referred, by consent of both parties, to arbitration by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. One factory reopened on same date, but lock-out was in continuance in others at end of month.
Nova Scotia...	Sydney. ....	Iron workers.....	Skilled mechanics, object to reduction in hours from 10 to 9, being accompanied by proportionate reduction in pay. Previous rate \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Strike against proposed reduction of wages to \$1.18 per day of 9½ hrs., rate from Oct. 1 being 12½ cents per hour for day of 10 hrs.; former rate \$1.50 per day of 10 hrs. Strikers demand this rate.	1	200	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Amicable settlement between parties.
Ontario. ....	Pt. Dalhousie.	Labourers on rail-road construction		1	70	" 22	" 24	Company agree to pay 15 cents per hour, but for a day of 8 hours. Leaders of strike not taken back.

\*See article, *The Lockout in the Boot and Shoe Industry Quebec*, in present issue of *Gazette*.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Case of Injuries to a Child under Fourteen Years of Age.

The child injured in this case was only twelve years of age. He was employed to work at a circular saw. The action for damages for the injuries sustained was dismissed, but an attempt was then made, on behalf of the child, to obtain another trial. The Ontario Factory Act names the different kinds of work at which a child under fourteen years of age may legally be employed in a factory—and working of a circular saw is not one of them. But the court decided that though the employer might have been wrong in allowing the child to do such work (and, if he had thus contravened the Factories Act he might be fined), yet in order to get damages from the employer it was necessary to prove that the accident really did happen because the child was too young to do the work properly, or because it was too exhausting for his strength. But that was not shown in this case, and, therefore, no new trial was granted. (*Roberts v. Taylor*, Ontario Reports, vol. 31, page 10.)

#### Case of Accident Causing Death of Railway Contractor's Employee.

J.W.R. was employed by certain contractors, who were constructing a railway. About six o'clock one evening J.W.R., returning from his day's work, was on a loaded gravel train, which was going from the gravel pit (where he had been working) to the place where the gravel was dumped. On the way the train went off the track at a switch. J.W.R. was amongst those killed.

In the action brought against the contractors for damages it was found that the accident had been caused by a misplaced switch, the switch-point having sprung

away from the rail because the lever was out of the notch; and it was held, on these facts, that as the switch was not properly guarded, and as there was no lock, the contractors then in charge of that part of the road were guilty of negligence, and were liable for injuries which might thus happen to their employees. The relatives of J.W.R. were given \$2,500 damages. (*Rombough v. Balch & Peppard*, and the *New York & Ottawa Ry. Co.*, Ontario Appeal Reports, vol. 27, page 32.)

#### Case of Unmarried Man Killed in an Accident.

Another case decided at the same time as the preceding was that of G. W. G., who was also an employee of the railway contractors, and was likewise killed by the train going off the track. But G. W. G. (unlike J. W. R. in the last case) was unmarried, and he did not even give any regular sums of money to his parents. The contractors therefore said that as the parents (who sued for damages) did not receive any certain amount from their son, their means of support were not lessened by his death, and that, therefore, they were not entitled to any damages. It was decided, however, that in such a case parents need not prove that their son had been in the habit of regularly helping to maintain them; but that if they could only show that there was a reasonable expectation that they would have received such assistance from him in the future, had he lived—that fact would entitle them to recover damages for his death. In this case the \$1,500 awarded to the parents by the jury was, in view of the circumstances, reduced by the court to \$1,000.

(*Green v. New York and Ottawa Railway Company*, and *Balch and Peppard*. Ontario Appeal Reports, vol. 27, page 32.)

#### Case of Employers Liable for Injuries Caused by a Defective Machine.

A firm of cement manufacturers had in their factory a machine known as a 'screw conveyer,' which took from one part of the

building to another the current discharged into it from a drop spout connected with a conveyer. The conveyer was operated by machinery, and made from 70 to 80 revolutions per minute. It was formed of a large iron screw set in a wooden box, the cover of which was removed. Some months after the machine was put up, partly in order to mix some fine cement with the ordinary cement which was passing from the spout. This fine cement was in sacks which, when full, weighed about 65 pounds. An employee was, as directed, slowly emptying the cement from one of these sacks, when it stopped coming out. He shook the bag, and in doing so lowered it. The screw caught it, and the jerk pulled the employee round, and his hand was brought down between the side of the box and the screw. For the injury he thus sustained he sued his employers, and the jury gave him \$500 damages.

The cement manufacturers appealed from this on two grounds, which will be considered separately. (1) They said that there had been no negligence on their part, and that the employee would not have been hurt if he had not been negligent himself. The court decided that though the machine was perfect for the purpose for which it was made (i.e., as a conveyer), yet that it was not meant to be a 'mixer,' and therefore when it was used as one it was a defective machine, and therefore the employers were liable for injuries caused by it to their employees. It was also held that the employee himself had not been careless.

(2) The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act (under which this action was brought) says that the injured employee must give written notice of the injury to the employers within twelve weeks after the accident. In this case the cement manufacturers claimed that, as his notice had not been duly given, the suit should be dismissed. But another part of the same Act provides that if the employers intend to rely on the want of this notice as a defence to the action, they themselves

must give the employee notice that they mean to do so 7 days before the trial. In this instance that had not been done. The employers had merely mentioned the want of notice in their statement of defence, which was not sufficient. The verdict for \$500 was therefore upheld.

(*Wilson v. The Owen Sound Portland Cement Co., Ltd.* Ontario Appeal Reports, vol. 27, page 328.)

### Case of Employers Neglecting to Take Due Precautions for Safety of their Employees.

The employee of a company was directed by another employee who was in authority over him to remove the waste near a circular saw, which was in motion. While so doing he had his left arm cut off. He then sued the company for damages, alleging that his employers had been guilty of negligence in not having the saw guarded, and also in not having a proper way arranged for going in and out near it to get the waste.

The jury could not agree whether or not the employee was (as he claimed) told by the employee in authority over him to approach the circular saw in the particular way he did so. (If this had been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, the company, of course, would have been held responsible for the act of the latter—i.e., for the order he gave to the employee under him.)

But, on the second point, the jury decided that the saw was unreasonably dangerous, because it was not properly guarded and therefore the employee was awarded \$500 damages.

An effort was afterwards made to have this verdict and judgment set aside, on the ground that the jury had not agreed on a general verdict—nor had it decided that the employee had been injured in obeying the order of his superior. But it was held by the court that the fact that the jury had found that the company was negligent in not having the saw properly guarded was

sufficient, and the verdict was therefore not set aside

Judgment delivered in a divisional court of the High Court of Justice, at Toronto, in November, 1900.—*Blow v. London & Petrolea Barrel Co.*

### QUEBEC CASES.

#### Case of Injuries to an Employee of a Municipal Corporation.

J. C. was employed by the day by a village corporation to help in the work of laying down a system of drainage. While he was working at the bottom of a trench about thirteen feet below the surface, one of the sides caved in, and he was instantly killed by a stone or a quantity of earth falling down on him. His widow, on behalf of herself and her five children, sued the corporation for \$6,000 damages.

It was contended for the widow that the corporation was liable for its negligence in not bracing the sides of the trench. On the other hand, it was said that the corporation had employed competent engineers to direct the work; that (as was proved by the evidence) the soil was what is known as 'hard pan,' which, as a rule, does not cave in, and that therefore the foreman was justified in not bracing the sides of the trench; that the accident was therefore one which could not have been foreseen; and that the corporation, not having been negligent, was not liable.

At the trial the contention of the corporation was sustained, and the action dismissed. A higher court reversed this and awarded \$3,000 damages. But finally the

Supreme Court of Canada decided that the corporation had not been negligent, and therefore no damages were allowed.

*Menard v. Corporation of the village of Granby*, judgment of the Supreme Court, October, 1900.

### N.-W. TERRITORIES CASES

#### Case of Servant Leaving Employers without Leave.

An ordinance of the North-west Territories provides that any 'clerk, journeyman, apprentice, servant or labourer' who is guilty of drunkenness, or of leaving his employers without permission, or of neglecting to perform his proper duties or the directions of his employer, may be fined \$30, or, if the fine is not paid, be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month.

The defendant in this case was engaged as a cook, and was charged with refusing to perform her duties, and with absenting herself without leave. A magistrate convicted her of the second offence. But, when the case was appealed, it was decided that as leaving one's employment is not an offence according to the general law, but is only made one by a particular statute of the North-west Territories, the defendant should have been charged with 'absenting herself unlawfully and without leave.' As that had not been done, the decision of the magistrate was reversed, and the conviction of the defendant was quashed. (*The Queen v. Elinor Mary Seton*, vol. 36 (1900), *Canada Law Journal*, page 576.)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

January 15, 1901.

The present issue of the *Gazette* continues the series of special articles on the Industries of Canada and the Labour Legislation of the different provinces. Under the former heading the iron industry is dealt with, in so far as it has to do with the mining of ore and the working up of the raw material into pig iron and steel for manufacturing purposes. The present position and extent of the industry is shown, together with a brief historical retrospect of its development in this country. Statistics as to wages and prices, information respecting present demand for labour, and conditions generally affecting workmen, have been prepared from returns supplied to the Department of Labour by the proprietors of manufacturing establishments and mine operators in different parts of Canada. As this industry is one which has developed very rapidly within the last year or two, and promises very considerable development in the near future, special attention has been given to the number of new establishments and the nature of recent changes in existing concerns, and also to some of the indications suggestive of possible future growth.

Following the articles on the protection of persons employed in factories, already dealt with in previous numbers of the *Gazette*, is an article on legislation in Canada for the protection of employees in shops and stores. The main features of existing Acts are set forth in such a manner as to indicate the precise nature and scope of their principal provisions and the method of their enforcement. Special regulations are also given where such exist.

Statistical tables are published on the rates of wages and hours of employment of the different classes of labour engaged in the printing trades in Canada. These tables have been carefully prepared and compiled by the Department of Labour, and are based on returns made to the department by the secretaries of the local Typographical Unions, supplemented by special reports from the correspondents of the *Gazette* in all parts of the Dominion. These are intended as the first of a series of statistical tables relating to rates of wages, hours of employment and other industrial conditions prevailing in the various trades. A careful perusal should enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the actual rates current in the most important centres, and of the considerable variations in these which exist between different localities.

An article on Immigration into Canada treats of the extent and nature of the immigration into this country in 1900 as compared with past years. The experience of those who have taken up homes in the Canadian West is illustrated by a number of typical cases, and by extracts from re-

ports made from time to time by foreign delegations which have visited Canada. The nationality, financial standing and occupation of the immigrants prior to arrival in this country have received special attention.

The trade disputes of the month are reviewed in an article under that heading, and the facts concerning them set forth in concise tabular form in a statistical table accompanying the article. Special accounts are given of the more important

disputes; in particular, are a description of the steps taken towards arbitration by the parties concerned in the recent lock-out in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec, and an account of the settlement, under the Canadian Conciliation Act, of the coremakers' strike in Oshawa, Ont. The latter is important as exhibiting the method pursued by the Department of Labour in dealing with industrial disputes brought to its notice under the Conciliation Act.

### REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of December two additions were made to the list of local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. William Kelly, of Kingston, Ont., was appointed correspondent for the city of Kingston and district, and Mr. Albert Roberts, of St. Thomas, Ont., correspondent for the city of St. Thomas and district.

#### General Summary.

The *Gazette* publishes in its present issue reports from correspondents in eighteen important industrial centres in the Dominion. These reports, while giving considerable detail as to the state of employment in particular industries, go to show that as a whole satisfactory conditions prevail in the labour market in all parts of Canada. There are comparatively few indications of men being without employment, while there are evidences of a considerable demand in some quarters. It would appear that, with the exception of those trades which cannot be carried on to any extent during the winter season, the industrial prosperity which characterized the months of the past year was maintained to its close. A marked feature of the month of December was the exceptionally large Christmas trade, which was general throughout the Dominion. From many parts it is reported that merchants have never had a better Christmas season, and this of itself is an indication of pros-

perity in different branches of trade. The re-opening of the boot and shoe factories in Quebec has greatly relieved the threatened distress among a large number in that city.

#### Special Reports.

##### HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows:—*

There has not been much change in the labour market during the past month. The demand for labour continues fair, excepting in those trades affected by the winter season.

There was a threatened strike of the *coal cutters of the North Sydney Coal Company* on the 21st instant. The men, hearing that the underground manager was to be discharged from his position, threatened not to continue at work unless he were retained as their boss. On the Monday night following a conference between the men and the officials of the company was held, and resulted in the company allowing the favourite boss to remain in their employ.

The *Nova Scotia Steel Company* are running a workmen's train morning and evening from North Sydney to Sydney Mines. A large number of workmen from North Sydney are employed by the company, and the arrangements for carrying

these men are very satisfactory. The Nova Scotia Steel Company will require workmen all winter, and no labourer need be idle in North Sydney this winter through inability to get employment.

On the 4th instant another branch of the *Provincial Workingmen's Association* was formed at Sydney, with a charter membership of 60. John McIsaac is the first Master Workman, and the name of the new association is Olive Lodge, P.W.A.

The *Building Trades* have been fairly busy, particularly among the carpenters. This is partly due at this season to the large number of mechanics having gone to Sydney.

*Coopers* are still busy, all men being at work.

*Metal Workers* of all branches report work good.

On the wharfs work has been fairly good, although the supply of labour is greater than the demand. The bulk of the work is on the mail boats.

*Shipwrights and Caulkers* had a very good month, all hands being employed.

*Truckmen* also report a very good month. The president of the Union states that the month was the busiest December for some years.

*Printing* is very good, and there is little or no idleness in the trade. The *Chronicle-Echo* building was badly gutted by fire on the morning of the 23rd. The paper, however, appeared as usual, being set partly by hand on the premises, and partly by machine outside. Four Monoline machines were badly damaged, but have been replaced by new ones.

There has been little *painting* done, the trade being, as is expected at this season, very quiet.

The *Shoe Factory* here has shut down for a short season, which is an annual occurrence at this time of the year.

*Retailers* generally report Christmas sales as fair, compared with previous years.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Business during December was prosperous, the arrival of the mail and other steamers creating a bustle around the wharfs. During the holiday season great activity prevailed in many branches of trade, and it is generally conceded that the amount of business transacted was far in excess of any previous year.

The *Building Trades* are inactive, now that winter has set in. Carpenters report work fair, but for the masons it is very dull.

*Printing* is booming, all men being now employed.

*Ship Labourers* have had a good month, and anticipate an increase of business on the arrival of several steamers now on the way.

*Moulders* report business good, with plenty of men to do the work.

The D. F. Brown *Paper Bag Company* has started excavating, preparatory to the erection of a three-story brick building, 90 x 180 feet.

The Ossekeag *Stamping Company* has closed down its factory at Hampton for one month, in order that repairs can be made to the engines, boilers and furnaces.

The Coldbrook Iron and Steel Company's *Rolling Mills*, at Coldbrook, three miles from St. John, were completely destroyed by fire on the night of December 19. About 87 men were employed. The mill had been running day and night until recently.

The promoters of the *Steel Shipbuilding Enterprise* had a conference with local government Cabinet Ministers on December 27 in reference to establishing an industry at St. John. It is stated that if such be established, the capital invested will be about \$5,000,000 and that from 2,000 to 3,000 hands will be employed.

The *Retail Shoe Clerks* have succeeded in securing shorter hours, and all shoe stores close now at seven o'clock every evening except Saturday.



## QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The early part of the month of December was anything but bright in this city, not only for the workingman, but for the man in business. Owing to the long continuance of the lock-out in the boot and shoe factories, one of the largest dry goods stores had to suspend some seventy clerks through the lack of its custom trade, while other lines of commerce suffered also. Since the question has been referred to arbitration by His Grace, Monseigneur Bégin, and the factories reopened, business has revived rapidly.

The *Printing Business* continues in a healthy state. The members of *Typographical Union No. 302* have been busy for some time past formulating a new scale of wages, which they have presented to the different employers. The publishers met on the 24th inst., and requested the union to send a committee to meet them and discuss matters on the 27th inst. In compliance with the aforesaid request, the executive committee of the union met the publishers and discussed the new scale with them, and the executive committee will place it before their union, at the next meeting, for approval or disapproval.

The *Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society* has, as usual, adjourned its meetings until May next.

The topic of discussion amongst the majority of labour bodies during the month has been the advisability of requesting the provincial government to pass a Compulsory Arbitration Act. A referendum vote is being taken on the question.

The annual meeting of the *Barbers' Association* of the province of Quebec was held in this city on December 3, for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. S. Menard was elected president, and Mr. U. Michaud, secretary. Other officers were also elected.

*Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Outside work in the *Building Trades* is nearly at a standstill, nor can much improvement be looked for until the weather becomes milder. In the *Carpentering and Plastering Trades* there is still plenty of work, and wages are well maintained; the eight-hour day in these lines is now general, and will continue so until the days get longer.

A reduction of wages is reported on the newly-opened *Great Northern Car Building and Repair Shops*, where a cut of some 10 or 12½ per cent has been made. This cut has not been general throughout the shop. There are, in all, 76 men employed.

One small shoe factory has closed during the month, owing to the death of the proprietor, Mr. J. B. A. Chevalier. This establishment is one of the very few that kept running during the lock-out. The number of employees is only 33, of which 15 are men and 18 women.

## ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market is much the same as reported last month.

The members of the *Leather Cutters' Union* asked their employers for an increase in wages on September 15, 1900. After waiting two months their wages have been increased by ten per cent. They now receive \$9 to \$11 per week, and on job work they can earn from \$11 to \$14 per week.

The *Canadian Woollen Mills* are preparing to make the inventory of their stock at the beginning of next month; their employees expect to have plenty of work, as the manufactory has received a lot of stock to be worked up.

The *Carpenters and Joiners* have been fairly busy during the last month.

A *Cigar Factory* has been established in this city since a couple of months. It employs about thirty men.

*Printers* are very busy, but there is no demand for other workmen. There are three printing offices in this place, but the printers have not formed a union. They are, however, in correspondence with the grand organizer for the province of Quebec.

The *Machinists* are also communicating with the organizer of the International Union of Machinists of America with the view of forming a union. Sixty of them have already given in their names. This trade is very prosperous here.

The *Merchants' Union*, having desired to go hand in hand with the union workmen, has allied itself with the Central Trades and Labour Council. This union wishes to show that trade and organized labour have united together to help each other. This union is composed already of 65 members.

#### MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. L. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Business in the *Iron Industry* is not very good in this city at the present time. There are quite a number of core-makers, moulders and machinists out of employment, but it is expected that there will be an improvement early in the year. The iron trades are generally slack at this season of the year. The *Boilermakers' Union* report members all employed, and that work has begun at the *C.P.R. shops* on an order for 10 heavy consolidated freight locomotives of the S.C. 3 class. When these are completed the company will have seventy-eight engines of this type in its service. There are two-cylinder compound locomotives, weighing 154,250 pounds, with a working pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. These locomotives are intended for use on the heavy service of the system.

The *Trunk and Bag Workers' Union* report great activity in their trade, and that one of the largest manufacturers has signified his desire to adopt the union label.

*Leather Workers* on horse goods have steady employment, but wages are very low.

The *Boot and Shoe Trades* are very active, with a fair demand for labour, showing an improvement as compared with this time last year.

At a meeting of the *Bakers' Union* on the 22nd instant, it was decided that all members of the association who have steady employment are to give those who are out of work one day a week. The business agent was instructed to look after the sanitary conditions of the shops.

The *Canadian General Electric Company*, of Peterboro', Ont., has purchased the manufacturing plant of the Royal Electric Company, of this city.

The following general figures give suggestive information as to the activity in the *Building Trades*. During the year, there have been 221 *new buildings* erected in this city, at a cost of \$1,260,000, also alterations and repairs on 86 buildings amounting to \$295,885, which makes a total expenditure on building operations of \$1,555,885.

*Garment Workers* report trade very brisk, and great demand for basters and pressers, working overtime every night.

*Ocean navigation*, so far as this port is concerned, closed on the 3rd instant, with the departure of the steamship *Paliki*, which sailed for Avonmouth with a cargo of steel and deals. Only twice before in the history of the port has an ocean vessel sailed in December from Montreal. In 1861 the last departure for sea was December 4, and in 1864 it was December 7. The steamship *Paliki* is the last of the four vessels belonging to the Algoma Central Steamship Company which came down from the upper lakes with cargo for England. They were the first vessels to do so.

According to Custom-house returns there have been 227,460,622 feet of *lumber shipped* from this port during the past season.

## KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There is great activity in trade and industry in this city at the present time. On all sides are evidences of substantial prosperity and growth. The reorganization of the old *Locomotive Works* under a new manager, with increased capital, promises to give employment to large numbers of mechanics, and this in the near future. A by-law was recently passed authorizing the council to convey a suitable site to the *Cataraqui Mining and Development Company, Limited*, for the iron-smelting plant which they intend to erect. A bonus of \$4,000 a year for fifteen years and exemption of all the lands, plant and stock of the company from municipal taxation for a period of ten years, subject to renewal for another ten years, have also been granted in the by-law. This smelting plant is to be of the most modern character and capable of turning out 100 tons of pig-iron per day. Its cost is estimated at not less than \$200,000, exclusive of site, and it should give employment for at least 100 men during a period of not less than twenty years. It is expected that this establishment will help greatly in the development of the rich iron mines existing in this district. A bonus of \$50,000 has been granted towards the *extension and enlargement of Queen's University*, which sum will be augmented by at least \$30,000 from the funds of Queen's itself. The work will be commenced as soon as possible, and will furnish much employment to those connected with the building trades. A clause has been inserted in the by-law of the council compelling the authorities of Queen's to employ, as far as possible, union labour in connection with this work. Orders recently issued requiring the concentration at Kingston of the returning sections of 'A' and 'B' *Batteries, R.C.A.*, from South Africa will mean an increase to the local population of 320 more militia men than have been stationed here since the Rebellion in 1885.

Negotiations are now pending with a view to the purchase and operation of the gas and electric-light plants by the municipality. In addition to these indications of increased prosperity, may be added the fact that the local merchants have, almost without exception, surpassed the record of previous years in their sales of Christmas goods.

The following facts are of interest, as showing the conditions existing in several trades:—

*Barbers.*—The City Council, on December 17, at the request of the barbers of the city, passed a by-law making it necessary for them to close their establishments at 8 p.m., every working night, with the exception of Saturdays, and nights preceding holidays.

*Blacksmiths.*—There is a slight increase in the amount of work being done in this trade. Prices and wages have been somewhat reduced in virtue of a cut made in one direction and followed through force of competition in others, but this matter is adjusting itself.

*Butchers.*—The trade is rather quiet, but better than last month. A few urgent shipments of killed beef are being made from here to a Toronto canning factory. The City Council is discussing the advisability of establishing an abattoir under municipal management, charging a license fee per annum to butchers and supervising slaughtering, &c. Many arguments are being urged in favour of this course, but it is not yet certain what action will be taken.

*Bakers.*—The best relationship exists between the employers and employees in this trade, which is in fairly good condition. Wages are from 5 to 10 per cent higher than have been paid for several years past. There are, in all, about 20 shops, and a few persons in private houses carry on the baking of home-made bread and buns for some of their customers.

*Carpenters.*—At this season of the year carpenters, as a class, are generally out of



employment. There are, however, some small contracts in connection with the public schools being carried on, and a few good men find private jobs at 20 cents per hour. The prospects for the coming season are splendid. The contractors of the city have been notified that an increase in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent will be demanded, commencing March 1, 1901.

In the *Cycle* business many orders have already been booked for the coming season. Merchants who have sold on the instalment plan report that collections are easily made and no losses experienced.

The *Carriage-making* business has not been very successful during the past season, and at the present time work is confined chiefly to jobbing and repairs, or the manufacture of special articles to order, and there is a good deal of work in these lines.

The *Dominion Cotton Mills* (local branch) is doing a flourishing business here. Extensive improvements have recently been made, and the wages and hours are fairly satisfactory.

*Broom-making* is quite an industry here. Business is reported to be fairly good and equal, if not better than at this time last year. About 50 hands are constantly employed at a good average wage, about half the number being boys.

The *Cigar-making* industry here is quite a large one. Business has been fairly good this month. Wages and conditions are fairly satisfactory. Much attention is paid to the manufacture of 'Union-made' cigars.

*Grocers* have, at their own request, been subjected to the early-closing movement by the City Council, which has passed a by-law prescribing 7 p.m. as the hour for closing. One prosecution has occurred since the passing of the measure.

The *Lumber* business is not an important factor at present and is confined largely to the shifting of a few carloads of deck-plank and spars by the Calvin Co., Garden Island, for shipbuilding purposes.

*Linemen*, telegraph, telephone and others, although having no organization, report conditions satisfactory, though business rather quiet.

*Mining* of every description promises soon to be lively here. Large deposits of gold, iron, mica, phosphate and other minerals exist in the vicinity, and many companies are being promoted. The presence of the School of Mines in this city naturally contributes to the interest taken in this industry. Large deposits of various kinds have recently been found.

The *Nickel-plate* business lately introduced employs a number of hands.

The local *Oil* companies are doing a fair business in supplying oil to dealers.

*Painters* and *Plasterers* have notified the contractors of an expected increase in wages at the beginning of the season. Only a few are employed at present on private jobs.

The *Printing* trades are doing well. In addition to the regular dailies, monthly and other periodicals published, many job offices exist, and all report a good business and splendid prices.

The *Plumbing* trade is rather better than it was, with good prospects ahead.

In the *Shipbuilding* trade, the Montreal Transportation Company's yards and those of Davies, shipbuilders, present scenes of considerable activity. In the former, dredges are being built and repaired. The company is also having two large iron boats constructed for its use in Toronto. The new *City of Kingston* is nearly ready to launch. The latter company employ a number of men, and the most competent men are very busy. Orders have been received from all parts of Canada and the United States, and everything goes to indicate satisfactory conditions among the employers and men.

*General Servants* are able to get abundance of work at good wages, with reasonable hours. First-class cooks are very scarce. Extra good wages are offered for their services.

Tailors report only fair business this month, attributable in part to moderate weather and the high state to which the 'ready-made' clothing business has attained.

The *Carrington Tannery* is doing a very large business. It is reported that the *McLeod Tannery*, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt on a larger scale in the spring.

Excent for some slight repairs to shipping, the wharfs are rather dull at present, nearly all the vessels being laid up for the winter.

#### BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The workmen of Belleville have been organizing of late, no less than three unions having been formed within a few weeks. On November 18 a *Typographical Union* was organized. A charter was applied for and granted. The number of the branch is 257. There are about 15 members. No scale has yet been struck. The men have been working day-work, and double time for all overtime. The printing business has been good, and the best of feeling exists between the employers and the employees. Shortly after the machinists and sheet and metal workers were organized. The *Machinists* have formed a union; the number of their branch is 350. They have started out with fifteen members, but have not yet decided on the scale of wages. The machinists are busy, and have all they can do. The *Sheet-iron and Metal Workers* hope to make an application for a charter at an early date. They have now about 15 members. Trade is brisk in this line.

The *Abbott-Mitchell Iron and Steel Company, Limited*, which began operations in Belleville a year ago with 50 hands, have had a very prosperous year. During the year they have manufactured bar iron, steel, railroad spikes, drift bolts, washers, nails, &c., and have shipped their goods to all parts of the Dominion from Quebec to

Winnipeg. About 180 hands are now employed, and the shipments of iron and steel during the month of November were larger than any month of the year. The firm have orders ahead to keep them busy until spring. The employees are well organized. They are styled as *Belleville Lodge No. 1*, of the *Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers*. Theirs' is the pioneer lodge of Canada. The lodge is 30 strong. Their scale of wages is a sliding one. The best of feeling exists between the men and their employers.

A by-law is soon to be put to the people for the purpose of granting exemption from taxes for ten years to *The King Shirt Company*. This company proposes to enter into the manufacture of the 'King' shirt, patented by A. E. Fish. Premises have been selected, and the company agrees to employ not less than fifty hands each year for ten years, and pay out \$10,000 in wages, exclusive of amounts paid to the officers of the company, for the first year, and \$14,000 during each succeeding year. The company hope to increase their business and to ultimately employ 200 hands.

Trades of all kinds are enjoying the general prosperity throughout the Dominion, and wages are better than a year ago.

The government dredge *Queen*, which has been digging a channel at the mouth of the Moira river, has gone into her winter quarters here.

*Mining operations* in North Hastings are steadily increasing. Mr. D. E. K. Stewart has opened a mine next to the Diamond Mine, which he sold to some English capitalists for \$52,000. The same vein of gold runs through the two pieces of property.

#### TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market shows little change from last month, excepting in those trades affected by the season. There are comparatively few out

of employment. The holiday trade has put a good deal of money in circulation and given an impetus to many industries.

The *Building Trades* are naturally dull at this season, but have been somewhat favoured by mild and fine weather, and conditions will compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The *Iron Trades* are fairly active. Iron moulders are generally well employed. Some of the machinists are out of work, a number of those employed at the Massey-Harris works having been laid off, the cause assigned being a shortage of steel.

There is a little more activity in the *Printing Trades* than was the case last month, and the opening of the session of the Provincial Legislature will stimulate business. In view of the anticipated rush of work, Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter have put on a night staff, which will give employment to a number of men. *The difficulty between the employing printers and the press feeders* has been satisfactorily settled. The latter asked for an increase of wages from \$7 to \$9 per week. A compromise was arrived at, by which feeders on cylindric presses were given an advance of \$1 and those on Gordon presses 50 cents, to take effect December 10. As regards the broader question of an advance to the members of the Typographical Union, the Employing Printers' Association take the ground that an agreement should be made extending over a period of four or five years definitely fixing the rate of wages for each and every branch of the trade, in order to prevent continually recurring disagreements and demands from separate branches of the trade. It is probable that an agreement on this basis will be reached next month.

The *Bookbinders* have decided to co-operate with the allied printing trades in securing a settlement of the rate of wages for a term of years. Trade in this department is good.

The *Custom Tailors* report employment good, with a brisk demand for first-class men. It is noteworthy that a better class

of goods is being handled than formerly, which is attributed to the British preference in the tariff. The *Garment Workers* (ready-made) are also generally busy, but conditions in this department of the trade are very unfavourable, and wages, especially those of female workers, very low. Repeated attempts to organize the trade have failed, and the union which recently existed has been dissolved. This is unfortunate, as Toronto is continually engrossing a larger share of this important branch of industry, and the wholesale ready-made clothing establishments here control the Canadian trade.

The organization of the *Boot and Shoe Workers* is being proceeded with, but the settlement with the J. D. King Company, with the object of putting their establishment on a union basis, has not at the present time been completed.

The announcement made in last issue that *the city gas lighting contract* had been awarded to the Carbon Light and Power Company, with a provision that no employee should receive less than 18 cents per hour, was premature. The arrangement was sanctioned by the City Council, but the clause was taken exception to by the company so far as it related to paying union rates for mechanics and others employed. Negotiations have been in progress since. As the matter now stands, the company have agreed to a clause providing for the payment of 'the union or prevailing rate of wages' for mechanics, workmen and labourers generally, and that they will pay employees engaged in lighting, cleaning and extinguishing lamps eighteen cents per hour. It is further provided that in each case the company stipulate that they shall be required to pay the employees only for as many hours as they actually work. The council have authorized the signing of the contract on this basis.

A disastrous fire took place at *Matthew Bros.' picture frame factory*, Temperance street, on the morning of the 21st. Between forty and fifty of the employees had



to jump for their lives from the second story of the building, and eighteen of the number received more or less serious injuries. There were no fire escapes either inside or outside of the building as required by section 21 of the Factories Act.

The suit of the Massey-Harris Company against several of their moulders, who struck some months ago, to secure a permanent injunction restraining them from picketing and interfering with employees, has been settled out of court. A few weeks ago the Master at Osgoode Hall ordered the plaintiffs to proceed with their action, as otherwise the case would be dismissed. The company settled the case by paying costs. The strike, which was the cause of the suit, was commenced in March last, when 125 moulders went out, being dissatisfied on account of the introduction of labour-saving machines and other conditions of their employment. They have nearly all found occupation elsewhere.

D. A. Carey, of this city, attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labour at Louisville, Ky., commencing on the 5th instant, as representative of the Trades Congress of Canada.

The first issue of *The Toiler*, published as the official organ of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, made its appearance on the 14th instant. It is a large 4-page paper, and gives the proceedings of the council in full and other local labour matter of interest.

The *Machine Wood Workers' Union* at a meeting held in Richmond Hall, on the 12th instant, decided to form a central body to be composed of representatives of all the wood-working trades.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The conditions of labour in general during the month have been very good, taking into consideration the time of the year.

There are fewer idle men either in skilled or unskilled labour than for some years at this season.

*Bakers* have enjoyed a busy month owing to the festive season.

*Butcher workmen* are receiving fairly good wages in the shops, and much less in the packing factories. This craft is not organized, but the local organization committee of the Trades and Labour Council are endeavouring to form an organization.

This is known as the annual slack season of the *Garment Workers* of all classes, but the ready-made clothing trade is likely to pick up with a rush at the beginning of the new year.

The *Electrical Workers* are enjoying a busy month, owing to the extra inside and outside wiring for holiday display. Some contemplate going to the Pan-American Exposition, where electrical workers are very busy.

*Longshoremen* are one of the strongest trades unions in the city, though not so numerically.

Another union of the *Boot and Shoe Workers* has been formed, consisting of cutters and general men, forming what is called a mixed union.

Malcolm & South, furniture manufacturers, have acquired the old Wanzer machine factory, consisting of the property on Mary street, Barton street and Elgin street. They intend forming a joint stock company, and fitting up the recently acquired premises with all the latest machinery and modern appliances required for the manufacture of fine furniture, bank and store fittings, interior work for dwellings, mantels, parquet flooring, &c.

During the month a large foundry deal has been one of the topics of the day. It contemplates the consolidation of the stove businesses in Hamilton and Western Ontario by a big syndicate of American capitalists. If the consolidation is effected, Hamilton will become the centre of the company's operations.

The members of the *Hamilton Police Force*, who have a benefit and insurance association, have recently applied to the commissioners for a raise in salary. Their

wages were \$1.40 for third class, \$1.75 for second class and \$1.85 for first class. The men made the request that the wages of the first class policemen be increased from \$1.85 to \$2 per day. The commissioners decided to increase the pay of the entire force 5 cents a day.

### District Notes.

*St. Catharines.*—The manufacturers' committee of St. Catharines recently met Mr. J. J. Zock, manufacturer of optical goods and jewellery, who wants to locate a factory in St. Catharines. Mr. Zock showed the committee the plan of the building he proposes to erect, a four-story brick building, 100 by 150 feet dimensions. He will employ 100 hands to commence with, and pay annually \$65,000 in wages. Only skilled mechanics will be employed. A by-law will be submitted at the next meeting of the council and read a first time. It will then be laid over for the new council to deal with.

The City Council is also negotiating with Messrs. Galt & Bullock, iron founders, who intend to install a plant to manufacture valves and other brass and iron specialties, to cost not less than \$50,000, and to employ in the said works not less than 100 workmen outside of office help.

During the month a special meeting of the Board of Trade was called, with Mr. Robert McLaren as chairman. A letter was read from Richard Westwood, of Guelph, stating that he would start a carpet factory in St. Catharines if given a bonus of \$10,000 and a loan of \$10,000. He would do a business of \$60,000 a year and pay in wages \$9,000 or \$10,000. The communication was referred to the manufacturers' committee of the City Council, who have not as yet dealt with the matter.

Mr. Hoffman, superintendent of the Ham-Nott bicycle factory, expects to have 50 or 60 hands working in a couple of weeks.

The new factory of the Kinleith Paper Company is ready for operation. The ma-

chinery was started on Wednesday, the 19th, for a trial, and after a few minor changes are made, the mill will soon be turning out high-grade paper.

*Dundas.*—In the last issue of the *Gazette* reference was made to the strike at the Bertram Engine Works, and it was stated that all of the strikers who went out secured situations elsewhere. It appears that this statement was somewhat premature, as the local union reports that there are still twenty-five strikers left in town, none of whom have as yet secured outside employment.

The new plant of the Grafton Manufacturing Company's wholesale clothing establishment is completed and partially occupied. The building is of brick, it has a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 125, and is three stories high. About 200 hands will be employed here on all kinds of clothing. The shop is thoroughly organized and all garments will bear the Union Label.

The axe factory in Dundas is in full blast. About 25 men are now employed, and the output of axes is about 25 dozen per week. The factory is fitted up with all modern machinery and is capable of doing good work. The cotton mill is the only factory now vacant, and there is some talk of a firm from St. Catharines making application for it for manufacturing purposes in the hardware line.

Leading citizens are endeavouring to float a scheme to establish a canning factory in town. Construction work on the new drill hall is being rapidly pushed forward.

*Niagara Falls.*—The new works of the Ontario Silver Company are completed, and many hands are working in the different departments. The buildings are of brick, mostly one story high, but covering a wide area, and having room for the employment of five or six hundred hands. North of the works, the company have erected a number of cottages for the use of the employees.

The carpenters and joiners are considering the formation of a union and expect to

affiliate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America.

*Port Dalhousie.*—The fishing industry was at its height at the Port during the past month. There were no less than seven different fishing boats from Niagara here at one time, all of which were making big hauls of whitefish for export. H. O. Wagner, representing the R. F. Hall Fish Company, of New York City, was in St. Catharines buying up empty packing cases to ship a large consignment of herring in, all of which he has purchased at Port Dalhousie.

*Thorold.*—At the Town Council Chamber, on December 13, a by-law for \$40,000 for the construction of sidewalks, crossings and improvements of the streets was introduced and given its first and second readings, voting to take place January 7.

The first consignment of lumber for the Wood Turning Company arrived a few days ago, and everything is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, that the factory may be started running early in the new year.

The work of building the dam for the new flume of the pulp-mill is finished. The whole works will be completed within the next few weeks.

A staff of N., St. C. and T. employees are busy here building 1,000 panels of snow-fence for the cut at Stamford.

*Merritton.*—The workingmen here have recognized the necessity of organizing, and have formed a local 'Wage-earners' Organization,' and have a 'union label' of their own.

The town has: three large paper mills; a large cotton mill; an extensive spoke factory; extensive carbide works; large lumber yards and planing mills; knitting factory; a foundry and machine shop, and a brass foundry.

*Burlington.*—James Harrison has completed arrangements to erect and equip a modern, up-to-date planing mill at his lumber yard, on Brant street. The planing mill

will be built of strongly-framed timbers and covered throughout with metallic siding and shingles. The machines, saw-benches, &c., will be suitable for matching flooring, beaded matching, novelty and bevelled siding, mouldings of all kinds, and any ripping and dressing required. The whole will be driven by electric power. It is expected the new mill will be in running order about the middle of January.

*Hagersville.*—The several industries in town—the marble works, planing mill, quarry, foundry, mills, &c., are employing the usual number of hands.

*Port Dover.*—This town is about to vote on a by-law to loan \$10,000 to a Canadian Steam Carriage Company, who wish to locate in the Port. The company agree to put up a suitable building and place therein requisite machinery for the manufacture of steam automobiles, to cost not less than \$15,000, and agree to employ an average of not less than 25 hands yearly, and to pay out in wages not less than \$13,000 a year for ten years.

## BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James C. Watt, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There have been very few idle men in Brantford during the past month. Outside work, such as that of the building trades, has been affected by the cold weather, although the latter has not been severe enough to stop all operations. The year has been one of great activity in all branches.

The *Blacksmiths* report trade fair, and prospects good.

The *Core-makers* report trade brisk.

The *Carpenters* are busy, but more or less dependent upon the weather.

Among *Cigarmakers* trade is only fair.

*Machinists* are busy, all competent men are employed.

*Moulders* are experiencing trade good. There are but few idle men of their number in the market.



For the *Metal Polishers*, trade is fair, and prospects good.

*Plumbers* are not busy, but rather slack.

For *Printers* the trade is good.

The *Tailoring Trade* is fair. There will likely be a slight falling off, for a short time.

*Tinsmiths* find trade slack.

The *Teamsters* have been busy on the dykes and other city work, but the cold weather is interfering with this branch of labour.

The *Moulders* still continue the strike against the Massey-Harris firm.

In the city council, a motion to have the *Union Label* on all printing was defeated.

The *Waterous Engine Works Company* are putting a large addition to their factory. The Ham & Nott Manufacturing Company have put up a large addition this year.

A *Co-operative Fuel Company* has been formed by the workmen of Brantford. Its success has been phenomenal.

There are sixteen unions in the city at present.

## GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

With the exception of one or two industries, labour has been well employed during the month. The past year has been for the industrial and labouring classes in this district one of the best that has been known for years. In all branches of industry labour has been well employed and well paid. *The building season for 1900* has been exceptionally brisk, work was begun as soon as the weather permitted in the spring and with little loss of time continued almost to the end of the year. The demand for skilled labour was never so great. Mechanics from other places had to be imported in order to have the several different works finished in time. *The new*

*industries* such as the Raymond Company building, the Woodyett factory, the Robertson-Taylor works have added materially to the manufacturing aspect of Guelph. A striking feature of the past summer's work has been the extent of *improvements to store fronts and interiors*. The following items are of prime importance to the workers of this district as they indicate an *increased demand for skilled and unskilled labour*. The Winter Fair building covers an acre of ground, the estimated cost is \$16,000. The Raymond Cream Separator Works 250 x 40 feet and engine room 66 x 66 feet will cost when complete \$60,000. A. R. Woodyett & Co's addition and remodelling cost including machinery \$60,000. There were no contracts, all work performed by day labour. The Robertson-Taylor Company's new factory size 86 x 40 feet two stories and basement cost \$10,000. The Rolling Mills alterations and addition, also new furnaces cost \$6,000. H. A. Clemens & Co.'s addition 60 x 25 cost \$10,000. The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company's addition, two stories to central building 44 x 136 and three more stories to other part of factory 35 x 63 cost \$3,000. Crow's Iron Works 30 x 26, cost \$500.

Three of the local industries are running one hour short of a full day, but this is not expected to last long. All our other industries are on full time, with some running overtime.

The *Goldie Flour Mills* are shut down but all hands are at work rearranging the milling machinery which will take six weeks; a number of workmen have been added to the company's own staff to hurry on the alterations.

The *Civic Ways By-law* was passed by the Guelph city council on the 17th, this by-law calls for the regulation of wages of civic employees, and provides for a minimum rate of \$1.35 per day of nine hours, and 15 cents an hour overtime for civic employees. It also provides that this rate be paid to those working for civic contractors, also that every civic contract so

let in future contain this provision, and further that all franchises hereafter granted by this city stipulate that all workingmen under the franchise or in connection therewith be paid the union rate.

At the annual meeting of the *Bell Company Employees Benefit Society* a motion was enthusiastically carried that all printing to be done in future for the society shall carry the Union Label, several societies in this district have done the same thing.

The Guelph and District Correspondent to the *Labour Gazette*, has been elected President of the *Iron Moulders' Union*, also a delegate to the Trades and Labour Council of Guelph.

#### STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Jas. T. Burke, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city and the county of Perth is practically the same as in previous months, except that certain industries have closed down temporarily for the holiday season.

The *Wood Workers* report plenty of work, with no change in wages.

*Carpenters* report plenty of work, with wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day. Stair builders are paid \$1.75 for 10 hours per each day's work. It is understood that the union of carpenters and joiners have notified the respective contractors that next season's contracts beginning with May 1, 1901, will require employers to increase wages 50 cents per day of 10 hours.

*Cabinet Makers* report wages about the same, but complain that skilled workmen are not extensively employed on account of the keen competition, and that mechanics are displaced by apprentices, who earn from \$2 to \$2.40 per week for the first year, with slight increase each subsequent year, so that only about 10 per cent receive first class journeymen's wages in this trade during the year. It is thought, however, that some better arrangement will soon be brought about.

*Conductors, Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen and Switchmen* report the usual activity in the railroad service, which means plenty of travel and a brisk freight trade.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Woonton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The foundry and factory workers in this city, during the month of December, have experienced considerable idle time, a large number of the principal manufacturing concerns and factories having closed down till after the holiday season. Railroad workers, printers, confectioners, clerks and those directly interested by the Christmas trade have had plenty to do.

There is very little work for the *Builders' Labourers* at present. They have leased a hall, for the purpose of holding their meetings, also as a place where they can be found when wanted by their employers.

The majority of the *Bricklayers and Carpenters* are idle, with very little hope of doing much till spring. About twenty carpenters will have steady employment on inside work in the Masonic Temple during the winter months.

The *Cigarmakers* report work as having become quiet, some of the factories being shut down during the holidays.

The *Coal Employees* are kept very busy, having put in a lot of overtime during the month.

The *Garment Workers* were busy during the first part of the month, they also shut down during the holidays, but start again immediately after New Year's, when they expect to be rushed.

The *Painters* report not much work, but more than usual at this time of the year.

The past month has been an exceptionally busy one for the *Printers*. At times the supply was not equal to the demand.

Arthur Dunn, secretary of the *Switchmen's Union*, was killed while at his em-

ployment in the Grand Trunk Railway yards, on December 5. He is supposed to have slipped in front of the cars, and they passed over him.

On December 6 a *Milkmen's Union* was organized in this city by William Burleigh, local organizer of the A. F. of L. They start off with a membership of about 25. Alf. Pack was elected president, and Albert E. Hourd secretary. Their object is to protect themselves against the milk trust which has been formed here; they have decided not to sell out to the combine.

The *McClary Manufacturing Company*\* and the *Stevens Manufacturing Company* closed their factories about December 12 till the beginning of the year. The machinists at Stevens' were kept at work upon a new engine for their establishment.

The *Merchants* of this city state that they have had a prosperous Christmas season, and that everybody seemed to have money to spend.

The *London Typographical Union*, for the past five years, have been endeavouring to have their Union Label placed on all printing required by the city, and have repeatedly brought the matter before the City Council, where it has invariably been voted down, the aldermen stating that the standard wage by-law of the city, which calls for the standard rate of wages to be paid on all contracts entered into for the city, was sufficient. Some two months ago, the Typographical Union was led to believe that a local firm, which had the contract for the city printing, were not paying their scale to printers employed on that work. The union brought the matter before the council, and asked that the firm be made to pay the scale or forfeit their contract. A committee from the council was appointed to investigate and look over the wage books of the firm, and on Friday,

December 15, the Typographical Union sought to prove to the satisfaction of the finance committee that the former had violated the by-law governing city printing, by not paying the scheduled scale of wages to the men working on municipal printing. The executive of the union, with their solicitor, supported the claims made by the union; the manager of the firm and two employees were present to refute them. The latter averred that they had received union wages for all the city printing they had done, and in this the evidence of a sub-committee appointed to examine the firm's books supported them. In proof of their allegation the union men produced a letter, written by one of the printers, in which he said that he was receiving less than the union rate while upon city work. He acknowledged that he had wilfully led them astray, as the letter was untrue. The committee then found that the charge of the Typographical Union was not proven, and dismissed the case. The union's solicitor asked the committee to make a recommendation to the effect that the by-law was inadequate, and that the label be put on all city printing.

#### ST. THOMAS AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of industry and of the working classes in St. Thomas and district, viewed from a comparative standpoint, may be said to be fairly good, but from the standpoint of the workers the conditions are not ideal. While labour is more plentiful than it was some years ago, the standard of wages has not advanced in proportion with the increased cost of living. St. Thomas, although situated on five lines of railway with excellent shipping facilities, has not as yet developed manufactures to any great extent.

The principal or staple employment is furnished by the operation of the railways, with their accompanying construction and repair shops and divisional head offices.

\* In the December number of the *Labour Gazette*, through a typographical error, the number of employees of this firm was given as 60, instead of 600, which is the correct number.



The *through freight traffic* is particularly good at present, which is always the case following the close of navigation.

The men in the *running department* are busy, and, being thoroughly organized, their schedule of wages is comparatively good. In some departments of railway labour the wages paid are low: the *coal dock-men*, for instance, receive from 10 to 11½ cents per hour.

The men in the *construction shops* are now working nine hours per day, six days per week, as compared with ten hours per day, with Saturday afternoon off, last month.

The *manufactories*, on the whole, are active and up to the standard for the time of year, this being the dull season.

The *Flour Mills* are active and running twenty-four hours per day but report the demand for export flour easy. The cause is the reaction felt from the taking on of heavy stocks prior to the close of navigation.

In the manufacture of *wooden handles and turned goods*, trade is reported as brisk but not at full capacity, owing to the difficulty in obtaining timber.

In the manufacture of *wagon and carriage wood supplies*, the bending trade is reported as not up to the standard prior to June last. This is because of the falling off of orders from the North-west and Manitoba on account of the failure of the wheat crop.

The *Building Trades* have been active, but not so much so as last year, the principal work, apart from the building of a large modern hotel, a wing to the General Hospital and a few business blocks, being entirely composed of house-building and remodelling. The demand for a better class of dwellings has been brisk.

*Carpenters* have been fully employed, while resident *Bricklayers* have sought partial employment outside of the district.

*Plumbers* have been largely employed in modernising old dwellings.

*Printers* report job work as being quite plentiful. The trade is not organized.

*Custom Tailors* report trade as not being up to the standard, attributing the cause to the increased use of 'readymade' clothing. The percentage of custom-made clothing, as compared with ready-made clothing, will compare favourably in this city with other places. The tailors have been thoroughly organized for over twelve years and have kept the quality of workmanship up to a high standard.

*Cigarmakers* report trade as fully up to normal conditions.

*Machinists* are working nine hours per day at present.

During the last year considerable progress has been made along the line of *labour organization*. The following crafts have been organized or reorganized:—Machinists, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Barbers, Painters and Decorators, and Cigarmakers. A Federal Labour Union, as well as a Trade and Labour Council and a Social Progress Club, have been organized.

The increase of numbers among union men is having the effect of causing an increased demand for *union-labeled goods*, such as cigars, boots and shoes, hats, &c., and dealers are buying union-made goods to meet the demand.

The *Trades and Labour Council* are taking a keen interest in the municipal affairs of the city, and have prepared a municipal platform in which some reforms are asked for, which the council claim are of vital importance to the working class.

The suspension of outdoor work, such as street improvements, &c., has thrown quite a number of men off work, but not beyond the usual number for the time of year.

#### WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

Employment, on the whole, is good. This refers to manual labour more especially, and has regard to this season of the

year, at which time large numbers in previous years have not been able to find a market for their labour. The number at work in camps is larger than usual, and there is still a slight demand for men accustomed to this class of work. So far as can be ascertained, the distress common among able-bodied labourers at this season of the year in Winnipeg is not as pronounced as usual. From careful inquiry it would seem that any ordinarily prudent workman can find employment. Some, however, have little desire to leave the city, and rather than do so, take advantage of charitable organizations. Some complaints are reaching the city relative to improper shelter in the camps. In some cases tents only are provided, and the opinion is expressed that these in the cold weather do not adequately protect the men. The lack of snow is retarding camping operations somewhat.

*Building Trades.*—With the exception of some inside finishing to buildings, nothing whatever is being done. Stonemasons, bricklayers and carpenters are practically all idle, with the exception of a small proportion of the latter. Practically this condition will prevail until spring.

*Civic Works.*—With the exception of teaming material in readiness for prospective operations of next summer, nothing is being done. The small snowfall has not even necessitated the employment of men to keep the sidewalks clear.

*Custom Tailoring.*—As last month, business is fairly steady, and good hands are all at work.

*Printing Trades.*—As is usual prior to Christmas, an extra rush takes place. All hands are employed, but this condition is not expected to continue during January. The lithographers have been especially busy. The provincial government of Manitoba is asking for new tenders for its printing for the ensuing year.

*Railway Construction.*—Winter conditions prevail, and contractors are devoting their energies to the getting out of ties.

*Logging and Camps.*—One or two contractors are still looking for men in this line of work, although there is no anxiety to get men because of the light fall of snow. Should, however, the climate make conditions more auspicious for camp operations, it is probable that more men will be wanted.

*Milling Trade.*—Full time has not been worked, but with the new year the usual conditions are expected to prevail.

*Foundry and Machinists Trade.*—Very dull and no immediate prospect of improving. The Winnipeg foundry, however, still has its regular casting days. Jobbing trade is very dull.

*Railway Employment.*—Repair shops in all departments have had considerable lost time during December. The men express dissatisfaction because their remuneration is not high enough to permit of their having much broken time.

*Fisheries.*—Numbers of Winnipeg men are finding employment as teamsters in this business. Early in December fully 100 teams left the district for such work. Remuneration is on a piece basis of from 90 cents to \$2 per 100 pounds, according to length of trips, which vary from 80 to 120 miles. For single haulage from Fisher Bay to Selkirk, a distance of 120 miles, the rate is 90 cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. Jos. Osborne, a well known member of the Typographical Union of Winnipeg, is engaged collecting information concerning trades unions in Canada, with a view to the publication of a book to be called *The Dominion Labour Annual*. Mr. Osborne has for some years issued a local trades union directory, which has been very useful. Mr. Osborne claims that Winnipeg is the central city of the Dominion, and therefore most advantageously situated for the issuance of such a work. He will be pleased to enter into correspondence with those who appreciate the value and usefulness of his project. At a recent meeting of the Dominion Trades Congress such an idea was discussed, and it was the

unanimous opinion that such a compilation would be a great help, as well as another step towards closer adhesion of the various elements known as the labour forces.

### NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

Since last report the condition of the labour market has improved in the building trades, a number of masons and bricklayers being placed at work on the new civic buildings. Preparation is also being made for the foundation of a new business block. The Schaafe Machine and Boiler Company have erected a large addition to their foundry and contemplate building another addition to their present blacksmith shop which will give them a frontage of 200 feet. This is a new industry in the city and will add materially to the welfare of the wage earners. In the district work is fairly brisk, a large addition is being built to the St. Alaca Hot Springs Hotel, at Harrison lake, also a large boarding school at Yale. In both cases the different trades required are being taken from this place.

*Bricklayers* have been fairly busy and a large number of *Carpenters* are employed, still there are sufficient to fill any demand.

There are few *Fishermen* but a sufficient number to supply the local demand.

*Galvanized Iron Workers* and *Tinsmiths* have been busy during the past month.

*Plumbers* are all busy, still there is no demand as yet for additional help.

*Printers* report a dull month.

*Painters* considering the time of the year have had fairly good work.

*Millmen* are still working short time.

*Ship Carpenters* and *Caulkers* report business dull.

The *Fishermen* of the Fraser River have, during the past month, had under discussion with Mr. Wurzburg a plan of forming a co-operative fishery trust. A number

of meetings were held to consider the matter but the Vancouver Fishermen's Union has decided not to endorse the plan, at least for the present.

The provincial government of British Columbia has had under consideration the granting of a bonus to the extent of \$10 per gross ton to any company building wooden ships for the export trade.

The *Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company* is formally organized but has not as yet been granted a charter.

There is talk of a telephone cable being laid between the Mainland and the Island of Vancouver.

### VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The *Building Trades* for the past month have not been brisk; several members have been idle, chiefly on account of the rain.

The holidays have made the demand good for the *Clerks*.

The *Printing Trade* has been fair, all idle men being employed.

The *Cigarmakers'* trade is rather slack, chiefly because eastern goods, which are cheaper, are being pushed by local dealers.

The *Bakers' Union* of Vancouver have a regular annual agreement with the master bakers. It provides that all men shall be furnished by the union. Should, however, the master baker engage a baker from outside to introduce a new kind of bread, &c., no objection will be made, if such workman is a union man or will join the union. Ten hours constitute a day's work; time of hours to be arranged to suit both parties. The aggregate number of hours must not exceed sixty per week of six days. Wages are fixed at \$14 a week. Foremen receive \$16; jobbers, \$2.50 a day. Any workman laid off for any part of a week is paid jobber's wages. Overtime rate is 25 cents an hour. The master baker is permitted to use the Union Label, so long as the rules of the union are complied with.



Employers discharging a workman are to give a week's notice, in lieu of which a week's wages are to be paid. One apprenticeship is allowed in each shop. Union bakers will not work with Oriental labour. The bakers' trade is one of the poorest paid in the west, and at the present time is not likely to be improved upon. There is little or no demand for bakers.

#### NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market have not changed materially since last month. There is very little demand for work out of doors. In other branches there is fair employment for most of the men around here.

In the *Lumber Industry* there is not much change. The export trade is good, and the mills are working full time. The work in the woods is quiet, owing to the unfavourable weather, but the demand for logs is good.

There is not much doing in the *Fishing Trade* at present.

The *Sealing Fleet* have nearly all sailed for the southern coast season and for the Japan coast.

In the *Building Trades* things are quiet, but there is a fair amount of finishing and inside work yet, and there are not many idle men as yet in this city.

There is little work for *Masons and Bricklayers* at this time of the year.

In Victoria in the *Building Trades* there are two men for every job, and very little work. But this is accounted for by the fact that those who work up the coast at the small places mostly come to Victoria

for the winter, and do not go north again until the spring.

There is very little doing in the *Painters' Trade*, as the new work is mostly finished.

The *Cigarmakers* report business fair, but plenty of men to do the work.

In the *Tailoring Trade* work has been brisk on account of the winter and Christmas trade, which has been good this year.

The *Quartz-mining* industry is about the same as last month, but some properties have been bonded and changed hands, and the prospects for the next year are good.

The *Coal Industry* is unchanged, there being a good demand for coal, and the mines are nearly all working two shifts, but there are plenty of men here to meet all demands.

In other branches of trade business is reported as fair.

The past year has been a prosperous one for labour in general, as there has been plenty of work for most branches of trade, and the outlook for the coming year is very favourable.

There is trouble at the *South Wellington Mine*, belonging to the Wellington Colliery Company. The company shut the mine down, and a few days afterwards offered some of the men work at a reduction, viz.: That they should dig 2,800 pounds of coal for a ton, and not be paid for turning off stalls. The men had previously agreed with the company on 2,352 pounds to the ton. As this was a reduction of about 20 per cent, the men refused and have had several meetings, but as yet there is no settlement in sight, as the men have had orders to take their tools out, and have done so.

#### THE IRON INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

MUCH attention has latterly been directed to the iron industry in Canada, both because of the high prices of iron and the large capital which is being invested in the mining of the ore and the

working up of the iron on an extensive scale in the Dominion. In 1887 the iron ore produced in Canada amounted to 76,330 tons, valued at \$146,197. In 1893 the amount had risen to 125,602 tons, valued at \$299,-

368. Then came a falling off year by year until 1897, when the production was 50,705 tons, valued at \$130,290. In 1898 the amount had risen to 58,343 tons, valued at \$152,788; and in 1899 to 74,617 tons, valued at \$240,542.(a). But in view of the increasing demands for iron in various parts of the world, the richness of some of the recently explored ore deposits in Canada and the extensive preparations which are being made for the exploitation of the metal, it is fair to assume that the figures quoted give but little idea of the prospective importance of the iron industry in the Dominion. The following review is confined to an examination of the conditions of the iron industry so far as they relate to the mining of the iron ore and the working up of that ore into pig iron and steel for manufacturing and other purposes.

### EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORE DEPOSITS.

For commercial purposes Canada's iron industry is practically confined to three provinces, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. The production of iron ore by provinces in 1899 was as follows(a) :—

Province.	Tons.	Value.
Nova Scotia .....	28,000	\$ 84,000
Quebec .....	19,420	50,161
Ontario .....	25,126	100,806
British Columbia .....	2,071	5,575
Total .....	74,617	\$240,542

The production in Nova Scotia steadily diminished from 1893 until 1898. Up until 1896 that province produced more iron than all the other provinces combined; but in 1897 the percentage supplied by Nova Scotia fell to 46.15, and in 1898 Ontario was the largest producer, with 36.19 per cent of the total production.

The production of pig iron in Canada during the past four years is set forth in the following table, which shows the amount of both Canadian and foreign ores treated in the furnaces:—

Year.	From Canadian ore.	From Foreign ore.
	Tons.	Tons.
1896 ....	40,720	26,546
1897 ....	26,200	31,807
1898 ....	30,553	46,462
1899 ....	34,244	68,699

In Nova Scotia, besides local ores, the furnaces used considerable quantities of ore brought from Newfoundland and some from Cuba. In 1898, of the total ore used in the province, 47.5 per cent was mined in Canada and 52.5 per cent imported.

In Quebec the bog ores of the district surrounding the furnaces are utilized. These ores are chiefly taken out by farmers during slack months.

In Ontario the mines in the eastern part of the province have been reopened, and latterly considerable activity has been shown in the exploitation of the Lake Superior Mines. A statement prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Ontario, shows that in 1899, of 110,036 tons of ore smelted in the province, 24,494 tons, or 22 per cent, was Ontario ore.

### Lake Superior Mines.

Of the iron properties now in operation, much attention has latterly been directed to the Helen Mine, near Michipicoten, on the Algoma Central Railway. Of this property the Ontario Bureau of Mines report for 1900 says:

'The ore body rises as a point from the east end of Boyer lake and forms a hill 94 feet above its level at the highest point, from which it sinks in all directions. On July 19, a stripping showed that the ore body was at least 450 feet in length from east to west, and 350 feet in breadth from north to south. As good ore could be seen to extend below the water, the thickness was evidently greater than 90 feet. A later report shows that the superficial area has been proved to be 650 by 850 feet, and the diamond drill has shown that the ore goes to a distance of at least 188 feet below lake level. An average of analyses of the ore showed 64 per cent metallic iron, 0.025 sulphur and 0.045 phosphorus. The ore on the surface is chiefly hard, somewhat porous limonite; but parts of it are 'blue' (steel gray), or have the yellow of ochre, and other parts the red of hematite, so that different varieties are mixed. However, the average contents of metallic iron are much above that of limonite, so that most of the ore must be hematite.(b)

A report received at the Department of Labour from the Helen Mine, Michipicoten

(a) Statistical Year-book, 1899, p. 127; Geological Survey Records for 1899.

(a) Records Geological Survey Dept., Canada.  
(b) Ontario Bureau of Mines Report, p. 155.

Mining Division, states that though the extent of the ore deposit is unknown, over 1,000,000 tons have been measured. The output in 1900 was about 60,000 tons, and the output contemplated in 1901 is placed at 250,000 tons. The ore utilized is described as red and brown hematite. The report concludes by saying:

'It will require several years to remove the known quantity of ore at the 'Helen' Mine. It is thought the opening up of the 'Helen' Mine is the beginning of a large development in the opening up of iron mines on the north shore of Lake Superior.'(c)

### A Promising Outlook.

Of the prospect opened up by the surveys which have been made, the Ontario Bureau of Mines report says:

'With the rapidly increasing demand for steel in all parts of the world we may expect that prices of iron ore will continue at a profitable level, so that many deposits of good quality and fair size will prove valuable assets of the province; particularly if the steel and other industries resulting from the exploitation of our ores are carried on at home, as there now seems reason to hope will be the case.

'While only one deposit, that of the Helen Mine, has yet been found to be on a scale comparable to the great mines of Minnesota or Michigan, some of which have produced millions of tons of high grade ore, it must be remembered that the Michipicoten iron range has only been prospected for about a year, that it is in a region almost inaccessible except by canoe, and that up to the present practically no work in the way of diamond drilling or test pits in the low ground has been carried out except at that mine. Many important mines have been discovered in this way in the States to the south and west, and there is a fair probability that equally good mines will be found in the extensive iron range already traced in Ontario.'(d)

### Iron and Coal.

A recently compiled statement places the total production of the iron ore of the world in 1899 at 84,064,000 tons; and of coal and lignite, 722,245,000 tons. Canada's contribution, according to this state-

ment, amounted to 68,891 tons of iron ore and 4,076,779 tons of coal. (e) Three of the countries, Great Britain, the United States, and Germany and Luxemburg, contributed about sixty per cent of the iron ore and eighty per cent of the coal.

### HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

How important is the home market and the slight extent to which the foreign market has been cultivated appear from the trade returns. These show that the exports (home produce) of pig iron and iron ore and of steel and manufactures of steel (exclusive of machines, implements, &c.), from Canada in the year ended June 30, 1899, were as follows:—

	Tons.	\$
Pig iron .....	2,188	50,767
Iron ore .....	3,175	21,415
Steel and manufactures of .....	.....	68,809

The imports of pig iron, kentledge and cast scrap iron in 1899 reached \$465,387, and the exports \$91,721.

The imports of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel in 1899 reached \$19,848,433; whilst the exports under the same heading amounted to \$2,817,159. (a)

In a chapter on the Canadian Iron Trade in 1899, the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association says: 'Canada now bids fair to become in a few years an important contributor to the world's supply of iron and steel, and possibly it may contribute in a still larger degree to its supply of iron ore and coal.' (b) Continuing, the report attributes much of the recent progress in Canada to the bounty legislation of the Dominion government. By an Act of August 11, 1899, the bounty provisions, which were to have terminated on April 23, 1902, were extended until June 30, 1907, under a scale by which the amount of the bounty is annually reduced after April 23, 1902, by a stipulated percentage. (c)

(e) Annual Statistical Report, American Iron and Steel Association, 1900, p. 73.

(a) Trade and Commerce Report for 1899, Canada, p. 167.

(b) Trade and Commerce Report for 1899, p. 109.

(c) Statistical Report, American Iron and Steel Association, 1900, p. 69.

(c) Dept. of Labour Records, Ref. No. 36.

(d) Ont. Bureau of Mines Report, p. 164.



## PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

A recently published summary for the year 1899 shows the total production during the year of all kinds of pig iron, including spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, to have been 94,077 tons, of which 17,796 tons were charcoal and 76,221 tons of charcoal and coke mixed and coke pig iron. The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1899, included in the figures above, was 5,120 tons; and the production of basic pig iron, 22,666 tons. On December 31, 1899, there were nine completed blast furnaces in the Dominion, of which four were in blast. The production of Bessemer and of basic and acid open-hearth steel ingots and castings in 1899 was 22,000 gross tons, against 21,540 tons in 1898. Of the total production of open hearth steel in 1899, about one-third was made by the acid process. The production of iron and open-hearth steel rails in 1899 amounted to 835 gross tons, against 600 tons in 1898; structural shapes, 2,899 tons, against 1,565 tons in 1898; cut nails made by rolling mills and steel works having cut-nail factories connected with their plants, 235,981 kegs of 100 pounds, against 152,688 kegs in 1898; plates and sheets, 2,220 tons, against about 1,000 tons in 1898; all other rolled products, excluding muck and scrap bars, blooms, billets, sheet bars, &c., 94,153 tons, against 80,322 tons in 1898. Changing the cut nail production from kegs to gross tons, the total quantity of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished products in the Dominion in 1899, excluding muck and scrap bars, billets and other intermediate products, amounted to 110,642 tons, against 90,303 tons in 1898, 77,021 tons in 1897, 75,430 tons in 1896 and 66,402 tons in 1895.

The total number of completed rolling mills and steel works in Canada on December 31, 1899, was 16. Of this number at least three were idle during the whole of 1899. (a)

(a) Annual Statistical Report, Am. Iron and Steel Assoc., 1900, pages 70 and 71.

For information regarding the development of the iron manufacturing industries, the processes by which iron and steel products are worked up and for other technical details regarding the metallurgy of steel, reference might be made to 'Iron and Steel,' by I. Lowthian Bell, F.R.S., London, 1884; 'The Metallurgy of Steel,' by Henry Marion Howe, A.M., S.B., New York and London, 1890; and to the files of trade journals.

## Iron Furnaces in Ontario.

Of the iron furnaces in Ontario, the Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines says:

'There are at present two iron furnaces in blast in Ontario, one making coke iron and one making charcoal iron. A third furnace, for charcoal iron, will soon be in blast at Midland, and a fourth is projected at Kingston, which will use coke. In spite of the encouragement which has been offered to utilize Ontario iron ores, practically all the pig iron produced is from ores imported from the Lake Superior region. The difficulty would appear to be a lack of either courage, or of information as to mining methods, resulting in an effort to produce ore before the mines have been properly developed. In consequence, the output is uncertain, and the ores coming almost wholly from near the surface, are of uncertain iron content. Many of the Ontario ores, especially in the eastern district, where alone they have been exploited to any extent, contain a considerable amount of iron pyrites, requiring careful sorting before shipment. At the Coe Hill Mines, and also at other mines farther east, large quantities of ore have been thrown on the dump which it is claimed could be concentrated by the improved systems of magnetic separation and brought up to smelting grade. There would seem to be warrant for believing that if the high-grade ores were sorted out, the sulphurous ores crushed and concentrated, there are mines in the province which could be operated on a fairly large scale. But even with this in view, extensive development work needs to be done at practically every iron location in Ontario. A large outout is promised from the discoveries in Michipicoten Mining Division, but these have not yet been rendered available. The magnetic deposits along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway have received considerable attention, and fitful shipments are made from that district, but here again the development has not been done which will enable any furnace to depend upon them for its ore supply. Moreover, when used unmixed with hematites, these ores, on account of their great density, do not reduce with sufficient rapidity in the furnace, causing serious difficulty. An attempt is being made to weaken the structure of these ores by roasting, so as to enable them to be used in larger quantities. The experiment, which is being tried at Hamilton, will be of great interest.' (b)

(b) Annual Report Ontario Bureau of Mines, page 101.

### Iron Operations in Quebec.

For some years past the Canada Iron Furnace Company has been carrying on the manufacture of pig iron at Radnor Forges, Champlain county, Quebec, the work of the company at that point being a continuation of the operations carried on formerly at the St. Maurice Forges, established by the government of France over two hundred years ago and carried on intermittently by private enterprise from that time down to the present. The ores used are the bog and lake ores from the district of Three Rivers and other points in the province of Quebec. These ores are in greater part surface deposits, and are worked by the farming community, who devote their leisure hours between seed time and harvest to raising and washing the ores and delivering them at special depots established by the company at various points, from which the ore is shipped to the Radnor Forges and smelted there with charcoal, the product of the maple and birch of the Canadian forests.

The Radnor furnace has at present an output of about 7,000 tons per annum, part of which finds sale in Europe and the United States. The capacity of the furnace at Radnor Forges has lately been increased and the future output is expected to be between 9,000 and 10,000 tons per annum.<sup>(bb)</sup>

### Changes in Existing Plants.

During the year 1899 the Abbott-Mitchell Iron and Steel Company commenced the erection of a rolling mill at Belleville, Ont., and to this end parts of the plants of the Metropolitan Rolling Mills, of Montreal, Canada; the Thames Iron Works, of Norwich, Conn., and the Nashua Iron and Steel Company of Nashua, New Hampshire, were acquired. Operations began about a year ago with 50 hands, and a report from the correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Belleville, published in another column, announces a successful year. There are now 180 employees, and the best of feeling is reported between employers and employed.

In January, 1900, the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., acquired the business of the Hamil-

ton Blast Furnace Company, which formerly operated a coke furnace at Hamilton, and the Ontario Rolling Mill Company, which formerly operated two rolling mills at Hamilton. In addition to its blast furnace where various grades of pig iron are produced, the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company has an open-hearth steel plant and rolling mills. The company reports a capacity for steel of about 100 tons per day, and that the plant is in full operation, as are also the rolling mills. The ore used comes from Hastings county, the district through which the Central Ontario, Kingston and Pembroke railways run, and from points in the United States along Lake Superior. The fuel used is coke. The output of the works is marketed within the Dominion. One hundred and fifty men are employed.

The Deseronto Iron Company, Limited, of Deseronto, Ont., continued operating its charcoal furnace during the year. The company reports the output of its blast furnace to be about 11,000 gross tons annually. Some of the product has found a market in England. Forty men are employed constantly, and about 36 others temporarily in unloading the iron ore. The ore (hematite) comes chiefly from Michigan and Minnesota, but some is also drawn from Ontario.<sup>(c)</sup>

### New Iron and Steel Enterprises.

The interest being taken by capitalists in the development of the iron industry in Canada is further evidenced by the number of new iron and steel enterprises which have been undertaken. Several distinct ventures are now under way, and are rapidly approaching completion.

In 1899 the Canada Iron Furnace Company commenced the erection of a new coke iron furnace at Midland, Ont., which was formally opened on December 18, 1900. This furnace will, it is expected, have an annual capacity of about 50,000 gross tons of foundry and mill pig iron, or about 150 tons per day, the ore supply being almost, if not exclusively, drawn from the Michipicoten mines. Already a fleet of four steamers, brought from England for the purpose, is engaged in carrying ore from Michipicoten to Midland, and

(bb) Department of Labour, Records, Reference No. 36.

(c) Statistical Report Am. I. & S. Ass.; Dept. of Labour, Records, Ottawa, Ref. Nos. 36 to 39.

it is expected next year the number will be increased to eight.

Early in 1900, Messrs. William Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound, Ont., erected at that place one two-ton Tropenas converter for the manufacture of steel castings. Steel was first produced in April, 1900.

The Canadian Steel Company, which recently secured a charter from the Dominion government, is said to contemplate the erection at Welland and Ottawa, Ont., works for the manufacture of pig iron, Bessemer and open-hearth steel, steel rails, plates, structural shapes, &c. The first of these plants will, it is said, be built at Welland, and will have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

Another reported enterprise is that of the Nickel and Steel Company, which is said to contemplate the erection of a large blast furnace, steel plant and rolling mill, at Sault St. Marie. The rolling mill in this case, it is said, will have a daily capacity of about 1,000 tons, of steel rails, bars and plates.

The largest new enterprise is that of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, of Sydney, C.B. This company commenced in the fall of 1899 the erection of four blast furnaces at Sydney. These furnaces are rapidly approaching completion, and will have an annual capacity of about 400,000 gross tons of pig iron suitable for the manufacture of open-hearth steel. Hematite iron ore will be brought from the company's mines on Bell Island, Newfoundland. The same company is also erecting at Sydney ten 50-gross-ton open-hearth furnaces; both acid and basic steel will be made. These furnaces will have an annual capacity of 350,000 gross tons.

A number of other iron and steel enterprises are also being projected.

### Variations in Prices.

The high prices of iron and steel have doubtless had much to do with the energy which has latterly been thrown into the industry. The advance was particularly marked in 1899. During 1897 and

1898 the average price of No. 1 foundry pig iron per gross ton at Philadelphia ranged between \$11.25 and \$12.75. In December, 1898, the price was \$11.97. In January, 1899, \$12.12; February, \$13.25; March, \$16.00; April, \$16.50; May, \$18.62; June, \$20.37; July, \$21.70; August, \$23.50; September, \$23.70; October, \$25; November, \$25; December, \$25; average for 1900, \$19.36. Similar was the experience of the year 1879, when the price rose from \$17.25 in January to \$30.50 in December. The advance continued to \$40 in January, 1880, and remained above \$20 until June 1884. From 1893 the price hovered between \$14 and \$11.25, which it reached in July, 1898, the lowest point since 1860. From August, 1898, the rise began. In January, 1900, the price of No. 1 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia opened at \$25. It fell gradually until May, when it was \$23. A report in the *Iron Age* (a trade journal published in New York) for November 15, 1900, places the price of No. 1 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia at \$16.50 to \$17, and No. 2 \$15.50 to \$15.75.

Corresponding to the increase in the price of pig iron in 1899, there was an advance in the price of steel rails at the mills in Pennsylvania from \$17.50 per ton in December, 1898, to \$35 in December, 1899; the average for the year 1899 being \$28.12 per ton. On November 14, 1900, the *Iron Age* quotes the price of standard section steel rails at Pittsburg at \$26.

Another illustration of the price movement is furnished by the average price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg, which, between January, 1897, and January, 1899, ranged between \$9.39 and \$11 per gross ton, and advanced steadily until it reached \$25 in January, 1900; fell to \$24.90 in February, and remained at that figure until May. On November 14, 1900, the price quoted was \$13.50. (a)

### Price Movements.

The fluctuations in the prices of pig iron and steel rails in the past twenty years are

(a) Annual Statistical Report, Am. I. & S. Assoc., 1900, pages 27, 66 and 67; *Iron Age*, November 15, 1900, pages 28, 30 and 32.



graphically shown in the accompanying chart. The chart shows the average prices per ton of 2,240 pounds, of steel rails at the mills of Pennsylvania, and of No. 1 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia, from 1878 until the end of year 1900. The chart represents the average annual prices, based upon monthly returns as published in the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1900, and recent issues of the *Iron Age* and other iron trade journals. As the price curve indicates the average annual prices, the extreme prices which have prevailed at intervals do not appear. Thus in 1879, the beginning of several years of unusually high prices, the average price for steel rails at the mills in Pennsylvania for the year was but \$48.25 per ton, although in December of that year the \$67 mark was reached. In 1880 the average price was \$67.50, although at the beginning of the year prices rose to \$85. At the close of 1899 and the beginning of 1900 the prices rose to \$35, although the average for the year was but \$28.12. So also in the case of the price curve for pig iron. During November and December of 1899 and the opening months of 1900, No. 1 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia was quoted at about \$25 per ton, although the average for 1899 was but \$19.36, and that of 1900 about \$20. As will be seen, however, the extreme fluctuations both ways are balanced against each other in ascertaining the direction of the curve, which serves to show the tendency of the market for these two important products during the twenty years.

The feeling of confidence among those interested in iron in Canada is all the more marked owing to the fact that other industries in the districts concerned furnish alternative employment for the capital of those interested in the exploitation of iron. Thus in North-eastern Ontario, the nickel, lumbering and pulp industries occupy much of the attention of those interested in the mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, and in Cape Breton the coal fields have become of increasing importance.

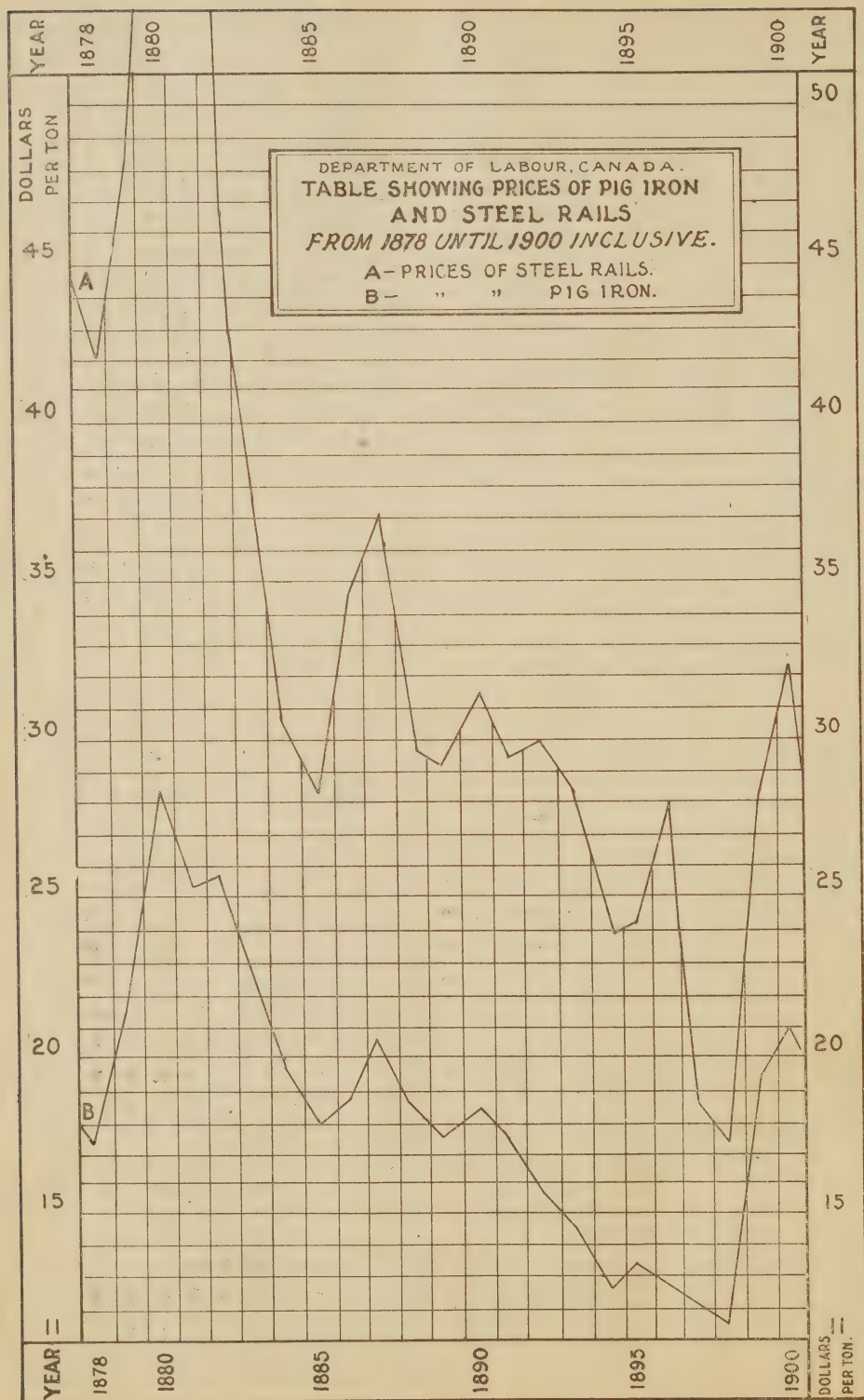
## WAGES AND DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Already the activity and the promised expansion of the iron industry in Canada have given rise to a demand for labour both skilled and unskilled. Thus in connection with the Helen mine at Michipicoten about 1,000 men will be employed this year. The ordinary labourer receives \$1.75 per day and experienced miners from \$2 to \$2.25. A recent report states that there will be a demand for several hundred additional men in the spring. The development of other iron mines on the North shore of Lake Superior which is looked for in the near future will doubtless increase the demand for miners and workmen in connection with the construction of the docks, railways, &c., required.

At Sydney, C.B., where the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's works are under construction, most of the men now working are in the employ of the contractors who are engaged in building and equipping the works. The wages paid are \$1.50 per day for ordinary labour and from \$2 to \$3.25 for skilled men. The hours of labour are nine and ten hours per day according as the men are employed by the contractors or the company. It is expected that the works when completed will have an output of 1,000 tons per day and will employ about 2,500 men.

At Deseronto, Ont., 40 men are employed permanently and 36 temporarily. Ordinary labourers are paid 13 to 14 cents per hour; engineers, \$75 per month; assistant engineers, \$1.75 per day; and founders, \$100 per month. No difficulty is reported in getting sufficient labour, excepting in the case of the temporary hands required for unloading ore.

At Hamilton about 150 men are employed; unskilled labour receiving from 13 to 15 cents per hour, and skilled labour 18 to 25 cents per hour. There has been little demand recently for skilled labour. Unskilled labour has been in some demand owing to the opportunities for employment for such men elsewhere and the heavy na-



ture of the work in and about the smelter. The hours of labour are on the average 10 hours per day.

At Midland from 200 to 250 men are employed in connection with the blast furnace. The wages of skilled labour average about \$2.60 per day and of ordinary labour \$1.40 per day. A good demand for men is reported.

In connection with the Radnor Forges in Quebec the number employed is relatively large considering the amount of the output, owing to the fact that the ore is gathered over a wide field. Between seed time and harvest the farmers are engaged in raising, washing, and teaming the ores. A similar arrangement applies to the fuel

department, the farmer finding a ready sale for his wood at the charcoal kilns of the company, which are located at various points, including Radnor Forges, Lac Pierre-Paul and St. Thecle, Que. About 150 men are employed at the works at Radnor and an additional 600 men with a large number of horses are engaged in the field work. Although many of the farmers only work in this way when their farm duties permit, fairly continuous employment may be had summer and winter in the ore fields or in the bush. (a)

(a) The information given regarding the wages paid and the demand for labour in the iron industry has been supplied by mine owners, proprietors of the blast furnaces in various parts of the Dominion and by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*.

## IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA IN 1900.

THE importance of the problem of immigration to a country situated as Canada is may be seen from the fact that with a land area, exclusive of the district of Franklin, of 3,048,711 square miles (a), the population of the Dominion at the time of the taking of the last decennial census in 1891 was but 4,833,329. (b) In Manitoba, which has an area of 41,002,240 acres, the area under crop in 1899 was only 2,443,646 acres. In the North-west Territories, with a total area of 343,100,800 acres, 189,820,800 acres of which are within the limits of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total under crop in 1899 was but 515,826 acres. The total area in Manitoba and the North-west Territories sold or transferred to railway and colonization companies up until December 31, 1899, was but 16,891,498 acres. Besides these great areas in the west which are open to settlement, there are extensive tracts of good farming land in the older provinces where a sod has not yet been turned. The question of filling up

the unsettled areas of the Dominion is one concerning which power is vested in both federal and provincial governments, but until recently the main part of the work, so far at least as the attracting of immigrants to Canada is concerned, has been left to the federal government. Year after year liberal immigration votes have been granted by the Dominion parliament. In 1872 the amount passed the \$100,000 mark. In 1896 the immigration expenditure of the Dominion was \$120,199; in 1897, \$127,438; in 1898, \$261,195; and in 1899, \$255,879. (c) For the following statistics regarding the immigration in the past year and for the information given regarding the recent immigration tendencies, the *Labour Gazette* is indebted to the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, which has kindly given access to a number of recent reports received from the officers of the Department in various parts of Europe and America.

(c) Some of the provinces, notably Ontario and Quebec, have shown an interest in immigration, and latterly New Brunswick has appointed a commissioner of immigration, with headquarters in England, with a view of directing emigrants to New Brunswick. Besides Governmental action, various private agencies, such as rescue homes in Great Britain and colonization railway companies are interesting themselves in behalf of immigration to Canada.

(a) Statistical Year-book, 1899, page 3.

(b) Recent estimates place the present population of Canada, exclusive of Labrador and Newfoundland, at between five and five and one-half millions.



A complete comparison with the experience of past years cannot be made, owing to the fact that, commencing on January 1, 1900, the Immigration branch of the Department of the Interior adopted the policy of making its reports for the fiscal year instead of for the calendar year, as had previously been done, with the result that the returns, as they will appear in the blue-book of the Department for 1900, will not extend beyond the six months ending June 30, 1900.

### IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The number of immigrants arriving in Canada from the older countries has latterly shown a decided increase. The returns for 1899 show a large increase over 1898, and the partial returns from the Canadian immigration agencies for the eleven months ended November 30, 1900, show that the number of declared settlers who arrived in Canada during the year will be well up to the mark. It is thought probable that, considering the absence of an abnormal special immigration, such for example as that of the Doukhobors in 1899, the number of arrivals by ocean will compare favourably with the previous year's record, whilst it is expected that a marked increase in the number of arrivals from the

United States will be shown by the completed returns.

The following table gives the number of declared settlers arrived in Canada during the years 1898 and 1899:—(a)

Nationality.	1898.	1899.
From the United States .....	9,119	11,945
English .....	9,475	8,576
Irish.. ..	733	1,337
Scotch .....	1,400	747
Doukhobors .....		7,350
Galicians .....	5,509	6,700
German .....	563	780
Scandinavian .....	724	1,526
French and Belgian .....	3,832	5,169
Total .....	31,900	44,543

The immigrant arrivals in Canada between January 1 and June 30, 1900, were:—(b)

United States .....	8,543
English and Welsh .....	4,129
Scotch .....	669
Irish .....	343
	5,141
Galicians .....	4,992
Germans .....	476
Scandinavians .....	714
French and Belgian .....	253
Miscellaneous nationalities.. ..	3,776
Total .....	23,895

### Emigration from Liverpool.

The emigration from the port of Liverpool to Canada and the United States for the two periods of six months ending June 30, 1899 and 1900, was as follows:—(c)

#### TO CANADIAN PORTS SIX MONTHS 1899 AND 1900.

Year.	Saloon.	STEERAGE.	SECOND CLASS.
		British.	Foreign.
1899.. ..	1,684	5,541	7,226
1900.. ..	1,563	6,023	18,825

#### TO THE UNITED STATES.

1899.. ..	6,674	10,728	16,688
1900.. ..	6,705	12,758	17,749

### Arrivals at Canadian Ports.

The number of steerage passengers who landed at St. John, Halifax, Quebec and

Montreal during the six months ended June 30, 1890, and who remained in Canada, was as follows:—(d)

(a) Annual Report, Dept. of the Interior, 1900.

(b) Dept. of Interior Records, Immigration Branch.

(c) Report of Canadian Immigration Agent at

Liverpool Dept. of Interior Records, Ottawa.

(d) Report of Montreal Agent refers to these as immigrant arrivals, and not as steerage passengers.

Place of Arrival.	Total.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS.						
		Adults.		Children.		Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not classed.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
St. John.....	564	482	38	21	23	56	291	93	29	4	4	37
Halifax.....	6,950	3,108	1,428	1,273	1,141	1,504	1,215	131	175	23	138	3,854
Quebec.....	6,587	3,438	1,460	815	874	853	1,894	407	159	31	373	2,870
Montreal (by Ocean <i>via</i> U.S.)....	1,487	839	256	249	153	439	328	16	36	20	85	563
Montreal (from U.S.).....	953	553	177	115	108	35	243	20	10	14	42	589

### Arrivals at Winnipeg.

The immigrant arrivals at the Port of Winnipeg during the six months ended June 30, 1900, numbered 21,216. The places of origin of these immigrants, their occupations and their destinations were as follows:

Origin.—By ocean, adult males, 3,675 ; adult females, 1,937 ; males under 12, 1,735 ; females under 12, 1,612. From the United States, adult males 1,896, adult females 758 ; males under 12, 579, females under 12, 677. From Canada, adult males 4,159, adult females 1,958 ; males under 12, 1,212, females under 12, 1,012.

Occupation.—Farmers, 7,086 ; general labourers, 976 ; mechanics, 679 ; clerks and travellers, 324 ; miners, 240 ; female servants, 104 ; not classified, 11,789.

Destination.—Ontario 82, Manitoba 9,465 ; North-west Territories 9,539 ; British Columbia, 1,948 ; Yukon, 137 ; United States, 45.

### Land Entries in the West.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg shows that the number of entries for the half year ending June 30, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 were as follows :—

Six months, 1897 .....	1,272
“ 1898 .....	2,541
“ 1899 .....	3,573
“ 1900 .....	4,266

The sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway from January 1 to June 30, 1899 and 1900, were as follows :—

1900 .. .....	268,628·76 acres sold for \$859,813 34
1899 .. .....	182,836·59 acres sold for 577,194·49

Increase... 85,792·17                      \$282,618 85

### Immigration from United States.

Regarding immigration from the United States, the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg reports :

‘ This season shows a marked increase over last year in immigration from the United States, the arrivals during the last six months exceeding the number received last year, with a fair prospect of doubling the present record before the season closes. It is marked too, by the incoming of men of means on the lookout for favourably situated and improved holdings, which they purchase at good figures. Owing to the drought in the neighbouring states, numbers of land transactions have been cancelled for the present. The check is doubtless a temporary one, and I may repeat that there are grounds for anticipating a large accession of farmers from the United States later on in the season.’

### Immigrant Children.

The report of the Inspector of British Immigrant Children shows the number brought to Canada by some of the principal societies in the six months ended June 30, 1900, to have been 977, to which number Dr. Barnardo's Home contributed 385. The number of applications received for children during the period was 5,783.

## FINANCIAL STANDING OF SETTLERS.

The instructions given to the Canadian immigration officers abroad carefully provide for the selection of desirable settlers suited to the conditions of the country. Particular pains are taken to avoid the importation into Canada of paupers whose dependent position is likely to place a burden upon the community. Indeed, when the large outlay required in order to get to Canada is considered, the danger of dependent paupers attempting the passage would appear to be very small.

### Cost of Transportation.

In his report to the Canadian High Commissioner at London, the Inspector of Canadian Immigration Agencies in Europe, writing under date of September 24, 1900, gives the following as the cost of transportation of settlers from stated points in Europe:—

From Hamburg to Winnipeg via Halifax (in spring only).....	\$45 50
From Rotterdam to Winnipeg via New York .....	54 20
From Rotterdam to Winnipeg via Liverpool .....	40 75
From Lisbon to Winnipeg via Liverpool.	48 25
From Odessa to Winnipeg via Liverpool.	55 00
From Lemberg to Winnipeg via Liverpool	52 00
From Vienna to Winnipeg via Liverpool.	47 85

Commenting upon the statement, the writer says:

‘These figures simply show the cost of one immigrant. When it is borne in mind that the great majority consist of families numbering from six to eight, your lordship will see that but few of these so-called pauper families can immigrate to Canada without in the first case incurring an expenditure of from \$300 to \$400.’(a)

### Farmers with Capital.

The sound financial condition of the settlers from the United States appears from the report of the Canadian immigration officer at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. This report shows that of the immigrants who arrived there from Minnesota between January 1 and June 30, 1900, two were single men with a capital of \$500 each, and 23 were men with families and

with capital to the extent of from \$1,000 to \$7,000 each. Eighteen families with a capital ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000 each came in from North Dakota, and seven families with a capital of \$12,000, all told, came from Nebraska. Similar reports come from other agencies in the west.

In his report of September 5, 1900, the General Colonization Agent at Winnipeg says:

‘I beg to observe that in this district the first nine Galicians settled in Canada in 1894. I carefully took a statement of what they possessed when they arrived in the country, and I ascertained that the total capital of these nine men was \$1,294, or a little less than \$144 per family. I carefully checked what these nine men possessed in 1900, February 9, and I find that they have a total capital of \$31,278, or about \$3,475 each. It will thus be seen that the first Galicians coming to Canada have made remarkable progress.’

## IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

The growing appreciation of Canada in Great Britain in recent years has been frequently commented upon. In a report dated September 19, 1900, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner at London, refers to this fact in the following words:—‘Canada has loomed large in Imperial affairs in the last few years.’ Still, the burden of opinion appears to be that a considerable immigration to Canada from Great Britain is not to be expected in the near future. Among the main reasons advanced in support of this opinion is the probable effect of the war in South Africa. In a recent report the Inspector of Canadian Immigration Agencies in Europe says:

‘The war in South Africa, however, in its far-reaching possibilities, is likely to have a much more detrimental effect upon the emigration movement to Canada than anything that has occurred for many years. The first step in that direction was the removal of such a large number of the reserves and the volunteers from the active duties of life, and the filling of the vacancies caused thereby by those who remained at home. This diminished the number to a very considerable extent of those who

(a) Immigration reports, Dept. of the Interior, 1900.



might be disposed to start life in one of the colonies. The probable retention of thirty or forty thousand of the reserves and volunteers in South Africa at the conclusion of the war will certainly diminish the class from whom an emigration movement might be expected to emanate. I have only to present this aspect of the case to Your Lordship in order to carry conviction that the much-to-be-desired, as has been so frequently expressed in Canada, emigration in considerable numbers from Great Britain to the Dominion is to-day surrounded with difficulties of such a character that one is compelled to take a pessimistic view of the outlook.

On the other hand, the efforts of the Canadian immigration officials should, judging by the reports recently received, result in a considerable immigration to Canada from Europe and the United States of settlers of a desirable class.

### ARBITRATION IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, QUEBEC, QUE.

(The following account has been prepared from particulars supplied to the department by Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for Quebec city and district. Accounts of the lock-out, with reference to its extent and importance, together with the statements of both parties, and the steps taken to bring about a settlement by arbitration, are to be found in the November and December numbers of the *Gazette*. The present account relates to the position of affairs for the month of December only.)

At the close of the month of November, by common consent of the members of the Manufacturers' Association and the members of the machinists, lasters and leather cutters' unions the matters of difference between the 22 manufacturers in the boot and shoe industry of Quebec city and their employees as existing from October 27 last were submitted to the arbitration of His Grace Monseigneur Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

On December 5, His Grace, the Archbishop addressed a communication to the boot and shoe operatives requesting them to abstain from discussing the matters in dispute and on the same day requested the members of the Manufacturers' Association to re-open their establishments on Monday,

December 10, pending his award. The request of His Grace was honoured by both parties in the following manner :—

#### Concession by Operatives.

At the request of His Grace Mgr. Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec, we the undersigned workingmen, bind ourselves not to frequent our labour societies nor to take any part in their meetings until judgment is rendered on the question submitted to the arbitration of His Lordship, provided the boot and shoe manufacturers accept this abstinence as a condition upon which they will immediately open their factories.

We moreover engage ourselves to abide by the decision of His Lordship on that question.

Both parties will, until His Grace the Archbishop renders his decision, maintain the scale of prices which existed at the time of the closing of the factories.

(Signed), O. B. LAFLEUR,

Secretary of the Joint Committee of Boot and Shoe Machinists, Lasters and Leather Cutters of Quebec.

Joint Committee of the three unions of Boot and Shoe Machinists, Lasters and Leather Cutters of Quebec.

Quebec, 4th December, 1900.

Resolved,—That this committee, expressing the opinions of the workingmen informs His Lordship Mgr. Bégin, arbitrator accepted between the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Quebec and the above named unions, that, to conform with his wish, it has accepted for the necessary time the temporary *modus vivendi* proposed by His Lordship and hereto annexed, on condition that the said manufacturers will immediately put their factories in operation and re-employ their workingmen at the same salaries and upon the same conditions as were in force when these factories were closed down on October 27 last, said Joint Committee to continue to be at the disposal of His Lordship to give him any necessary information and answer the factum of the manufacturers.

(Signed), O. B. LAFLEUR,

Secretary of the Joint Committee of Boot and Shoe Machinists, Lasters and Leather Cutters.

#### Concession by Employers.

At the request of His Grace Mgr. Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec, we, the undersigned boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec,

bind ourselves to re-open our factories immediately on condition that the workmen bind themselves, not to frequent their labour societies, nor to take part in any of their reunions, until a decision is finally rendered upon the question submitted for arbitration to His Lordship.

We further bind ourselves to abide by the decision of His Lordship on that question.

Until a decision is rendered by His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec we will maintain the scale of prices which existed at the time of the closing of the factories.

(Signed), J. A. CLOUTIER.  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Proposed by G. Rochette, seconded by L. Beaulieu,—That pursuant to the desire expressed by His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec, in his letter of the 5th December instant, the manufacturers consent to the re-opening of their factories on Monday, 10th December instant, on condition that each and all the manufacturers members of our Association will have a sufficient member of their staff and employees so as to put their factories into operation.

(Signed), J. A. CLOUTIER.

### The Factories Reopened.

In accordance with the promises contained in these replies the members of the Manufacturers' Association re-opened their factories on the morning of December 10. One of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* visited the establishments during the course of the day, and found them working full handed and operations being carried on as if no difficulty had ever occurred. Prior to this general reopening one of the factories had opened its doors on November 28, the date on which it was decided to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of His Grace the Archbishop. On December 2, the manufacturers submitted their factum in writing, to His Grace, who forwarded a copy of the same to the representatives of the three unions affected, with a request that their reply be submitted in writing and returned together with a copy of the constitution and rules governing their organizations. This course was complied with in the course of a few days, but up to the end of

the month His Grace had not as yet made his award.

### The Present Position.

Since the re-opening of the factories no further difficulties have been experienced between the employers and their men. In the case of the leather cutters an increase in wages of \$1 per week has been given in a large number of cases. This increase is not general, however, and is attributable, not to any demand made by the men, but to the fact that the supply is scarce. Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides with the temporary adjustment which has been made, and there is every confidence that the award of His Grace the Archbishop will, when made, be adhered to by both parties.

The lock-out, in addition to the distress caused to the operatives immediately concerned, has also been a source of considerable loss to the community as a whole. The President of the Manufacturers' Association has computed the total loss to the trade from lack of output at \$750,000, and loss in wages to about \$200,000.

A copy of the award of His Grace Archbishop Bégin will be given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette* at such time as this award is made public.

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### SETTLEMENT OF COREMAKERS' STRIKE UNDER CANADIAN CONCILIATION ACT.

On Wednesday December 5, 43 coremakers in the employ of the Ontario Malleable Iron Company, Oshawa, Ont., quit work in a body because one of their number was ordered by the foreman to leave the work upon which he was engaged and assist in the shifting of weights and dumping of moulds in another part of the works. The strikers alleged that it was a menace to their health to be compelled to assist in the latter process. The occupation of coremaker is one which, though it requires considerable skill, nevertheless necessitates but

little physical exertion. The process of shifting weights is carried on when the metal is poured in a molten condition into the moulds, which moulds have subsequently to be dumped in order to release the manufactured iron. This work, from the fact that it requires much physical exertion and is carried on in close proximity to the molten metal, tends to produce a heavy perspiration. The men alleged that the sudden change which followed on returning to their regular employment from assisting in the work of shifting and dumping, had a tendency to subject their bodies to chills and cold, and this, more particularly, as the part of the shop in which they were employed as coremakers was often at a low temperature.

The strike of the coremakers threatened serious consequences, for it was known that other processes in the manufacture of malleable iron were dependent upon the core-making and unless cores were supplied, the moulders and other labourers would be unable to continue at work. It was feared that some 300 hands might be thrown out of employment, and this, at the beginning of the winter season, would have meant great hardship to a large number of families, as well as a considerable loss to the town of Oshawa. On December 8, Mayor Fowke, on behalf of the men on strike as well as others interested, wrote to the Minister of Labour, the Hon. William Mulock, informing him of the strike and requesting the intervention of the Department of Labour to aid in bringing about a speedy settlement in order to prevent the strike from assuming larger and more dangerous proportions.

#### Action by Minister of Labour.

On receipt of Mayor Fowke's letter requesting the intervention of the Department, Mr. Mulock at once wrote to the company and the men offering the good offices of the Department to assist in bringing about a friendly adjustment of the dispute.

The following are copies of the communications sent by the Minister of Labour to the company and the men:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER.

OTTAWA, December 10, 1900.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to inform you that I have received a communication from His Worship the Mayor of Oshawa, stating that the coremakers of your company, to the number of some forty-three, are on strike, and that it is apprehended that the strike may extend unless the cause of difference is speedily adjusted. I beg to inclose copy of the Conciliation Act of last session and of my remarks when proposing the measure for adoption by parliament, a perusal of which will, I trust, make clear to your company that the policy of this legislation is to promote the friendly settlement of trade disputes, and I trust that the Department of Labour, established under this legislation, may be permitted by both parties to the dispute to lend its friendly offices in producing a satisfactory settlement.

With the approach of winter such a strike, unless speedily terminated, will necessarily occasion very great distress, and it, therefore, appears to me most desirable that the dispute be settled at the earliest moment possible. Accordingly, I have instructed Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, to proceed to Oshawa at once to discuss the subject with both parties, and I take the liberty of expressing the hope that your company may favourably receive these overtures.

Various courses suggest themselves in connection with such disputes. For example, reference to arbitrators chosen by the disputants, or by some person agreed upon by both parties, or some one selected for both parties by a third party. There are doubtless also many other methods for the selection of a fair tribunal, and it is hoped that the present disputants may be able to agree upon some method with a view to a settlement of the difficulty. I trust that your company may see its way to joining with the other disputants in referring the subject of difference to some satisfactory tribunal, and will favourably accept the services of the Deputy to bring about such reference, or perhaps they may select him as conciliator. If desired he will be ready to so act.

For your information I inclose copy of my reply to His Worship the Mayor, and



at the same time am sending him a copy of this communication, so that both parties may be fully aware of the attitude of the Department.

The Deputy will reach Oshawa on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and call upon you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. MULOCK,  
Minister of Labour.

The Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Ltd.,  
Oshawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER.

OTTAWA, December 10, 1900.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR,—I have your letter of the 8th inst., informing me of a strike of the coremakers of the Ontario Malleable Iron Company, and stating that the men have requested you to communicate with the Department of Labour upon the subject. Immediately on the receipt of your letter I wrote the company, and beg to inclose copy of such communication. From it you will observe the course the Department is prepared to adopt in connection with the dispute.

On Monday night, the 10th instant, Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, will leave Ottawa, proceeding via Toronto, to Oshawa, reaching there Tuesday morning. I would be pleased if you would communicate the contents of this letter to the men.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. MULOCK,  
Minister of Labour.

His Worship Mayor Fowke,  
Oshawa, Ont.

### The Settlement Effectuated.

The Deputy Minister of Labour arrived in Oshawa on Tuesday morning, the 11th December, and was in constant communication with both parties during the day. He was, through the courtesy of the company, permitted to visit the shops in the course of the afternoon in order to obtain a precise personal knowledge of the situation.

The company complained that the men had not made a formal statement of their grievances to the proper authorities before

going out on strike, and stated that they were always ready to consider the welfare of their employees and any reasonable demands made by them. The strikers admitted not having communicated directly with the superintendent in reference to their grievances, but maintained that they had frequently notified the foreman of the shop of their determination not to continue work under conditions as they were.

In the negotiations carried on both parties showed a desire to have a satisfactory settlement brought about. The company agreed to take immediate steps to improve the condition of the room in which the coremakers were employed by putting up a storm door where required and introducing better heating apparatus. They further agreed to call upon the coremakers to assist in the work of shifting and dumping only in very exceptional cases. The company also stated that during the course of the coming year they intended to make an addition to their plant by the erection of a separate building for the coremakers. These facts were made known to a committee of the strikers at a late hour on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning a mass meeting of the strikers was held at which they decided to return to work on the above conditions.

Before this settlement with the coremakers was reached, the strike had resulted in a number of other employees being thrown out of work. On the Monday previous the company were obliged to lay off some 50 moulders and about 15 labourers, and on the morning of the settlement several other moulders were told that until some adjustment of the dispute had been effected it would not be possible to supply them with further work. It is probable that these numbers would have been added to during the course of the week had not the strikers returned to work when they did. Their return afforded an opportunity for the re-employment of the moulders and other labourers who for the time being had been obliged to leave the company's employment.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

THE statistical tables which appear in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the printing trades of Canada, have been compiled by the Department of Labour from information obtained from the secretaries of Typographical Unions in all parts of the Dominion and by reports prepared for the Department by its special correspondents. Blank forms were sent to every Typographical and Pressmen's Union in Canada, and the Department is pleased to acknowledge that almost without exception these forms were filled out and returned with promptitude by the union secretaries. The information supplied in this manner has been carefully classified and verified, with the result that the present tables give in as concise a form as possible a comprehensive survey of the conditions at the present time obtaining in the different branches of these trades.

Comment is scarcely necessary in reference to the schedules here presented, as the figures speak for themselves. The attention of the reader is drawn, however, to the remarks which appear opposite the entries in the schedules. An effort has been made to indicate in these remarks the extent to which the union scale of wages prevails in different centres. It will be seen that in most of the cities of the Dominion, in so far as machine and hand composition are concerned, the union rate prevails pretty generally, and might be regarded as the current rate. It was the intention of the *Gazette* to publish a separate table showing rates other than those recognized by the union, where such prevailed more generally than the union rate, but it was found when making the classification of the figures that a current rate other than the union rate was so exceptional that a separate table was found to be unnecessary. The present tables, however, indicate variations from the union scale where such are sufficiently prevalent

to be regarded as generally current in any centres.

A feature deserving of special notice is the fact that while in some cities a rate much lower than the union rate exists, especially where there is little organization among the workers, nevertheless in others a rate higher than the union rate is current in some offices; the policy of the unions in these cases being apparently to fix a minimum rate to be paid to members of their organizations whilst leaving a margin for an increase to individual members above this rate. It is also to be noticed that the fact that the union rate is generally prevalent does not of necessity imply that persons receiving this rate necessarily belong to the union in their locality, as there are many examples of newspaper and job offices paying the union rate which have in their employ both members and non-members of labour organizations. A careful perusal of the tables concerning hand and machine composition will also disclose much interesting and suggestive information as to the relative proportion in which machine and hand labour are employed in different places, and also as to the comparative rates of wages and hours of employment obtaining in either case. In the table dealing with the rates of wages and hours of employment of pressmen, stereotypers, &c., it is to be observed that the rates there given are for the most part the current rates, there being very few unions of the workers in these crafts in this country at the present time. Where a union does exist and its rate is generally prevalent, these facts are indicated on the chart.

There are very few electrotypers in this country, but where they are employed the returns sent in to the department would indicate that their wages and hours of work per day are practically the same as the rates and hours obtaining among the stereotypers.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	Name of Union.	PER 1,000 EMS.			PER HOUR.			PER WEEK.		
		Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$	\$	\$
Halifax .....	Typo. No. 130..	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-14	10	10
<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Current rate.</i>	10	8	.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John .....	Typo. No. 85...	10	8	8	.....	.....	.....	18	12	.....
<i>Quebec.</i>										
Montreal .....	Typo. No. 176 (English).	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	15
	Typo. No. 145 (French).	10-12	8-10	8-10	38	31½	31½	18	15	.....
Quebec .....	Typo. No. 302..	9-10	7-8	7-8	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....
<i>Ontario.</i>										
Belleville .....	<i>Current rate.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 6	.....
Berlin .....	Typo. No. 366 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Brantford .....	" No. 378 .....	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 11	.....
Guelph .....	" No. 391 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 11	.....
Hamilton .....	" No. 129 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13.50	.....
Kingston .....	" No. 204 .....	.....	8	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	9	.....
London .....	" No. 133 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	13-14
Ottawa .....	" No. 102 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15-18	15	15
Stratford .....	" No. 139 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
*Toronto .....	" No. 91 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14.10	14
<i>Manitoba.</i>										
Winnipeg .....	" No. 191 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	19	19
<i>British Columbia.</i>										
Nelson .....	" No. 340 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....
New Westminster .....	" No. 264 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	20.21	.....
Rossland .....	" No. 335 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	24	.....
Vancouver .....	" No. 226 .....	.....	.....	.....	50	40-45	40	22.50	21.50	.....
Victoria .....	" No. 201 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	21	21

\* According to the newspapers' scales of the Toronto Typographical Union, machine operators shall in a single night be shall receive 8c. per 1,000 for the overplus. Overtime is at the rate of 50c. per hour when constitute a day's work. When an operator sets more than 29,000 ems in a day he shall receive 8c. per 1,000 operators shall receive \$15 per week on morning papers and \$14 per week on evening papers. Hours



## PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 1.

## Machine Composition.

OVERTIME PER HOUR.			HOURS PER WEEK.			Remarks.
Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.				
<i>Time and a half.</i>	<i>Time and a half.</i>	<i>Time and a half.</i>	42-60	42-60	42-60	There are 4 papers which use machines, 2 union and 2 non-union; all pay same rate of wages. Hours depend on time required to set up paper and range from 7 to 10 per day.
Regular rate.	Regular rate.	Regular rate.	48	48	.....	The union rate prevails as current for journeymen; female operators are also employed on several papers, but receive much less than union rate.
.....	.....	Time and a half.	45	48	48	There are about 40 offices, about half of them pay the union rate, others from \$3 to \$9 per week. There are also a number of small shops employing only boys.
40	38	38	48	48	48	Union scale prevails generally. Highest rates paid on monoline, lower on linotype machines; union scale per week same for all. Non-union offices pay from \$7 to \$10 per week with from 58 to 60 hours; piece work from 20 to 25c. per 1,000 ems.
11-12	9-10	.....	45	48 Ev'g., 54 wkly.	.....	Union rates prevail generally throughout the city, there being but 3 small non-union offices. Highest rates paid on monoline machines.
.....	10-20	.....	.....	60	.....	Typographical union No. 257 recently organized; union scale not fixed during Dec., 1900.
.....	Time and a half.	.....	.....	54	.....	Two out of six offices are union.
.....	Time and a quarter.	.....	.....	48	.....	Three out of seven offices are union. They employ all the journeymen printers except three.
.....	Time and a half.	.....	.....	53	.....	Two offices union and two non-union. 18 journeymen get union scale or better, 6 below. Hours in non-union offices 59, and time and a quarter for overtime.
50	43	.....	42	48	.....	In addition to the rate of \$13.50 per week, a bonus of 10c. per 1,000 ems is allowed on all work above a certain amount.
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	All newspaper offices and job offices connected with same are union. Three small offices are non-union.
50	40	40	42	48	42-48	Union rate prevails pretty generally in both union and open offices.
40	40	.....	48	48	.....	Union conditions prevail in all newspaper offices.
.....	Time and a half.	.....	.....	60	.....	Union recently organized; rate prevailing is a current rate.
50	40	.....	42	48-51	51	Union rate prevails generally. The figures here given are minimum rate fixed by union, many printers receive more than this rate.
.....	.....	.....	42	48	48	Union rate prevails generally; printers are well organized.
75	75	.....	45	48	.....	Three offices in city, and all pay union scale.
Time and a half.	Time and a half.	.....	45	48	.....	All offices pay union rate.
75c. (Sunday \$1).	67½ (Sunday 90c).	.....	48	48	.....	" " "
Time and a half.	Time and a half.	Time and a half.	48	48	48	Union rate prevails throughout the city.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Union rate prevails in all offices in this city and district.

receive \$2.50 per night, 7 hours to constitute a night's work. When an operator sets more than 23,000 ems not provided with composition. The evening newspaper operators shall receive \$2.35 per day; 8 hours for the overplus. Overtime to be at the rate of 40c. per hour when not provided with composition. Rodgers' and overtime same as above.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 2.—

Locality.	Name of Union.	PER 1,000 EMS.			PER HOUR.				PER WEEK.		
		Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Job Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	\$	\$	
Halifax .....	Typo. No. 130 .....		30							10	10
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
St. John .....	" No. 85 .....	30	27	28					12	10	10
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal .....	" No. 176 .....	32	30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$		25	25	25	15	10	10
	Jacques Cartier No. 145.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	18-20	18-20	18-20	14	11	10-11
Quebec .....	Typo. No. 302 .....	30	25	25					10	8	8
St. Hyacinthe .....	<i>Current rate</i> .....					10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15		6-8	6-8
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville .....	<i>Current rate</i> .....									2-4	1.50
Berlin .....	Typo. No. 366 .....		20(wkly)			13 (wkly)				7 (wkly)	
Brantford .....	" No. 378 .....							16 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Guelph .....	" No. 391 .....		25 (evg.)							9-10 (evg.)	
Hamilton .....	" No. 129 .....					30				11.50 (evg.)	
Kingston .....	" No. 204 .....							25			
*London .....	" No. 133 .....	30	30	30					11	10	10
†Ottawa .....	" No. 102 .....		33 $\frac{1}{2}$		40					11	
St. Thomas .....	<i>Current rate</i> .....		20 (evg.)							9-12 (evg.)	
Stratford .....	<i>Current rate</i> .....										
† Toronto .....	Typo. No. 91 .....		34 (wkly only.)	34					15	14 (evg.) 12(wkly)	
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg .....	" No. 191 .....		35& over		30				16-18	16-18	16-18
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Nanaimo .....	" No. 337 .....		40			33 $\frac{1}{2}$		33 $\frac{1}{2}$		18	
Nelson .....	" No. 340 .....	50	45	45	60	60			21	21	21
New Westminster .....	" No. 264 .....					31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$		17-21	17-21
Rossland .....	" No. 335 .....										
Vancouver .....	" No. 226 .....	50	45		50	40			22.50	21	
Victoria .....	" No. 201 .....										

\* Half holiday on Saturdays during summer months. Two weekly papers, hand composition, set almost entirely by girls. Their wages are considerably below the union rate.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 1.

Hand Composition.

OVERTIME PER HOUR.					HOURS PER WEEK.				Remarks.
Job Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Job Work.	Morning Papers.	Evening and Weekly Papers.	Book Work.	Job Work.	
\$	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.					
10		time and a half.	time and a half.	time and a half.		54	54	54	Only one paper set by hand ; hours on an average, 7 to 8 per day ; week hands average 54 hours per week.
10	50	25	25	28	48	54	54	54	
10	37½	20	20	20	45	58	58	58	
10-12	30	25	25	25	54	58-60	58-60	58-60	
8	20	20	20	20	50	54	54	54	No typographical union.
8-11		10-15	10-15	15		59	59	59	
2-9		10-20 (evg.)	20	20		60 (evg.)		60	
7.50 12				time and a half.		54		54	
9				time and a quarter.				54	Current rate on job work is \$7.50 per week. Non-union rate, \$7 to \$11 per week on evening papers.
9-10		time and a half.		time and a half.		53 (evg.)			
		30	30	30	48	48			
9				time and a half.				60	
10	25	25	25	25	45	54	54	54	Half holiday on Saturdays in summer. No typographical union. Rate given is maximum for journeymen; women and boys employed at much lower rates.
11					48	54		54	
10-12		time and a third (evg.)		time and a third.		48-60		60	
9		time and a half.	time and a half.	time and a half.		60		60	
12		35	28	28	45	52	54	54	
16-18	time and a half.	time and a half.	time and a half.	time and a half.	54	54	54	54	\$16 per week is general rate. A few printers receive as high as \$18.
18		50		50		53		53	Union rate prevails universally in city and all adjacent localities.
21	75	time and a half.	time and a half.	time and a half.	42	53	53	53	
17-21		47	47	47		54	54	54	
21				time and a half.				48	Adjacent towns not organized. Wages from \$12 to \$14 per week.
21	75 (Sund'y)	60 (80 Sun.)			48			54	
20				time and a half.				53	

+ There are 3 union job offices and 6 non-union. Latter employ boys and girls at from \$8 to \$9 per week, and 25c. per 1,000 ens. The current rate for hand work on newspapers and job work is \$12 to \$14 per week.



## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—Pressmen, Press

Locality.	Nature of Rate.	PRESSMEN.			PRESSMEN'S ASSISTANTS.		
		Per Day.	Per Week.	Hours per Week.	Per Day.	Per Week.	Hours per Week.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		\$ cts.	\$	No.	\$ cts.	\$	No.
Halifax .....	Current rate .....	1 25-2 50	10-15	54	.....	6-8	.....
<i>New Brunswick.</i>							
St. John.....	" .....		12-15	54	.....	8-10	54
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Montreal .....	Union rate P. P. and A. U. No. 52.	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	10	56	1 25	7	56
	Current rate .....		10-12	60	.....	8-10	60
Quebec .....	" .....	1 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	8-10	54	1 00	6	54
St. Hyacinthe.....	" .....	1 00-1 50	6-10	59	40-60	2-4	59
<i>Ontario.</i>							
Belleville .....	" .....	1 50	9	60	50	3	60
Brantford .....	" .....		for man 12	54-60		5-7	54-60
Guelph .....	" .....		10				
Hamilton .....	" .....		15	48		10	54
Kingston .....	" .....	1 50	9	69	1 00	6	60
London .....	" .....		10-14	54-55		7 50	54-55
Ottawa.....	Union rate P. P. and A. U. No. 5.	2 16	13	48-54		6-8	48-54
St. Thomas.....	Current rate .....	1 50	9-11	60			
✓ Toronto .....	Union rate P. P. and A. U. No. 10.	2 50	13 50	54		8	54
<i>Manitoba.</i>							
Winnipeg .....	Union rate P. P. and A. U. No. 87.		16	54		12	54
<i>British Columbia.</i>							
Nelson .....	Current rate .....	3 50	21				
New Westminster .....	" .....		17	54			
Roseland .....	" .....		18-21	48			
Vancouver .....	" .....	3 00-3 50	18-21	54 & less	2 50 & upwards.	18	54
Victoria .....	" .....		20-21	48-53		12-14	53

## UNIONS FORMED DURING DECEMBER, 1900.

During the month of December a branch of the *Provincial Workingmen's Association* was formed at Sydney, C.B., with a charter membership of 60. The name of the new association is Olive Lodge, P.W.A.

In Toronto, Ont., the *Machinists and Wood Workers' Union* formed a central

body, with representatives from the different branches of the trade.

In London, Ont., a *Milk Deliverers' Union* was formed with a charter from the American Federation of Labour. The purpose of this union is stated to be the protection of its members against a local milk trust in that city.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 1.

Feeders and Stereotypers.

PRESS FEEDERS.			STEREOTYPERS.			Remarks.
Per Day.	Per Week.	Hours per Week.	Per Day.	Per Week.	Hours per Week.	
\$ cts.	\$	No.	\$ cts.	\$	No.	
				9-10		Wages vary considerably.
	8-10	54				
1 00	6	56	1 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	10	56	
	6- 9	60				
1 00	6	54	2 00	12	54	
50	3	60				
	5- 6	54-56				
	9	54		14	48	
				8-10	48	
	6	48-54		10	48-54	
	8	54		14	54	Union rate prevails pretty generally among pressmen; electrotypers are paid same rates as stereotypers.
	8	54		20		On newspapers pressmen receive \$19 per week on evening papers, \$21 per week on morning papers, and \$25 per week where flat web presses are used. Feeders on morning papers receive not less than \$10 per week and on evening papers not less than \$9.
	8-15	48				
			3 50	21		
	4- 6	53				

The *Boot and Shoe Workers* of Hamilton, Ont., were formed into a mixed union, consisting of cutters and general men.

In Ottawa, Ont., the *Builders' Labourers' Union* received a new charter from the International Union. It was some two years ago that they withdrew their affiliation from the International.

Steps were also taken during the month towards the formation of a *Journeymen Tailors' Union* in Montreal, Que., and the *Iron Moulders* in that city reconsidered the advisability of forming an Allied Trades Council composed of the different unions in the iron industry. It is expected that further efforts will be made in this direction by the moulders in the near future.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of December, 1900, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Wharf at Ecum Secum, N.S. Contract dated December 17, 1900. Amount of contract, \$3,950.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate.	
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 10 "
Driver, with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	" 10 "
Driver, with one horse and cart .....	1.75	" 10 "
Driver, with one horse .....	1.75	" 10 "
Driver, with two horses .....	2.50	" 10 "

Heating apparatus for Hull, P.Q., Post Office. Contract dated December 22, 1900. Amount of contract, \$1,600.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate.	
Steamfitters .....	\$2.25	per day of 9 hours.
Steamfitters' helpers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Masons .....	3.00	" 9 "
Bricklayers .....	3.00	" 9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	2.00	" 9 "
Joiners .....	2.25	" 9 "
Plasterers .....	2.00	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.75	" 9 "
Tinsmiths .....	2.00	" 9 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	" 9 "
Driver, horse and cart .....	1.50	" 9 "

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING DECEMBER, 1900.

During the month of December, six complaints were made to the Department of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act, and five, of six complaints partially inquired into in the month of November, were dealt with. Four of the six complaints laid during December were fully investigated by the special officer of the Department for the enforcement of the Act. The evidence was sufficient in one case to warrant the ordering of the depor-

tation of two alien workmen; in the second and third cases, the alleged aliens proved to be British subjects, and in the fourth case, the evidence showed that the Act had not been wilfully or unnecessarily violated. Of the six complaints received during the month, five were in the province of Ontario and one in Quebec, as follows:—three in the city of Hamilton, one in Dundas, one in Bruce Mines, and one in Montreal, Que.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made or dealt with during the month, and of the action taken in regard to each:—



## ALLEGED violations of Alien Labour Act during the month of December, 1900.

## COMPLAINTS MADE BEFORE THE MONTH OF DECEMBER AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Brantford, O..	Malleable iron works...	Oct. 20..	Alleged importation of alien iron workers.	Investigation failed to disclose evidence that Act was violated.
Hamilton, O..	Brass manufacturing...	Nov. 1..	Importing alien brass worker.	One alien ordered to be deported; was deported December 15, 1900.
Ottawa, O....	City sewer construction.	" 23..	Employing imported alien workmen.	Under investigation.
Valleyfield, Q.	Cotton manufacturing..	" 26..	Employing imported alien workmen.	Alien a relative of employer's; hence no action taken.
Ottawa, O....	Railway transportation.	" 27..	Employing imported alien labour.	Investigation failed to disclose evidence that Act was violated.
Blind River, O.	Lumbering industry....	" 27..	Employing imported alien workmen.	Act not wilfully violated, insufficient supply of Canadian workmen.

## COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Dundas, O....	Machinery and tools,...	Dec. 3..	Alleged employment of alien workman.	Proved to be a British subject, no action taken.
Bruce Mines, O	Copper mining industry.	" 4 .	Importing and employing alien workmen.	Act not wilfully violated. Insufficient supply copper miners.
Hamilton, O..	Fireextinguishing plant.	" 4..	Employing and importing alien workmen.	Two alien workmen ordered to be deported.
" ..	Jewellery trade.....	" 4..	Importing and employing alien jewellery auctioneer.	Proved to be a British subject.
Montreal, Q..	Electric light plant.....	" 15.	Importing and employing alien workmen.	Under investigation.
Hamilton, O..	Railway transportation.	" 20..	Importing and employing alien workmen.	"

## LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES IN SHOPS AND STORES.

Legislation specially providing for the regulation of stores and shops not included within the scope of the Factories' Acts was first enacted in Canada in 1888, when the legislature of the province of Ontario passed a Shops Regulation Act, 51 Vic., c. 33, known as 'An Act to regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labour therein of Children and Young Persons,' and assented to March 23, 1888. On May 18 of the same year, the legislature of Manitoba passed an Act of the same title. These two Acts, as amended, are the only Shops Regulation Acts in the Dominion.

The Ontario Act, 51 Vic., c. 33, was amended in 1889 by 52 Vic., c. 44. The

amended Act was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, as chapter 257. At the last session of the Ontario legislature a further amendment was made by 63 Vic., c. 43. In 1896 the legislature passed an Act dealing with bake-shops. This Act was incorporated in the Shops Regulation Act and became sections 34 to 41, inclusive, of R.S.O., 1897, c. 257.

The first Shops Regulation Act in Manitoba was assented to May 18, 1888, and was known as the 'Act to regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labour of Children and Young Persons,' 51 Vic., c. 32. This Act was amended in 1890 by 53 Vic., c. 2, ss. 52 and 53, and by 54 Vic., c.

1, s. 17. The law, as amended, was incorporated in chapter 140 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1891. Further amendments were made in 1894, by 57 Vic., c. 32; and in 1900, by 63-64 Vic., c. 49, and 63-64 Vic., c. 50. In 1898 special provision was made dealing with the regulation of bake-shops and known as 'The Bake-shops Act, 1898,' 61 Vic., c. 2, assented to April 27, 1898. This latter Act was further amended in 1899, by 62-63 Vic., c. 2.

### Scope of the Acts.

So far as the provisions of the Acts relating to by-laws determining the hours of closing of shops are concerned, the definition of what is meant by a 'shop' is the same in Ontario and Manitoba. It includes 'any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale, by retail; but not where the only trade or business carried on is that of a tobacconist, news agent, hotel, inn, tavern, victualling house or refreshment house, nor any premises wherein spirituous or fermented liquor is sold by retail for consumption on the premises.' The Manitoba Act also includes barber shops under this heading and provides that, for the purpose of the Act, sale by retail shall be deemed to be sale by auction.

For the purposes of the remaining provision of the Acts, the definition of the word 'shop' is somewhat different in the two provinces. In both Ontario and Manitoba the meaning of selling establishments is extended so as to include wholesale as well as retail shops. The Ontario Act goes somewhat further and brings within its scope places where goods are manufactured, but to which the Ontario Factories Act does not apply, and laundries wherein neither steam, water power nor electric power is used in aid of the work carried on.

The provisions of the Act may be summarized according as they relate to: I. Prohibitions and restrictions regarding employment; II. Sanitation and safety; III. Enforcement of the Acts; IV. Punishment of offenders; V. By-laws as to closing of shops; and VI. Regarding bake-

shops. In dealing with the requirements of the law under these several headings, it must be remembered that the scope of the Acts, in so far as the provisions relating to by-laws regarding hours of closing are concerned, is confined to retail selling establishments as explained above.

### I.—PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT.

In *Ontario* it is provided that no person under ten years of age shall be employed in any shop. (a)

#### Hours of Labour.

In *Ontario* no child (under 14 years of age), young girl (14 to 18 years), or woman (over 18 years) shall be employed in a shop before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m., excepting on Saturday or the day next preceding a statutory holiday, in which cases employment is permitted up until 10 p.m. Thus, on ordinary days the working day for these employees is not to be more than eleven hours, including an hour for the midday meal, and on a Saturday or a day next preceding a statutory holiday, not more than fifteen hours, including an hour for the midday meal and another 45 minutes for an evening meal. Special provision is made for employment up until 10 p.m. on another day than Saturday, provided that those so employed shall not be employed after 6 p.m. on Saturday in such week. The provisions of this section as to the hours of labour of children, young girls and women do not apply between December 14 and December 24 in each year. (b)

A child, young girl or woman, who has been previously on any day employed in any factory as defined by the Ontario Factories' Act for the number of hours permitted by that Act, shall not, to the knowledge of the employer, be employed on the same day in a shop, or shall not be employed therein for a longer period than will complete such number of hours. (c)

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 256, s. 6.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 7.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 8.

In *Manitoba* a 'young person' (i.e. a boy under 14 years of age or a girl under 16 years) shall not be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than seventy-four hours in any one week; nor for more than fourteen hours, including meal times, on any Saturday; nor for more than twelve hours, including meal times, on any other day, unless where another apportionment of time is made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day of the week. One hour is to be allowed for the noonday meal, and, where employment is continued after 7 p.m., 45 minutes for a second or evening meal between 5 and 8 p.m. (d) A 'young person' within the meaning of the *Manitoba* Act does not include any person whose usual or ordinary occupation in or about the shop is that of a driver of a delivery wagon, van or vehicle.

### Seats for Female Employees.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that in any shop in which females are employed, the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such chair or seat when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed in such shop. (e)

In *Ontario* it is further provided that the employer shall not by any open or covert threat, rule or other intimation, expressed or implied, or by any contrivance, prevent any female employee using such chair or seat as aforesaid. (f)

In *Ontario* it is provided that, if the inspector so directs in writing, the employer is required to provide a suitable dining or eating-room for employees. (g)

### Shops which are Exempted.

The above provisions of the *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts regarding the hours of work for employees and providing seats, do not

apply to a shop where the only persons employed are members of the same family employed there, or to members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached. (h).

### Registers and Notices.

In *Ontario* the Act requires that in every shop in which any child, young girl or woman is employed there shall be provided and kept a correct register of the name, age and place of residence of every such child, young girl or woman employed, and such register shall at all times on demand be open to the full inspection of the inspector. (i)

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that there shall be posted up in conspicuous places and so as to be easily read by the employees, a notice containing the provisions of the Acts relating to the rights of the employees. In the *Manitoba* Act the form of the notice, which relates chiefly to the hours of labour of young persons and the providing of seats, is set forth in a schedule in the Act. In *Ontario* the notice must contain such particulars as the inspector deems necessary to enable employees to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under the Act; and in addition it must show the name and address of the inspector. (j)

## II.—SANITATION AND SAFETY.

The *Ontario* Act sets forth regulations for the preservation of the physical well-being of employees. Shops are to be well ventilated, are to be free from effluvia from drains, &c., and are not to be so overcrowded by employees while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed. There must also be an adequate supply of clean and well-ventilated closets, with separate sets and separate entrances for male and

(d) R.S. Man., 1891, c. 140, s. 19.

(e) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 11; R.S. Man., 1891, c. 140, s. 22.

(f) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 11.

(g) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 12.

(h) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 33; R. S. Man., 1891, c. 140, s. 25. The exception of such premises under the *Ontario* Act applies also to the provisions regarding sanitation and safety, &c., in section 11 to 32 to the Act.

(i) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 10.

(j) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 20; R.S. Man., 1891, c. 140, s. 23.



female employees.<sup>(a)</sup> In the event of any omission or deficiency in these regards, the employer shall within a reasonable time take such action as the inspector, acting under the regulations, notifies him to be proper and necessary.

In *Ontario*, besides the present requirements as to fire-escapes, there shall, in the case of shops over two storeys in height, be provided in every room above the ground floor, or in so many of such rooms and for as many windows in a room as the inspector certifies to be sufficient, a wire or other rope with secure fastenings, and of not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness and of sufficient length to reach from the room in which it is kept to the ground below. In case of particular danger from fire in any shop more than three stories in height, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by regulation require the construction of fire-escapes, consisting of iron stairways on the outside of the building with suitable railings and with landings at every story, including the attic when used as part of the shop, and with proper means of access to such stairway from the interior of the building. <sup>(b)</sup>

#### Clothing Made Outside.

An amendment to the *Ontario Shops Regulation Act*, assented to April 30, 1900, specially provides, for cases where work in the garment-making or clothing industry is done outside. This amendment, which is known as 63 Vic. c. 43, is as follows:—

‘1. Every person contracting for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, overalls, cloaks, caps, drawers, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, shirts or any parts thereof, or of any other garment or article of clothing, or giving out for improvement, manufacture or alteration, incomplete material from which the said parts or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially altered or improved, shall keep a register of the names and addresses, serially numbered, of all persons to whom such work or material is given to be made, altered or improved, or with whom he may have contracted to do the

same; and such register shall at all times be kept prominently posted up in the office of the person so giving out such articles for manufacture, alteration or improvement.

‘2. Every article so made, altered or improved, as aforesaid, shall bear upon a label attached thereto the register number or the name and address of the person to whom the same was given for manufacture, alteration or improvement, and any false statement upon such label shall render the person making the same liable to the penalties provided by this Act for making a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document.

‘3. No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling-house, tenement house or building, forming part of or in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, without a permit from the inspector stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean and otherwise in a good sanitary condition. Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the said premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises is made by the inspector. The permit may be revoked by the inspector at any time if, in his opinion, the protection of the health of the community or of those so employed upon the said premises renders such revocation desirable.

‘4. When an article mentioned in this section is found by the inspector to be made under unclean and unhealthy conditions, or upon any unregistered premises, he shall seize and impound the same and affix thereto a label bearing the words “unsanitary” printed on a tag not less than four inches in length; and shall immediately notify the local board of health, whose duty it shall be to disinfect the said article, and thereupon remove such label. The owner of such article shall, after it has been disinfected, be entitled to have the same returned to him upon first paying the costs of such seizure and disinfection.

‘5. If the inspector finds evidence of unclean or unhealthy conditions, or infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, or in any tenement or dwelling where any of the articles hereinbefore mentioned is made, altered or improved, or in any goods manufactured or in process of manufacture on such premises, he shall forthwith report the same to the local board of health, and the said local board of health shall forthwith issue such order as the public health may require or may

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 13.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 15.

condemn and destroy all such infectious and contagious articles, or any articles made, altered or improved or in process of manufacture under unclean or unsanitary conditions as aforesaid.'

### III.—ENFORCEMENTS OF THE ACTS.

Under the *Ontario* Act, the 'inspector' is defined as 'an inspector appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority of and for enforcing the provisions of this Act.' For the purpose of the execution of the Act and for enforcing the regulations made under the authority thereof, the inspector is empowered to enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any shop or part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that such shop requires inspection under the provisions of the Act; to require the production of and to inspect, examine and copy registers and other documents required by the Act to be kept; to make such inquiries and examinations as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act are complied with; and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying the Act into effect.

It is further provided that the employer and his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for an entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in the exercise of his powers under the Act. Upon applying for admission to a shop the inspector shall, if required, produce to the employer a formal certificate of his appointment under the hand and seal of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act incorporated in Part I. thereof and outlined above, appoint an inspector or inspectors who may be male or female, as deemed necessary, who shall be paid such salary as may be

appropriated for the purpose by the legislature.(a)

### IV.—PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS.

Provision is made under the *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts for the punishment of offenders and for the procedure to be followed in making prosecutions.

#### Offences and Penalties.

Penalties for the employment of persons contrary to the Act:

In *Ontario* where any 'child,' 'young girl,' or 'woman' is employed contrary to the provisions of Part 1 of the Act, already outlined, the employer shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$25 for each person so employed, with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, to imprisonment in the common jail for not less than one month nor more than three months. (b)

In *Manitoba* for the employment of a 'young person,' contrary to the provisions of the Act as set forth above, the employer, upon conviction, is liable to a fine of not more than \$20 with costs, for each person so employed, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for one month. A parent or guardian of any 'young person' so employed shall be liable to a similar penalty unless such employment be without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent or guardian.

Penalties for neglecting to provide seats for female employees:

In *Ontario*, a fine of from \$10 to \$25 with costs; and in default of payment, imprisonment in the county jail for from one to three months.

(a) In the November issue of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to the provision in the *Manitoba Factories Act* requiring a record to be kept of work done outside factories. Tailor shops and clothing factories come within the scope of the *Manitoba Factories Act*; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 13, s. 32, ss. 4.

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 42 and 43.

In *Manitoba*, a fine of \$20 with costs or in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than one month.

### Further Penalties in Ontario.

Further penalties prescribed in the Ontario Act are:—

For wilfully obstructing, hindering or interfering with an inspector in the discharge of his duties after the inspector has produced his certificate; a fine of \$20 with costs or imprisonment for 30 days.

For failure to post and keep the notices required by the Act: a fine not exceeding \$20 with costs.

For wilfully making false entry in a register or other document required under the Act: a fine of from \$20 to \$50; or from one to six months imprisonment in the common jail.

Contravention of the provisions of the Act where no express penalty is specified: a fine of not more than \$50; and in default of payment imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months.

In addition to or instead of inflicting a fine the court of summary jurisdiction may order certain changes to bring the shop into uniformity with the provisions of the Act; and the employer, if he does not comply within the time allotted, is liable to a fine of \$5 per day for every day that such non-compliance continues.

### Prosecutions and Procedure.

In the matter of prosecutions, the Ontario Act provides that where the employer had used due diligence and it is discovered by whom the offence was committed, the inspector shall proceed against the actual offender. In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* an employer charged with an offence under the Act may have any one whom he declares to be the actual offender brought before the court; and, if the offence be proven, the actual offender shall be liable to the same penalty as if he were the employer. In

*Ontario*, where the offence has been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person, such person shall be liable to the same penalty as if he were the employer.

In cases where the age of a 'child' or 'young girl' in *Ontario* or a 'young person' in *Manitoba*, is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the 'child,' 'young girl' or 'young person' is not of that age.

All prosecutions under the Acts are to be brought before two justices of the peace or a police magistrate.

In *Ontario* the time for laying the information is within two months, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion with imprisonment, within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector.

In *Manitoba* the information is to be laid within one month after the commission of the offence.

A person shall not in *Ontario* or *Manitoba* be liable in respect to a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than those fixed in the Act, excepting where a repetition of the offence occurs after the information has been laid for the previous offence, or where the offence is one of employing two or more ('children,' 'young girls' or 'women' in *Ontario*; 'young persons' in *Manitoba*) contrary to the provisions of the Act.

### By-laws as to Closing of Shops.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that any municipal council may, by by-law, require that during the whole or any part or parts of a year, all or any class or classes of shops within the municipality shall be closed on each or any day of the week at and during any time or hours between 7 p.m. (6 p.m. in *Manitoba*) and 5 a.m. of the following day. (a) Upon re-

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 9; R.S. Man., c. 140, s. 20 and 21.

(a) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 44; Man. 57 Vic. c. 63; Man. 63-64 Vic., c. 49, s. 1.



ceiving an application signed by not less than three-fourths in number of the occupiers of the shops within the municipality and belonging to the class or each of the classes to which the application relates, the council shall within one month after the receipt or presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect to the application in the matter of the closing of shops. It is not compulsory on a council to pass the by-law unless and until regulations regarding the form of application and the evidence required have been observed.

In *Ontario* the council shall not have power to repeal such a by-law excepting where it has been satisfied that more than one-third in number of the occupiers of shops to which a by-law refers are opposed to the continuance of the by-law; but any such repeal shall not affect the power of the council to thereafter pass another by-law under any of the provisions of this section. (b)

In *Manitoba* an amendment passed during the last session of the legislature provides that 'any municipal council having passed any by-law in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, may from time to time, by by-law, amend the said by-law, changing the hours when the said shops shall be closed and remain closed, and substituting such other hours in the place and instead of the hours mentioned in the by-law, and may repeal any by-law passed, or to be passed, and may pass any new by-law for closing the same, or any other shops, either with or without any petition therefor being presented to the council.' (c) Man. 63-64 Vic., chap. 49.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* a shop in which trades of two or more classes are carried on shall be closed for the purpose of all such trades at the hour at which it is by any such by-law required to be closed for the purpose of the principal trade carried on in said shop.

A chemist or druggist shall not be liable to a fine, penalty or punishment under any

such by-law for supplying medicines, drugs or medical appliances after the hour appointed by such by-law for the closing of shops; but nothing in this section is to be deemed to authorize such persons to keep open shops after such hours. Special exceptions are also made in cases where articles are supplied to persons lodging on the premises, or in certain cases of emergency, as in the case of sickness. It is permitted, however, to serve customers who are in the shop immediately before the hour of closing.

In both *Ontario* and *Manitoba* provision is made for proceeding against the actual offender. By-laws passed under the authority of the Acts are to be deemed as to have been passed under and by the authority of 'The Municipal Act.'

## VI.—REGARDING BAKE-SHOPS.

In both *Ontario* and *Manitoba* special regulations are made for bake-shops. The Acts, as amended, are quite similar in their intent and even in their wording. Both provide for the lighting, ventilation and drainage of the bake-shops, so as to protect the health of employees; and for clean and sanitary conditions, so as to secure the preservation of the food products in a good and wholesome condition. The sleeping-places of employees are to be entirely separate from the bake-shop. Every bake-shop is to be provided with proper facilities of escape in case of fire. Persons affected with certain diseases, consumption of the lungs, scrofula, any venereal disease or any communicable skin disease, are not to be allowed to work in a bake-shop and every employer is required to keep himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of food products. The maximum hours of labour for bake-shop employees are placed at twelve hours in any one day and sixty hours in any one week. The *Ontario* Act goes further and prevents the employees working on Sunday.

The penalties fixed by the *Ontario* and *Manitoba* Acts for refusing the inspector

(b) R.S.O., 1897, c. 257, s. 44, ss. 7 and 8.

(c) Man., 63-64 Vic., c. 49.

admittance to a bake-shop or for neglecting to comply with any lawful requirements of the inspector in connection with the enforcement of the Acts are as follows:—

For the first offence:

In *Ontario*, a fine of from \$20 to \$50, with costs.

In *Manitoba*, a fine of from \$10 to \$20, with costs.

For the second offence:

In *Ontario*, a fine of from \$50 to \$100 with costs; and, in default of payment, imprisonment in the county jail for from thirty days to six months, with hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate.

In *Manitoba*, a fine of from \$25 to \$50, with costs; and, in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than thirty

days, with hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate.

For the third and subsequent offence:

In *Ontario*, imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than a year, with hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate.

In *Manitoba*, imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding six months, with hard labour at the discretion of the magistrate.

The inspector for the enforcement of the regulations regarding bake-shops is, under the *Ontario Act*, 'an inspector under the provisions of this Act or under the provisions of the *Ontario Factories Act*.' Under the *Manitoba Bake-shops Act*, he is 'any inspector appointed by the municipality for the enforcement of this Act.'

### TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

THE month of December shows a considerable increase in the number of trade disputes in the different provinces of Canada over that of the previous month. Several, however, were of slight importance, the time of duration being short, and the numbers affected small.

The most important event of the month was the re-opening of the boot and shoe factories in Quebec on the 10th instant, which meant the re-employment of nearly 4,000 hands, all of whom, with the exception of the employees of one factory, which reopened on November 28, had been locked out since October 27. The *Gazette* publishes an account continued from its last number of the negotiations between the Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions interested in this dispute and their reference of the matter to the arbitration of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. His Grace had not made an award at the close of the month.

The *Gazette* also publishes under a separate heading a brief account of the strike of the coremakers in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, Oshawa, Ont., and of the settlement effected through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act.

A dispute involving some 200 men occurred in Montreal on December 17, at

which date the employees of the Shedden Forwarding Company of that city went on strike because of an alleged discharge by the company of some of its old employees who were members of the union and their alleged replacement by non-union men. The company claim to have transferred the men from one branch of their business to another. Other complaints were urged by the men against the company, but the latter refused to accede to the demands made upon it and at the commencement of the strike took other labourers into its employ. On December 21, about one-half of the strikers returned to work, but before doing so were obliged to sign a contract not to belong to any union. The positions of the other strikers were filled by new men.

The coal cutters in one of the North Sydney mines were successful in having retained in his employ an underground manager whose dismissal was threatened by the company. After a threatened strike the company acceded to the request of the men not to dismiss their favourite boss. In two other cases the situations left vacant by strikers were filled by new hands.

A peculiar dispute occurred on the 18th instant between the miners of the South Wellington or Alexandra mine in British Columbia and their employers. For some time past the mines have been closed and

on the above date the company proposed to reopen them on the condition that the miners would dig coal at the rate of 2,800 lbs. to the ton and forego payment for 'turning off stalls.' As the miners had, according to previous contract, been digging coal at the rate of 2,352 lbs. per ton they declined to accept this reduction in their remuneration and refused to go to work. Steps were taken by representatives of both parties to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty, but up to the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

### Corporation Labourers' Strike.

An interesting dispute was that between the corporation labourers of the city of Kingston and the corporation in consequence of the refusal of the former to work with a non-union employee. The corporation labourers formed themselves into a union, known as Labourers Protective Union No. 8,863, in September last. A section of their constitution requires that no member of the union shall work with a non-union man who refuses to become a member of the union. About the first of the month one of the corporation labourers who had not as yet joined the union was requested to do so by his fellow-workmen but refused to do so because as he alleged of religious scruples. The members of the union appealed to the city engineer objecting to the employment of this non-union man by the city. The engineer replied that he had received no instruction from the council to give a preference to any special class of men, and until the council should otherwise determine he felt called upon not to discriminate against any class of citizens who were ratepayers and capable of satisfactory service. As the non-union employee was not dismissed the corporation labourers employed with him went out on strike, and their example was followed by other corporation labourers in different parts of the city. This action of the union was followed by a resolution passed at one of its meetings requesting the city council to employ only union labour on corporation work. The resolution came before the city board of works at its meeting on the afternoon of December 3. The board decided to leave the mat-

ter over for the consideration of council at a meeting to be held that evening, but as the resolution had not already been considered in committee in accordance with the rules of the council, it was not possible for that body to deal with the matter at the time. The council, however, acceded to a motion giving power to the board of works to call a special meeting to consider the difficulty and to act as the exigencies of the case might require. A special meeting of the board was forthwith held and on a vote of 4 to 2 the board agreed to grant the petition of the Labourers' Protective Union for two weeks in order that work then in process of construction might not be delayed in the interval. At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council held on December 6, a resolution was carried endorsing the action of the Corporation Labourers' Protective Union. On December 17, at a regular meeting of the City Council the matter was again considered. The resolution of the Trades and Labour Council endorsing the action taken by the Labourers' Protective Union was referred to the Board of Works and the matter in this way temporarily shelved. It was thought that the question would not come up again until it came before the new council to be elected in January, but at a subsequent meeting of the board of works the following resolution was adopted: 'That the petition of the Labourers' Protective Union had been carefully considered and had already been disposed of,' and at a meeting of council held on the same evening the report of the board of works, containing this resolution, was presented to council and adopted.

On December 31, a large number of miners in Pictou County, N.S., decided to strike for an increase of wages. As the strike did not take effect until January 1, 1901, no account is given of it in the present number of the *Gazette*.

The following table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or where in continuance during the month of December and which have been reported to the department:—



## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
Ontario.....	Dundas.....	Machinists.....	Demand: (1) Minimum rate of wages to be 16 cents per hour. (2) No more apprentices to be taken on till number of apprentices reduced to one for the shop and one to every five machinists.	1	65	Oct. 5		No final settlement reported. At end of month most strikers had received work elsewhere.
*Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Boot and shoe operatives.	General lock-out, result of decision of Manufacturers' Association not to allow operatives to be members of labour unions.	22	3,850	" 27 Dec.	10	On November 28 dispute referred to arbitration by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. On request of His Grace all factories reopened on Dec. 10 pending award. All operatives returned to work on that date.
Ontario.....	Kingston.....	Corporation hoppers.	Union men refuse to work with non-union employees of corporation.	1	22	40 Nov.	30	See account in article under head "Corporation Labourers' Strike."
†Ontario.....	Oshawa.....	Coronakers and moulders.	Refuse to assist in shifting and dumping moulds in addition to work of coronaking; former process alleged to be a menace to health.	1	43	100 Dec.	5	Settlement effected through friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Bakers.....	Differences of opinion between employer and union in reference to carrying out of an agreement entered into in August last.	1	3	" 8		All the employees remained at work, with the exception of the three men who left the shop.
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	Plumbers.....	Alleged breach of firm's agreement to employ only union labour.	1	7	" 13		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	London.....	Garment workers.	Hand sewers refuse to work under newly appointed forelady.	1	7	" 14		Action of hand sewers in quitting their employment not sanctioned by union. No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Carters and for-warders.	Men allege strike due to discharge of old employees to replace them by non-union men, and other causes. Company state intention not to dismiss, but merely to transfer employees from one branch to another.	1	200	" 17 Dec.	21	Company refused to accede to demand of men. New men were employed during strike, and at its close only about half of original employees taken back. Employees obliged to sign a contract not to belong to any union.
B. Columbia	Vancouver Is.	Miners.....	Men refuse to accept company's offer to dig coal at the rate of 2,800 lbs. to a ton and to receive no payment for 'turning off stalls.'	1	150	" 18		No settlement reported at end of month.

The occupations printed in italics are those of work people, 'indirectly affected,' i.e., thrown out of work at the establishment where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of causes and results do not apply to these people.

\* See article, 'Arbitration in Boot and Shoe Industry, Quebec, Que.', in present number of *Labour Gazette*.

† See article, 'Settlement of Coronakers' strike under *Canadian Conciliation Act*,' in present number of *Labour Gazette*.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during December, 1900:—

## Trade Unions in the United Kingdom.

(Report by the chief labour correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions in the United Kingdom in 1899; Labour Department, Board of Trade, 43 Parliament St., London, S.W., price 1s. 6½d.)

This comprehensive report consists of 316 pages dealing with the various phases of trade union development, illustrated by comparative statistics for the years 1892-1898. The number of unions on the list at the close of 1899 was 1,292, as compared with 1,218 at the close of 1892. The membership of all the unions at the close of 1899 was 1,802,518, as compared with 1,503,232 at the close of 1892, an increase of 20 per cent in eight years. The increase in membership in 1899 was 153,287 or 9 per cent, and is due to a general rise in the membership of every trade group of unions, with the single exception of the clothing trades, which showed a small decrease. The unions which most largely increased their membership were those of the mining and quarrying industries, which yielded an increase of 71,084 members, or 20 per cent. Of the 1,292 unions existing at the end of 1899, 614, with 1,408,702

members, were registered under the Trade Union Act, while 678, with a membership of 393,816, were not thus registered.

With regard to the sex of members, the returns show that 139 unions included women, the number being 120,448, or nearly 7 per cent of the total membership of all unions, and 39 per cent of the membership of the 139 unions which include female members. The bulk of this membership is to be found in the textile trades, which include 109,076, or over 90 per cent of the total number of female trade unionists. Of the latter number 96,946 are in the cotton industry. Twenty-eight societies, with 8,285 members, are composed of women and girls exclusively.

A statement of the financial position of 100 of the principal unions with a membership of 1,117,465, shows the following condition in 1899:—Membership at the end of year, 1,117,465; income, £1,864,006; income per member, 33s. 4½d.; expenditure, £1,279,506; expenditure per member, 22s. 10½d.; funds at the end of the year, £3,282,922; funds per member, 58s. 9d.

The average yearly expenditure on dispute benefit, friendly benefits and working expenses during 1899, and the average for the eight years, are shown in the following table:—

PERIOD.	DISPUTE PAY.		UNEMPLOYED AND OTHER BENEFITS.		WORKING EXPENSES.	
	Amount.	Per cent of Total Expenditure	Amount.	Per cent of Total Expenditure	Amount.	Per cent of Total Expenditure
	£		£		£	
1899 . . . . .	120,728	9·4	835,259	65·3	323,519	25·3
Average for 8 years . . . . .	322,488	21·4	899,441	59·8	281,961	18·8

The amount of contributions of the members of trade unions varies very greatly among the societies. The highest average amount contributed in any of the 100 societies during 1899 was £3 19s. 11½d. per head, whilst the lowest was 6s. 1½d. The average for all these unions for 1899 was £1 10s. 7½d. per head, compared with £1

13s. 2½d. per head in 1898 and £1 8s. 8½d. in 1892.

The total number of trade unions at the end of 1899 was 1,292, with a membership of 1,802,518. The trade distribution of these unions is shown in the following tables:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Number of Trade Unions.	Number of Branches.	Membership at end of 1899.	
			Number.	Per cent of Total.
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	60	2,029	424,783	24
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding . . . . .	272	2,570	331,245	19
Building . . . . .	136	3,202	251,065	14
Textile . . . . .	242	521	220,098	12
Railway, dock and other transport . . . . .	68	1,289	163,283	9
General labour . . . . .	21	900	111,716	6
Clothing . . . . .	47	615	68,309	4
Printing and bookbinding . . . . .	53	356	56,471	3
Public employment . . . . .	32	908	41,119	2
Woodworking and furnishing . . . . .	123	618	39,352	2
All other unions . . . . .	238	1,541	95,077	5
Total . . . . .	1,292	14,549	1,802,518	100

An interesting table deals with the age of existing trade unions. This table shows that of 1,271 unions in existence at the end of 1899 whose ages were known, 76 per cent have been formed during the past thirty years, but these include only 59 per cent of the membership of all the unions. Of the 1,271 unions referred to above, 33 were formed before 1825; 12 between 1825 and 1829; 31 between 1830 and 1839; 45 between 1840 and 1849; 70 between 1850 and 1859; 114 between 1860 and 1869; 157 between 1870 and 1879; 267 between 1880 and 1889, and 542 between 1890 and 1899. Fifty-six per cent of the total membership (1,790,377) belonged to unions formed before 1879. This calculation does not include 21 unions with a total membership of 12,141, the date of the establishment of which is not known.

With regard to the proportion of trade unionists to the industrial population, the report says (p. 25):

‘The proportion of men in the classes from whom trade unionists are drawn, who actually belong to trade unions, is roughly one in five; or, omitting agriculture, in which branch of trade the proportion of trade unionists may almost be disregarded, one in four. In the case of women in factories and workshops, the proportion was shown to be rather more than one in ten.’

### Conditions in New Hampshire.

(Third Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of New Hampshire, U.S.)

This report, published by the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, gives an interesting review of industrial conditions in the State during the years ended June 30,

1899, and June 30, 1900, with a list of the leading business establishments. A statistical table states that the capital invested in industries in the State amounted to \$86,632,297; the value of production, \$103,429,553; the number of wage-earners employed, 73,485, of which number, 49,483 were males and 24,002 females; and the total wages paid, \$26,144,340. The population of the State, as ascertained by the census of 1900, was 411,588, an increase over 1890 of 35,058, or 9.3 per cent.

Commenting upon the comparative absence of serious industrial disturbances during the year, the report says (p. 179):

‘The disagreements between employers and employed have been very small in number, have been of brief duration, and have been eventually settled to the satisfaction of both the parties involved. Such a showing is most creditable to a community, and it is earnestly to be desired that such an agreeable condition of business affairs may continue to exist. For some time there has been a growing sentiment that such differences of opinion between employers and employees could be best treated and compromised by conference, rather than by coercion.’

### Mines and Mining in Ontario.

Report of the Bureau of Mines for Ontario, 1900; Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

This, the ninth report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, covers 229 pages, and gives an interesting review of the mineral resources, mines and mining industries of the province of Ontario, together with a review of the surveys and the general development in mining matters during the year.



## FARM LABOUR IN ONTARIO.

(Through the courtesy of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the returns made by the several hundred correspondents throughout the province relative to the condition of agricultural labour have been placed at the disposal of the *Labour Gazette*, and from these returns the following report has been prepared by Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent to the *Gazette* for Toronto and district.)

The demand for agricultural labour and the rate of wages paid to farm hands has an important bearing on the conditions of labour in the cities and towns. The extension of railway communication and intercourse between urban and rural localities has greatly increased the mobility of labour, and even a slight alteration of conditions in one section may considerably affect the supply of labour in other quarters. The replies of several hundred correspondents of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, resident in all parts of the province, to questions respecting farm and domestic service enable some important conclusions to be made in regard to these matters.

### The Scarcity of Farm Labour.

In the first place, the complaint that farm labour has been scarce during the past season is almost universal. In very few localities was it equal to the demand, and such correspondents as report an adequate supply usually qualify their statement by adding that the demand is small and decreasing, owing to the growing tendency to dispense with hired help and depend more on labour-saving machinery and the assistance of their own families. In response to the question as to whether wages were likely to rise or fall in the immediate future, the large majority of correspondents who regarded any change as probable predicted an increase in the rate, though there were a considerable number who urged that a further rise was out of the question, as farmers, at the present rates of farm produce, could not afford to pay more than last season's wages. Some stated that if forced to the alternative, they would restrict cultivation to the quantity of land that could be tilled by themselves and families.

The interrogation as to the cause of the scarcity elicited a great variety of answers. In previous years much stress was laid on the exodus of young men to Manitoba and the North-west as the leading factor in reducing the supply of farm labour. This season much less importance is attached to it, and though reference is made to a westward movement by some, it appears to be offset by the return of a number who had previously sought for work in that quarter. The new districts of Ontario seem also to have attracted young men to some extent, more especially in the northern section of the western peninsula.

### Causes of Limited Supply.

The tendency of so many young people to prefer city life to farm work is the reason assigned by many answers; this cause has latterly been accentuated by the revival of industrial activity and the demand for factory employees at fairly good wages. But this season perhaps the most formidable competitor with the farmer for the services of able-bodied men is the lumber industry. An increased number of the correspondents of the Bureau assign the comparatively high wages which men can earn in the lumber camps as the main cause of the scarcity of farm hands and the upward tendency in wages.

One most influential cause of the chronic difficulty which farmers find in securing and retaining efficient help is touched upon by a few of the writers, who point out that as a rule, the farmers have no work to offer during the winter season. The farm hand who is nothing more than a farm hand has a period of four or five months' idleness in the year; so that even if he receives good wages during the busy season, his savings are likely to be expended in providing for himself during the winter. Many of those so situated naturally seek temporary employment such as is to be found in towns and cities, and it is not surprising, if once accustomed to urban life and habits, they prefer to remain where they have better opportunities of obtaining steady employment than on the farm.

### Scarcity of Domestic Servants.

As to domestic service in agricultural districts, the correspondents are practically unanimous in noting the extreme scarcity of girls who are willing to work in farm-houses, the reason given being almost invariably the same—the many openings afforded for female labour in various capacities in cities and towns. Quite a number, however, suggest that kinder and more considerate treatment on the part of employers would do a great deal towards overcoming the reluctance which most country-bred girls now feel towards domestic service. With most of those, however, who deal with the question of what measures can be taken to secure a better supply of help either in the field or indoors, the favourite remedy is immigration—coupled,

in many cases, with the proviso that the immigrants are to be of the 'right class.'

The principal point brought out by these returns is the increasing fluidity—so to speak—of labour, and the mistake it is to regard vocations as fixed, and the agricultural labourer as a class separated by some broad line of demarcation from the city worker, the lumberer or the railroader. As investigation shows, this is very far from being the case, and any plan for restoring the equilibrium which leaves out of the account the fact that a comparatively slight balance of advantages will readily cause men to leave one occupation for another, irrespective of locality or distance, will necessarily fail to accomplish its object.

### RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour, are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

#### ONTARIO CASES.

##### Case of Illegal By-law of a Trade Union.

P was a member of the Toronto Musical Protective Association, and was also an active militiaman and, as such, was a member of the band of the 48th Highlanders.

The Musical Protective Association, by an amendment to its by-laws, forbade any of its members to play with musicians who were not members, and made any one who should do so liable to be fined. P played in uniform at a concert in which the band of the 48th Highlanders took part by permission of the officers of the regiment. All the other members of the band were not members of the Musical Protective Association. P was therefore fined \$2, and his name was afterwards struck off the membership list of the association, because he had not paid the fine. P contended that the amendment under which he was fined was illegal, and he sued the association accordingly.

It was decided by the court that as P, being a member of the militia attached to the band of his regiment, was obliged to play when the band was ordered to do so, no matter how many of its members did not belong to the Musical Protective Association, the amendment under which he was fined for so playing was invalid, because it was unreasonable. It was also decided that the amendment was invalid because it was in restraint of trade; and that it was contrary to the provisions of the Militia Act, which obliges regimental bandsmen to play whenever they are duly directed to do so.

P was therefore awarded \$20 damages for having been wrongfully dismissed from membership in the Musical Protective Association; and it was also declared that the by-law under which he was so expelled was void, that his expulsion was illegal, and that he should enjoy all the benefits of membership without any further interference. (*Parker v. The Toronto Musical Protective Association*, judgment delivered at Toronto by Mr. Justice MacMahon, on December 18, 1900.)

### Case of Fatal Accident Caused by Negligence of Railway Company.

J. A. C. was learning the system used for checking freight cars. He was not paid anything by the railway company, thus being only a licensee. While on a track he was run over and killed by an engine and tender going backwards.

The father of J. A. C. sued the company on behalf of himself and his wife. The jury decided that the company had been guilty of negligence in allowing J. A. C., who was only a novice at the work, to go alone without an experienced car-checker, and awarded \$3,000 damages.

The railway company appealed on the ground that the deceased had himself been negligent, as he should have been standing in the place between the tracks; and also contended that in any case they were not liable, as the deceased was not employed by them, but was only a licensee, to whom they had given permission to learn the business of car-checking.

It was decided that the deceased was only a licensee, but that the company was nevertheless liable for negligence, and that they had been negligent. It was held, however, that as the deceased was only 22 years of age at the time of his death and he was not earning anything, the damages given by the jury were excessive, and the amount was therefore reduced to \$1,500. (*Collier v. Michigan Central Railway Company*; judgment given by the Court of Appeal on November 13, 1900.)

### Question as to who can Bring an Action Against Employer for Injuries Causing Death of His Employee.

The various statutes respecting the liability of employers state by whom and for whose benefit the action may be brought. Generally it may be said that such actions can only be brought on behalf of those who received, or who had reasonable expectation of receiving support from the deceased employee. In this case the employee was unmarried, but the action for damages was taken by his administrator for the benefit

of his mother. On the very day that the issue was joined (i.e., when both parties to the suit had put in their pleadings and had agreed to have the case tried), the mother died. It was then contended by the employer that the action must be dismissed—that the mother being dead, there was no need for damages for her support, and that the right of action ceased at her death. It was decided, however, that in such a case the death of the mother might reduce the amount of damages to be awarded, but that her decease did not destroy the right of action, and that any damages which might be given would form part of her estate. (*McHugh v. Grand Trunk Railway Company*; judgment of Mr. Justice Ferguson, at Toronto, November 6, 1900.)

### A Case of Child Labour as Affected by the Factories' Act.

A boy twelve years of age was employed in a factory to work at a circular saw, and had his hand injured by allowing the fingers to get into the slot beneath which the saw worked. He sued for damages, alleging negligence on the part of his employers. At the trial the case was withdrawn from the jury, and a non-suit directed to be entered. An appeal was taken to the Divisional Court to have the non-suit set aside, and a new trial granted, on the following grounds:—(1.) That at common law the fact of employment of a person of tender years to work a dangerous machine (such as a circular saw) may in itself constitute negligence, and it should have been left to the jury to say whether or not, under the circumstances disclosed in evidence, the employment in this case constituted negligence on the part of the employers. (2.) That the employment of the boy constituted a breach of the Ontario Factories' Act (R.S.O., Ch. 256), and was therefore negligence, which should have been submitted to the jury. (3.) That on the facts in evidence the question of contributory negligence—one of the defences to the action—on the part of the boy could not arise; or, if it did, it was a question for the jury.



The Divisional Court dismissed the appeal and affirmed the judgment of the trial judge. The appeal judgment in reviewing the evidence declares that it cannot be said that the machine at which the boy was put to work was dangerous, or not sufficiently protected, or that, with ordinary care, there was any risk in doing the work assigned, or that the boy was not sufficiently informed as to the manner of doing the work. It seems to have been a simple operation, easily done by any handy youth, such as the boy appeared to be. Nor could it be found on the evidence that the injury arose from the immature age of the boy, rendering the work too exacting or exhausting for him. He appears to have undertaken the work understanding what he had to do, and being apt enough to do it with ordinary care. He had competent knowledge of the danger to be avoided, and could not have been hurt had he not allowed his fingers to get into the slot beneath which the saws worked—a place intended for the strips of board, and into which he had no call to put his hand. The injury appears to have been the result either of carelessness or accident, for which an adult could not sue. Then how is the situation different because of the boy's infancy, or because of his being under the lawful age of employment? There was no evidence that the age was asked by, or known to, the employers. No doubt the boy was under fourteen, and should not have been employed in the factory. The Factories' Act (R.S.O., 1897, Ch. 256, sec. 2, sub-section 5, and sec. 5) says that no child shall be employed in the factory except at certain kinds of work (under which the work in question in this case does not fall), and 'child' is defined as a person under fourteen. But though this subjects the employer to a penalty, it does not give rise to a civil action for damages, unless there is evidence to connect this violation of the Act with the accident. The work assigned may be too dangerous for a child, or too exhausting in its demands, so that what an older person might do would overtask the child and so contribute to the injury. But no case was

made here coupling the accident with any such illegal employment. Then again, in the absence of evidence tending to show that the child injured was not competent to understand the situation—the work to be done, the manner of doing it, and the attending risk—and to appreciate the need for due caution according to the circumstances, the court may infer capacity in the case of a youth of twelve or thirteen who shows intelligence in his manners and his answers. The evidence of the boy himself in this case established all that was need to show that he was entitled to no greater consideration than an adult suing for a personal injury. (1889, Ontario Reports, vol. 31, page 10.)

### QUEBEC CASES.

#### A Case of Contributory Negligence.

The following case shows very clearly that a workman who, knowing that he is running some risk, either on account of the nature of the work he is engaged in, the manner of doing it, or the machinery or implements employed, should at once complain of the danger to some one in charge over him. If he fails to do so, and is subsequently injured, he will probably be awarded either a very small amount of damages or none at all. The fact that he is afraid of losing his position if he makes any complaint will not excuse him for not doing so.

D, a stonemason, was employed with a number of other men in cutting stone. The foreman placed the stones in position for the men to work at them. He knew that the stones were of such a kind that chips were more likely to fly than is the case with ordinary stone, but nevertheless he placed them too close to each other. D and his fellow-workmen knew that there was danger when the stones were so near each other, but, though they spoke of the matter amongst themselves, they made no complaint to the foreman. At the trial they swore that they were afraid to do so, lest they should be discharged.

In the course of the work a chip of stone or a piece of steel from the implement of a fellow-workmen struck D's eyelid and penetrated into the left eye, destroyed its sight. He sued his employers for \$10,000 damages. It was proved that the accident occurred because the stones were placed too closely together; but the judge held that there was grave contributory negligence on the part of D, since he had not complained of a danger which he knew existed, and that therefore, although he was severely injured, he had to blame himself to a large extent. D was awarded \$250 damages.

*Dussault v. Montreal Cotton Company.*  
Judgment given by Mr. Justice Curran in the Superior Court, December 21, 1900.

### Case of Accident Caused by Dynamite Explosion.

The following case is an illustration of the rule that those who use dangerous materials are bound to exercise the greatest care, and that if they fail to do so, and an accident occurs, they will be liable for the damage caused.

R was employed by a mining company as the driver of a compressor engine used in working drills in a mine. The engine was in a wooden building, and next to and connected with that building was another of the same kind. In this latter building dualine (a kind of dynamite), which was largely used by the company, was thawed out, after being brought from the isolated magazine where it was kept. The dualine was in wooden boxes, about four of which were used every day. It was therefore the custom to bring two boxes in the morning and two at noon, and to place the contents in a zinc box specially made for holding the dualine, and which would just hold the contents of two of the wooden boxes. But on the day of the explosion, which took place about noon, not only was the zinc box

nearly full, but there were also in the building two unopened wooden boxes of dualine.

The exact cause of the explosion, which led to the death of R, who was in the next building, was never proved. But when R's widow sued the company on behalf of herself and her children, it was decided that the mere fact that there was an unnecessary and unreasonable quantity of such a dangerous explosive close to men engaged in work was negligence for which the company was liable. The Court awarded \$2,000 damages, and this judgment was affirmed by two higher courts to which the company appealed.

This case also brings out clearly one very important difference which exists between the law of Employers' Liability in Quebec and that which is in force in the other provinces. The English rule was that if an employee was injured by the negligence of a fellow employee, the employer was not responsible. The employee was supposed to have undertaken this risk when he was engaged. This rule has now been greatly changed by statutes, but it still applies where the workman injured and he whose negligence caused the accident are of the same rank, and the former was not under or bound to obey the latter.

But in the province of Quebec no such rule ever existed, and it is therefore no excuse for an employer to plead that his employee was injured through the fault of a fellow employee. In this particular case, where the exact cause of the accident was not shown, it might be claimed, with some probability, that it had been brought about by some careless act of one of the other employees. It was, indeed, attempted to set up this defence, but the Court decided that even if such were the fact it would not exonerate the company, since 'the doctrine of common employment' (as it is called) did not apply in Quebec. (*The Asbestos and Asbestic Company v. Adeline Durand*, Supreme Court Reports, volume 30, page 285.)

### Action Improperly Brought by Injured Employee.

D was employed as a storeman. The building in which he was working collapsed, and D, who was on the fourth story at the time, was carried down with the debris, and was severely injured. He sued his employer (who was only the lessee of the building) for \$3,000 damages, claiming that he had known of the defective construction of the building, and that he had overloaded it. The employer denied both these statements, but it was admitted that the building had fallen down because of some defects in its construction.

The Court decided that the employer had not overloaded the building. The law of the province of Quebec provides specially that the owner of a building is responsible for all damages caused by its ruin, whether the accident has happened from want of repairs or from some defect in its construction. It was therefore held that if any one was liable for damages it was the owner of the building, and that therefore the employee should have sued him and not his employer. The action was therefore dismissed with costs. (*Dulude v. Benoit*; judgment given by Mr. Justice Curran, in the Superior Court, at Montreal, December 27, 1900.)

### Case of Action Commenced Too Late.

R, who was employed as a stevedore, was injured on September 29, 1898, by some sacks of sugar falling on him. He sued his employer for \$1,999 damages, claiming that the accident was caused by his negligence. The Court, on March 16, 1899, awarded R \$300 for the damages he had sustained up to that time, and reserved his right to bring another action against his employer for any further damages which he might suffer as a result of the accident.

On October 12, 1899, R commenced another suit against his employer, asking for \$4,700 additional damages. As a rule, such actions must be commenced within one year from the date of the accident. But it was contended that in this case the judgment reserving R's right to bring a second action had interrupted the running of the year, and that it should be counted only from the date of that judgment.

The Court, however, decided that the first judgment did not affect the running of the year, and that as R had not commenced his action within twelve months from September 29, 1898 (the date of the accident), it should be dismissed, as having been begun too late. (*Ferns v. Racicot*; judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal side, December 27, 1900.)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

February 15, 1901.

An important feature of the industrial movement during the past month has been the extent to which arbitration and conciliation have been brought prominently forward in connection with the settlement of present industrial difficulties, and established as a means of preventing like recurrences in the future. The Archbishop of Quebec, during the early part of the month, gave his award in the matter of the recent lock-out in the boot and shoe industries of Quebec, Que. The most important feature of this award is the provision it makes for the establishment of boards of conciliation and a court of arbitration for the settlement of all differences which may arise between employers and employees in the boot and shoe industry of that city.

In the province of Ontario an important agreement was drawn up between the Em-

ploying Printers' Association and the Allied Printing Trades of Toronto, whereby a scale of wages has been fixed which is to remain in force until June 1, 1904. This agreement was arrived at through the joint action of representatives of the employers and representatives of the various unions concerned. Not only were existing differences adjusted in virtue of this agreement, but a *modus operandi* has been afforded which will prevent in that city the likelihood of future differences on the questions of wages and hours arising in these trades for a few years to come. A strike of the machinists in a local manufacturing establishment in Dundas, Ont., which had been in progress since October 8 last, was summarily ended through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act.

In the province of Nova Scotia, while strikes occurred in some of the coal mines, the demands of operatives in others were conceded without recourse being had to this extreme measure, in virtue either of existing agreements between mine-owners and the operatives, or as a result of joint conferences between representatives of both parties. A threatened strike of some 200 machinists was averted by an agreement to refer the matter to arbitration arrived at after a conference between employers and employees.

Regard being had to the large interests concerned in all of these cases, the practi-

cal adoption of the principle of voluntary conciliation and arbitration to such an extent may be taken as marking a decided advance in the cause of industrial peace throughout all parts of the Dominion. The *Labour Gazette* has, for this reason, given special attention in its present issue to each of these matters, and in its columns elsewhere will be found a copy of the award given by the Archbishop of Quebec; the nature and terms of the agreement in the printing trades, Toronto; an account of the settlement of the Dundas machinists' strike under the Conciliation Act; and, in the article on trade disputes of the month, a review of the agreement arrived at between the mine-owners and their employees in Nova Scotia.

Continuing the series of special articles on the industries of Canada, the *Gazette* publishes an account of the copper and nickel industries. The extent of the production and the distribution of the ore deposits are described in general for the Dominion, and in detail for each of the provinces where these industries are carried on. Special attention has been given to the economic conditions, rates of wages, &c., of men engaged in mines, and a series of bulletins have been prepared indicative of the present demand for labour and opportunities of employment in these industries. The information in regard to these points has been supplied to the Department of Labour by the proprietors of mines and smelters, and the *Gazette* is pleased to acknowledge that almost without exception the different mining companies have acceded to the request of the department to furnish reliable information in regard to the conditions obtaining in the respective districts.

The second of the series of statistical tables relating to the rates of wages, hours of employment and other industrial conditions prevailing in the various trades, has to do with the cigarmaking trade. The

tables have been compiled by the Department from returns made by the proprietors of cigar factories and shops, the secretaries of the different local unions in Canada of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and from reports prepared by the special correspondents of the *Gazette*. The number of sources from which information has been obtained is very large, and the information presented in tabular form conveys to the reader a good indication of the conditions obtaining in this trade in all parts of the Dominion.

The subject of labour legislation, already treated in previous numbers of the *Gazette* in regard to factories, shops and stores, is continued in the present number in an article on the legislation in Canada for the protection of employees in mines. This article reviews the general scope of the different Mines' Regulations Acts of the several provinces, and sets forth the particulars in reference to limitation of employment, *i.e.*, who may, or may not, be employed in all or any particular mines, restrictions as to the hours of employment, regulations governing the payment of wages, keeping of registers, posting of notices, &c., &c. Mining legislation being a matter which has received considerable attention in most of the provinces, a second article, supplementing the information contained in the present, will appear in the March number of the *Gazette*.

Supplementary to the article on immigration into Canada contained in its last issue, the *Gazette* of this month publishes another article on the same subject, with special reference to the opportunities offered intending settlers in the Canadian West. The terms and conditions on which holdings of Dominion lands may be secured in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are outlined, and a descriptive table has been prepared which sets forth the experience of a large number of settlers who have taken up holdings within recent years.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of January three additions were made to the list of local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, of Hull, Que., was appointed correspondent for the city of Hull and district; Mr. John R. Snell, of Chatham, Ont., correspondent for the city of Chatham and district, and Mr. James McNiven, of Victoria, B.C., correspondent for the city of Victoria and district.

## General Summary.

The reports of the local correspondents disclose a healthy state of industry and trade in all parts of the Dominion and give decided indications of the likelihood of substantial activity during the coming months. In practically all of the skilled trades, with the exception of those affected by the winter season, the reports show that the numbers employed are large and the wages received good. Even in the case of some of the trades usually affected by the severe weather, it would seem that operations are being carried on in spite of the inclement season. This is true, for example, in the building trades in Ottawa, Hull, Sydney and several other industrial centres. The traffic on the railways has been very considerable throughout the month, while factories in all parts are, with few exceptions, working full handed, and several appear to be working overtime. Snow shovelling and the hauling and storing of ice have given employment to large numbers of unskilled workmen. Numbers have also been employed in the work of rock excavation, while there are indications that from the many employed in the woods the cut of lumber may be larger than that of previous years.

In a few localities exceptional disasters have thrown a number of people temporarily out of employment. The large fire in Montreal, the destruction of a lithographic and printing establishment in Hamilton, the burning of the Canada Cotton Mills at Lambton Mills, Ont., have all affected a large number of employees. In St. John,

N.B., the closing down of a large local cotton mill has affected many families in that city, but saving where a loss of employment has followed upon these, and one or two other like unforeseen events, the numbers of unemployed have remained very small in all parts of the Dominion. It should be mentioned, however, that many workmen have been affected by *la grippe*, and the reports would indicate that in some cities difficulty has been experienced in carrying on business for want of sufficient hands.

An important feature of the month has been the comparatively few trade disputes of importance. This is more noteworthy in virtue of the fact that several important increases in the rates of wages have been conceded by employers. The practical application of the principle of conciliation and arbitration, referred to in the editorial notice of this issue, is deserving of special mention in this connection.

Several new unions have been formed during the month, and a large number of existing unions have been revising their scales of wages and have submitted for the consideration of their employers demands for higher rates.

## Special Reports.

## HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent, reports as follows:—*

The condition of the labour market in this district during the past month has been only fair, the protracted stormy weather interfering considerably with outside work. The boom continues at Sydney, where skilled mechanics are steadily in demand.

Some time ago the *machinists* at the Glace Bay coal mines of the Dominion Coal Company made a demand for an increase of 50 cents per day, which was refused by the company. A meeting of the men was held, and it was decided to strike on the 23rd inst. A meeting of the Provincial Workingmen's Association was held on the



evening of the 22nd, and it was decided to give the company fifteen days' further time. At a conference between the men and the company, held on the 23rd, it was decided to refer the matter to arbitration, so the strike is off. There are 200 machinists in the Glace Bay mines. Up to the end of the month the arbitration award had not been made.

At the last meeting of the Trades and Labour Council a committee was appointed to confer with the local government in regard to the passing of a *factory law* similar to the one in Ontario, also to confer in reference to free text books being supplied to children in the schools. The committee were cordially received by the members of the government, and are inclined to believe that the interview may result in factory legislation being enacted along the lines laid down by the delegates from the council, and in the appointment of a factory inspector. As to the supplying of text books, the delegates were given to understand that the government could not give very much encouragement to the proposition at the present time, owing to the very large expense which it would involve, and the fact the educational grant at present is considered about as large as can well be afforded.

Among the *Building Trades* work was largely interfered with by the elements. Were it not for the fact that large numbers of bricklayers, carpenters, &c., had gone to Sydney, times would be considered rather dull. About half the members of the bricklayers and masons unions remaining in this city have employment when weather permits. Carpenters, however, are faring better.

Work with *Coopers* has been only fair.

*Truckmen* report work fair, but not as good as on the preceding month.

*Steamship Labourers* have done fairly well, though with other wharf labourers it has been dull.

*Metal Workers* report lots of work.

*Printing* continues fair. The *McAlpine Printing and Publishing Co.'s*\* new building is nearing completion. It is stated that they contemplate putting in machines for their book-work. The new *Herald and Mail* building is expected to be completed by May 1. The *Chronicle-Echo* building is also being remodelled since the fire, and it is stated considerable improvements will be made.

Business among *Painters* is dull, very little jobbing going on.

The *Shoe Factory* here is running again.

Another very large coal company has been formed in Sydney, C.B. Senator Mac-keen, Vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company and Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, has effected, as the representative of wealthy capitalists, the consolidation of the coal interests in the county of Cape Breton, known as the Moseley, McVey, White, Hickey and Keefe interests. These areas join those of the Dominion Coal Company and cover an extent of over ten miles, and a large and expensive plant has been secured for experimental work.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Business in labour circles during January has been very good, the inclement weather being taken into consideration. Building operations have been almost entirely suspended, and work about the wharfs is not so plentiful as was anticipated it would be. After January 1, business is generally dull, but on the appearance of spring greater activity prevails.

*Broom Makers* report business good, having had to work several weeks overtime to supply the demand.

*Brush Makers* state that work is brisk, and that it will continue so until spring.

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\* In the January issue of the *Gazette* this company was said to be capitalized at \$10,000. This amount should have been \$100,000.

*Bookbinders* are all steadily employed, but business is not very active.

*Carpenters*.—Work is dull, as the weather has been so severe that it was impossible to carry on business out of doors.

*Cotton Mills*.—Both of the Parks Cotton Mills of St. John closed down a few weeks ago for want of capital to carry on the business. This action has thrown hundreds of employees out of work, many of whom were mere children, small boys and girls. The closing of the mills will, nevertheless, be a severe loss to a number of families. It is not yet known whether or not business will be resumed.

*Masons and Plasterers* report business dull, very few men being employed.

*Moulders* say that business in their line is good, with prospects of a continuance.

*Printers*.—Business in this line has been exceedingly brisk, but a slight falling-off is now perceptible.

*Ship Labourers*.—Work in this line is only fair, as employment of men is very uncertain.

*Teamsters* report business good. A large number of teams were employed on the streets removing snow after the recent heavy snowstorm. Many are now engaged in hauling ice from the adjacent lakes.

*Wood Working Factories* are running steadily, giving employment to a number of men and boys.

*Lumbering* is being carried on extensively throughout the province, and it is now thought the output will be much larger than in any previous year.

The Grand Council of the *National Association of Marine Engineers* opened its annual session in St. John on January 25, and the delegates were given a complimentary dinner by St. John Council on the previous evening.

The *Shoe Clerks* have formed an association, and elected officers on January 23. The object of the association is to secure early closing of the retail stores. The

principal stores have already acceded to the request of the clerks, and now close at 7 p.m., with the exception of Saturday.

The *Lumber Surveyors* of this city organized a society and elected officers on the 22nd.

J. A. Gregory has started a new industry, and shipped to Liverpool, England, the first instalment of an order of from 150,000 to 200,000 pieces of small round birch, to be used in making backs for brushes.

McGibbon Bros., of Auburn, Maine, propose to start a shoe factory at St. Stephen, N.B., providing that \$10,000 in stock is subscribed. It is said that 125 skilled workmen will be employed. Authority was granted the town a few years ago by Act of Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$8,000, which was to be given as a bonus to any company erecting a shoe factory. McGibbon Bros. are willing to accept this bonus with the above provision, and at a meeting of the Board of Trade, on January 23, \$6,000 was subscribed. It is believed that the balance can be easily raised when the company is organized and satisfactory machinery received.

## QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The principal event of the month in labour circles was the award of His Grace Archbishop Bégin in reference to the recent difficulties in the shoe trade in this city. The award has met with general approval from both sides. The trade itself is brisk, several shops working overtime, and all of them full-handed.

A small dispute occurred in two of the shops shortly after the award of His Grace, but the matter was one merely of disagreement as to prices to be paid lasters working on a machine which has been newly introduced. Only a few of the lasters in each of these establishments were concerned, and their action cannot be construed as in any way constituting a strike, or as a reflection upon the award made by His Grace the

Archbishop. The new lasting machines, which were introduced, were something of a novelty to those concerned in their operation, and some of the lasters feared that their wages might suffer in consequence of the new methods to be adopted. Attempts have been made to readjust the scale satisfactorily to both parties, but it may require a little time, at least long enough for the new machines to demonstrate their capacity, before regular prices to be paid for work done upon them will be adjusted. At present, however, all the hands are continuing at work. The matter is of considerable importance to a large number, as several factories have installed the new machines, and the adoption of a fixed scale by any one of the establishments might be looked upon as a precedent by others.

In the *Building Trades* there is very little outside work owing to the severity of the weather. Still there is a little, the weather notwithstanding.

*Machine Shops* are running full-handed, and machinists are in good demand. Repairs and refitting in connection with the steamers and tug boats laying up at this port for the winter are the main cause of this activity. Iron and boiler workers are also busily engaged for the same reason. One of the local firms has secured a large contract to build an iron barge.

*Snow shovelling and ice harvesting* have given continuous employment to a large number throughout the month. The prices paid for this class of work range about 10c. per hour.

On the 8th instant the *Central Trades and Labour Council* of this city held its annual meeting for the election of officers. The president, Mr. A. Marois, presented a lengthy and interesting report, in which he outlined the work of the council during the past year and its attitude towards the more important industrial happenings in this province. In the course of the year, six new societies became affiliated with the Central Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Marois was re-elected president for the coming year, and Mr. J. C. Scott, recording secretary.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

Ten new houses are under construction at *Shawenegan Falls*. The Pulp Company are asking for several for their employees. They expect to have over 1,000 at work ere long.

Some thirty *Stonecutters* are at present employed in Quebec getting stone ready for the new cartridge factory and rolling mills about to be erected.

*Quebec Typographical Union, No. 302*, has amended its schedule of wages, and the new scale came into effect on the 21st inst. The following rates have been agreed upon between the different publishers and the Union :—

#### *Hand Composition.*

\$9 per week of 54 hours. Overtime, 25 cts. per hour. Night work, \$11.25 per week of 50 hours. Piece hands.—32 cts. per 1,000 ems for night work ; 27 cts. per 1,000 ems for day work. Job foremen.—\$12 per week ; overtime 30 cts. per hour.

Foremen Evening Newspapers.—\$11 per week ; overtime, 30 cts. per hour.

Foremen Morning Newspapers.—\$13 per week ; overtime, 30 cts. per hour.

Foremen Press Room.—\$11 per week ; overtime, 30 cts. per hour.

Fifty cents per hour to be paid to day hands for Sunday work, and no piece work to be allowed ; this not to apply to morning newspapers.

#### *Machine Composition.*

Time scale on Mergenthaler and Monoline machines :

Morning ..... \$14 00 per week, 45 hrs.  
Evening ..... 12 00 per week, 48 hrs.

Learners to be paid as follows :—

Morning ..... \$11 25 per week, 45 hrs.  
Evening ..... 19 00 per week, 48 hrs.

Apprenticeship to consist of eight weeks.

These figures indicate the changes in the scale of wages, other rates remain as before.

A gang of 35 to 40 men are working at the Quebec side of the new bridge. They are paid 12½ cents per hour, but they have had considerable broken time through snow storms and cold. Another gang were sent out by the contractor, on Monday 28th inst., to *Rivière-à-Pierre* to get stone from the quarry. Some of the men going there will receive their board as well as the above rate.

The Quebec City Corporation has given notice that it will apply to the legislature



of the province, at the forthcoming session to ask the authorization to borrow a sum of money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to repair and improve the city water-works, and other purposes. The corporation is also calling for tenders for the construction of a proposed iron bridge over St. John St., near D'Auteuil St., some 60 odd feet in length. This bridge is a part of the improvements proposed by ex-Governor General, Lord Dufferin.

### ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC, AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoléon Samson, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There has been very little change in the condition of the labour market in this town and district since last report.

*The Tanners' Union* has become affiliated with the American Federation of labour. This trade is very prosperous. The rates of wages are not high, however, they average from \$4 to \$8 per week. The union will seek to obtain an increase in the spring.

*The Carpenters and Joiners, Union No. 108,* have been kept very busy during this month, considering that this is the winter season. This union, at its last meeting, named delegates to negotiate an agreement with the employers for an increase in wages. At the present time carpenters and joiners are paid from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day.

*The Canadian Woollen Mills* are very busy.

*The Boot and Shoe Manufactories* have done a very good business during the present month.

*The Three United Shoemakers Unions* were visited during the month by the Organizer of the American Federation of Labour with the intention of bringing about an affiliation of the unions with the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union.

### MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city has improved considerably since last report.

The present year promises to be one of great activity in the *Building Trades*; plans have already been prepared for several very large buildings, and building operations will commence as soon as the weather permits. The rebuilding of the portion of the city destroyed by fire on the 22nd inst. will create a great demand for labour. It is estimated that over \$3,000,000 will be expended in building construction during the year.

*The Granite Cutters' Union* reports trade very brisk, all members employed, and a great demand for men, at good wages.

*Marble Workers* are very busy, but the wages are low. They intend to make a demand for an increase in May.

*The Plumbers and Steamfitters* are making a move to secure legislation on lines similar to that already enacted on behalf of the barbers. They want a by-law requiring would-be plumbers to pass an examination before a board of practical plumbers appointed for that purpose, before being allowed to prosecute their employment in the city.

*Typographical Unions 145 and 174* have made a demand for an increase of wages for their members. Although notices of this intention were only sent to the various proprietors during the month, the committee reports the results already as very gratifying. Some of the largest employers have signified their willingness to grant the increase.

*The Blacksmiths' Union* reports all members employed at good wages, and a continued demand for blacksmiths and helpers. The shop committee reported at a meeting on January 17, that two large firms have agreed to employ only union blacksmiths in

future, and when in need of any will apply to the union for same.

Operatives in the *Clothing Trade* have had a very busy season, and the prospects are that it will continue so.

*Shirt and Collar Workers* are very busy at the present time, and working a great deal of overtime, with a steady demand for labour.

A great number of *Furriers* have been thrown out of employment through the fire. No less than eleven wholesale manufacturers of furs had their buildings completely destroyed.

The *Wall Paper Machine Printers and Colour Mixers' Trade* is brisk, and wages are good. Machine printers receive from \$18 to \$22 per week, and colour mixers from \$20 to \$25 per week of fifty-five hours.

The *Tobacco Workers* report plenty of work, but wages very low. The Dominion Tobacco Company is the only firm that has the union label. It employs about 160 hands.

The English and French-speaking *Plasterers* have united, and have decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour.

The *Garment Workers' Union* reports that two of its members lost their lives in the fire on January 23. They were working overtime for one of the firms whose premises were destroyed.

The *Iron Moulders* are having a very dull season. Over sixty members have been idle for the last three months, and there are no prospects of when they will get work.

*Core-makers* report trade very slack.

*Pattern Makers* report trade fair, but wages low.

*Boiler Makers* report all members employed.

*Boot and Shoe Workers* have decided to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

The *Coopers* report trade fair.

*Brass Workers* report trade very dull.

*Mr. Victor Dubreuil, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Ordinarily at this season of the year the *day labourers* are actively engaged in cleaning the streets of snow, but up to the present time the snowfall has been very slight, and the majority of them were pleased that the Montreal Water and Power Company decided to lay its water mains in the streets, thus giving work to 400 day labourers at 12½ cents per hour. The others found employment carting and storing ice. A small number are without work. It is certain that in a few days a large number of day labourers will find work either in the demolition or in the rebuilding of the immense warehouses and establishments of all kinds destroyed in the last fire, which swept away some of the most important buildings in Montreal.

There is great activity in the *cotton, silk, clothing, boot and shoe, wall paper, paints, oils and varnish factories*.

The *Printers, Custom Tailors, Railway Employees and Street Car Employees* are doing well; there is an abundance of work and wages are good.

The workers in iron, such as *Blacksmiths, Founders, Rolling Mill Employees and Machinists*, report much progress in these trades.

There is no change among the *Painters, the Carpenters, Joiners* and others. In general, the *Building Trades* are slack.

The month on the whole has been marked by amicable relations, in the different trades, between employers and employed.

#### HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

At the present time the working population of Hull is perhaps larger than ever before. The assessment roll made after the fire, in May last, gives Hull a population of 11,800, whilst the annual census made by the priests in November showed a Catholic population of 12,500; this

means a total population in Hull of about 14,500 persons.

The labour market in this city is in a very healthy state at the present time, there being an abundance of work and a general prevalence of good wages. Common labourers, however, are plentiful, and the demand for them is small. They are mostly mill hands who remain late in the fall to close up the mills in order to be sure of a job in the spring. All tradesmen are still busy. This condition prevails generally throughout the district, except in the mines. The closing down of the mica mines has affected about 50 men. Notwithstanding this, however, there are fewer idle persons than in previous winters. The pressure of labour in the cities has caused a scarcity of hands for shanty work, and this has secured exceptionally good wages to *bushmen* for the winter.

Speaking industrially, Hull may be said to be starting anew at the present time after the great conflagration of last spring.

The new factories of the *E. B. Eddy Company* have been running steadily for near two months and additional factories are still in process of erection. The firm employs at present over 1,000 hands, of whom about 400 are women and girls engaged in paper and match making. Girls who had left after the fire to work in St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., and Valleyfield, Que., have come back, as have also many of the paper workers who sought a living in Dexter, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Haverhill and Worcester, Mass., or in the Eastern Townships of this country. The girls in the *E. B. Eddy Company's* employ have a dining-hall in the factory and are well pleased with this improvement.

*Dalglish's Match Factory* employs some eighty hands, most of whom are young girls.

The average day's pay for a match girl is 70 cents. A paper girl gets from 70 to 80 cents. The men are getting on an average \$1.25 per day for the year round. This

does not include the wages of foremen or expert hands.

*Hanson's Woollen Mill* has resumed operation and employs about fifty hands, most of whom are girls.

Exceptional activity prevails in the *Building Trades*, in railway and bridge construction, in lumber-sawing and excavating at the Chaudière, and in expert tool-setting.

The *Building Trades* especially are booming. The current rates of wages, outside the amount paid to a few men who belong to unions, are: masons, bricklayers and stonecutters, 20 to 25 cents per hour; joiners and carpenters, 15 to 17 cents per hour; builders' labourers, 12 to 14 cents per hour.

*The Mines.*—Like phosphate, mica in this district is finding a substitute in the American market. The home product is replacing the Ottawa importations at New York and Chicago. Scores of mines were in operation in the fall which supplied work to some 500 men. But many have been obliged to close, owing, it is alleged, to blotting paper having been found to be a very good isolator and substitute for mica. The main reason, however, seems to be the discovery of extensive beds of mica in Black Hills, New York. Hull dealers have as much as \$25,000 worth of mica in hands and their factories are closed down. They used to employ some 20 or 30 little girls as trimmers, a few cullers and a foreman. Cullers get \$1.50 per day; trimmers from 30 to 70 cents for a 10 hour day.

*The Phosphate Industry* is gradually picking up, after a long period of dullness, due to the existence of large deposits of surface phosphate in Florida. This product is principally used for fertilizers. A few mines at Buckingham are now in operation and phosphate sells at \$10 per ton delivered at the station. It would not sell at any price for several years and originally sold for \$25 and \$30 per ton.

What is claimed to be one of the richest magnetic iron mines in the country is the



Baldwin mine at Ironsides, four miles from Hull. These mines were operated off and on until 1880, when they closed down. They have been worked on a small scale since last year.

There are some 6 or 7 small *saw-mills* which have been running all winter in the Gatineau districts. They employ 12 or 13 men each at \$1.25 for 10 hours work. Bushmen are getting all the way from \$15 to \$26 per month and board. Good axemen get \$23 to \$26.

Damour's *Sash and Door Factory* in Hull employs an average of 30 men the year round. Employees obtain an average wage of \$1.75 per day. Foremen are getting as high as \$20 per-week.

Edwards and Egan have started clearing the debris of the Hull Lumber Co.'s site which they have bought. They are preparing to build an extensive power-house and *pulp mills*.

There are practically no Trade Unions in Hull at the present time, although several of the workingmen in this city belong to Trade Unions in Ottawa. The recent fire had much to do with disorganizing association among the workingmen, but it is probable that an independent union with a large membership will be formed ere long.

#### KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Conditions are little changed since last report. While there is a slight depression in employment, several new buildings and alterations to old ones are under way. Commercial travellers who have been in Kingston during the past few days state that trade is very slow throughout the country. They ascribe the cause of this to the fact that last year, when times were considerably better than usual, the merchants purchased too freely, and travellers, taking advantage of the tendency, pushed too many of their goods upon the buyer. These stocks have not yet been exhausted.

At the beginning of the present school term many families applied to the school inspector for permission for pupils to attend school; of the number thirteen families had recently moved to the city. This number included Americans, Russians and Canadians.

Of interest to the *Building Trades* is the fact that the authorities of the Royal Medical College recently called for tenders to the extent of \$10,500, the work of extension to commence at once. Alterations to the extent of \$15,000 will be made at the Frontenac Hotel, Round Island Park, this winter.

On Monday, January 21, the *Barbers' Union* decided to especially request the chief of police to enforce the early closing by-law. A resolution expressing great dissatisfaction with, and strongly protesting against, the decision of a Hamilton magistrate legalizing Sunday shaving, was unanimously adopted.

In connection with *civic work*, the city engineer will recommend the council to purchase a street cleaning machine. Over \$6,000 was expended last year for this purpose. A machine estimated capable of doing the work of forty men will cost \$150. The mayor-elect, in his inaugural address, suggested that a portion of the Kingston streets should be paved as soon as possible. The suggestion is likely to receive attention.

The *Davis Dry Dock* is doing a rushing business just now. Yachts and pleasure crafts of various kinds are being built for American citizens and others.

The yards of the *Montreal Transportation Company* present a busy scene because of anticipated early spring trade.

The *Kingston Foundry* is doing a splendid business. Several large boilers were shipped recently per Kingston and Pembroke Railway for the Beaver Cement Company, Marlbank.

The *Locomotive Works* are running ten hours per day. New hands are being constantly taken on and over 200 are at present

employed. House rents in the vicinity of the works are going up. Much new machinery is being put in.

Sleighting being good in the mining districts along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, many teams and cars are engaged drawing ore from various mines. A very busy spring is anticipated. Around freight sheds and on various roads the epidemic 'grip' has laid many hands aside, others are more than busy.

Recently, at the request of the Trades and Labour Council the *Master Builders* met to discuss the advisability of forming a Builders' Association. The proposition was favourably received and immediate action is likely to be taken.

A branch of the *National Marine Engineers' Association* was formed during the month. The meeting was well attended, and there is every prospect of the new association becoming a flourishing one. Mr. J. E. Kane was elected president, and Mr. J. Gillie, secretary.

The proposition to form a *Milk Trust*, before the citizens for some weeks past, has met with such stern opposition that it has apparently been abandoned.

In reference to the recent strike of *Corporation Labourers* reported in last month's *Gazette*, the Labourers' Protective Union finding that plenty of men were available to take their place for corporation work, some union men included, and that some old men were suffering for want of work, decided to wait on the city engineer and confer regarding the matter. The result was that members of the union needy, able and willing will be given the preference, after that ratepayers who reside here. Thus an amicable settlement was reached, pending the organization of the new council.

#### BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The *Abbott-Mitchell Iron and Steel Company* has paid off its men and has

closed the mill for two weeks. Mr. W. Abbott, one of the members of the firm, has sold out his interest to Mr. T. H. Camp, and will remove to Montreal, where he will go into business for himself.

The proposed by-law to allow the *King Shirt Company* a remission of taxes for ten years on certain terms, did not carry on account of its not receiving the votes of two-thirds of the ratepayers. The vote in favour of the by-law was a large one, however, and the company appealed to one of the County Court judges for an opinion as to whether the by-law should be allowed to go through or not.

The *Machinists* have received their charter, but have not struck a scale of wages yet. The foundries and machine shops have closed down for a short time, and the men will decide on a scale when they resume work.

The *Printers* have not decided on a scale, nor have the *Tinsmiths* and *Sheet Iron Workers* decided as yet to strike one.

The *Cigar Trade* in this city has been stimulated by the increase of hands in the Cigar Factory under its new management. Twenty hands are now employed where only five were previously employed. The factory is a non-union one.

#### TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Trade continues good in most departments of industry, and there are probably fewer workers out of employment than has been the case for some seasons past at this time of year.

The *Boot and Shoe Workers' Union* has been greatly strengthened by the conclusion of the arrangement with the J. D. King Company, by which their establishment becomes a strictly union shop. All the employees are now members of the organization, which has a total strength of about 400.

The *Cigarmakers* report trade good and no difficulty in obtaining employment.

The present is a slack season for *Custom Tailors*, but the busy time lasted rather longer this year than usual, and everything points to a good season as soon as spring opens. Men belonging to this trade complain of the abuses of the 'back shop' system. But few establishments furnish their operatives with seat room, so the men have either to work at their homes or pay for working room in places opened for the purpose down town. This costs them on an average about \$25 a year each. Moreover, it leads to the practice of working for excessively long hours. The 'back shops' are kept open very late, and during the busy season it is not uncommon for men to work over 15 hours a day. In one first-class tailor shop, employing twelve men, they worked on an average 16½ hours per day during a season of three months. Some of the members of the union are anxious to set a time limit, but the fact of the work being done outside the employer's establishment obviously makes it very difficult to enforce such a restriction.

The *Garment Workers* employed in the wholesale trade also suffer from the slackness usual between seasons, and many are out of work. Those engaged for the department stores are actively engaged in preparing for the spring trade.

The *Iron Trades* continue fairly good, but the Massey-Harris agricultural implement factory has not yet resumed its full activity owing to the continued scarcity of steel.

The *Printing and Allied Trades* are fairly busy.

The *Plumbers* are negotiating with their employers as to terms, the present agreement expiring February 1. They are anxious to come to an understanding before contracts are let in view of the resumption of building operations. The men ask for a reduction of the hours of labour

from nine to eight, and an increase of pay from the old rate of 27½ cents an hour to 31 cents per hour. A compromise will probably be arrived at.

The *National Association of Marine Engineers* have notified their employers that they will demand an increase of 10 per cent in their wages next season.

The *Bricklayers Union*, at a meeting held on the 15th inst., appointed a committee with full power to arrange a scale of wages with the employers, to come into force next May.

At the meeting of the *Toronto Trades and Labour Council* held on Thursday evening, the 24th, it was resolved that the charters of all affiliated unions should be draped in black for a period of thirty days in memory of the Queen. Officers were elected, James Wilson being chosen President, George Sangster, Vice-President, and D. W. Kennedy, Recording Secretary.

A great deal of interest is being taken by the working people in the opening up of *New Ontario* for settlement. The steps taken by the Bureau of Colonization to circulate information regarding the opportunities offered those who desire to take up homesteads or obtain employment in some branch of industry have resulted in many inquiries from men at present resident in the city. It is probable that when the spring opens many mechanics and labourers will seek homes in the new townships.

The Public School Board, on the 15th inst., decided to accept the offer of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, to defray for three years the expense of system of *manual training* in connection with the Toronto Public Schools. This step has been hotly opposed by many of the trade unionists.

The large mills of the *Canada Woollen Mills Company* at Lambton Mills were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst., and about sixty employees were thrown out of



work in consequence. The orders upon which the mills were engaged will be filled by other mills operated by the company.

Arrangements are in progress looking to the starting of a large *wall paper factory* in Weston, by some New York capitalists. This factory, it is alleged, will be on a more extensive scale than any existing manufactory of the same kind in Canada and will employ a large number of men.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Work in the several trades of both skilled and unskilled labour has been slack during the past month. Through unforeseen circumstances the Board of Works of the City Council were compelled to order work at the stone quarry to cease, which causes considerable idleness among the day labourers. They will readily find employment cutting ice on the Hamilton Bay if the cold weather continues.

The *Barbers* are adding members to their union at almost every meeting. The members of the craft are opposed to Sunday work, and were the means of having a local barber summoned before the police magistrate for working on Sunday. The case was decided on the 19th ultimo. The magistrate held that barbers did not come under the clause 'Merchant, farmer, mechanic, tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer or other person whatsoever, who does any worldly labour, or does or exercises the business or work of his ordinary calling' specified in the Act, and in view of the decision of the English judges, and on the ground that the Canadian Act is a copy of that of the motherland, he acquitted the defendant. The Barbers local union assert that an effort will be made to have the law amended at the next session of Parliament.

The *Boot and Shoe Workers* are among the few who have been busy owing to the numerous orders coming in for union label goods. In addition to the former union

established, two more have been added to the list of the employees of the McPherson & Company, form a mixed union—No. 228 and women stitchers union No. 234.

The *Custom Tailors* are in their slack season just now. During the month a deputation of the label committee of the Trades and Labour Council waited on the new city council, fire and water and markets and police committees, and asked that the Custom Tailors Union label be placed on all civic uniforms during the year, and that tenders be called for at once so as to have them made in the tailors slack season to give employment to the operators. Both committees granted the request.

There are forty-four men in the *City Fire Department*, with the exception of a few members of Federal Union No. 11. They hold a charter from the Trades Congress. They are in spirit trades unionists and have representation at the Trades and Labour Council. Their object in organizing was mostly for fraternal and beneficial purposes. The loss by fires in 1900 was only about \$30,000 against \$104,000 in 1899; efficiency and modern appliances are credited with causing the decrease.

*Garment Workers* are still very slack. The firm having orders for Canada militia and North-west Mounted Police uniforms is more active than the others.

*Horseshoers* are kept busy owing to the icy condition of the streets. The Humane Society are taking care to see that all horses are properly shod.

Fall and winter is the busy season for *Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters*, and all members of this craft are now actively engaged.

The firm of Smart, Eby & Company, *Machine Manufacturers*, is being rushed with work consequent upon some large orders that have been received and the staff of seventy-five workmen are kept busy turning out the work.

All the *Street Railway Employees* are members of Division 107. They held a re-

union on the 19th ultimo, and there were many evidences of the splendid feeling existing between the men and the members of the Cataract Power Company which operates the different steel railways.

*Wood Workers* have had a fair month, owing to several firms adopting the new idea of having hardwood fittings in offices, banks and store fronts.

The *Structural Iron Workers* will be busy in a short time.

The *Hamilton Bridge Works* has made a contract with the Montreal transportation company for the construction of a steel tow barge 200 feet long. The work will be done at Zealand's yard. The company has also received an order for three large bridges for the Intercolonial Railway.

The machinery is being erected for the new *Imperial Cotton Company*. It arrived from England recently in charge of expert mechanics. There is a very large quantity of it.

The consolidation of all the local *Foundries* by Dr. McCauley, of Chicago, has not yet been consummated.

The *Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company* has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000. In connection with the announcement of the incorporation of this company, it is stated that the company has purchased, not leased, the Wanzer factory. The company will also manufacture store and interior fittings.

A serious fire took place on the morning of the 22nd ultimo at the *Duncan Lithographing and Printing* establishment; about sixty men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of it. The loss will exceed \$20,000 on plant and stock.

An *Economic League* was formed in the city during the month, and will discuss at its meetings from time to time the questions of Political Economy, Sociology, Capital and Labour, and many other economic subjects. Among its members are many of the city clergymen, editors, civic officials and leading men and women. At the last meeting Mr. Samuel Landers,

president of the Trades and Labour Council, read a paper on 'Trades Unions as a Factor in Economics.'

On the 23rd ultimo, E. J. Lynch, International President of the *Metal Polishers, Platers, Buffers and Brass Finishers' Union*, of New York, was in the city and endeavoured to effect a settlement with the manager of the Hamilton Brass Works of the long-standing dispute between the company and some of its employees. The manager contended that there was nothing to settle, which leaves the matter as heretofore.

The case previously reported of Fallis vs. Gartshore for \$5,000 damages for the loss of an eye under the *Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act*, was again postponed. The case will be heard at the spring assizes.

At the County Court, before Judge Snider, on the 15th, the appeal of Carter vs. Dowswell, in which the Dowswell Manufacturing Company was ordered to pay \$200 to an employee named Carter for the loss of several fingers while working a machine, was argued. A decision has not as yet been rendered.

At the winter assizes, before Judge Ferguson, the case of Gilmore vs. the T., H. and B. Railway Company has been settled. The company pays to Mrs. Gilmore, the widow of the late W. Gilmore, engineer, \$500, to his daughter \$450, and the costs of the action.

T. C. Brennan, of Hamilton, is hiring teams and men at Smithville for the Muskoka woods.

During the month the Grand Trunk Railway took over their *new track between Hamilton and Jordan* from the contractors. The track is twenty-six miles long. With the exception of the seventeen miles of single track between Jordan and St. Catharines, this completes the double tracking from Hamilton to Niagara Falls. Next summer the track will be laid through, which will necessitate the building of bridges at St. Catharines and Jordan.

### District Notes.

*Niagara Falls.*—The Niagara Neckwear Company, Limited, are advertising for good needlewomen at their factory.

Work on the Cantilever Bridge is progressing. The most of the steel arches are in place.

The Grand Trunk has a gang of men and a steam shovel at work in the west end of the old yards, excavating earth that is being used for filling in some trestle-work at the approach to the new yards.

So many men from Niagara Falls are working in Montrose yards now that the Michigan Central is running two cars back and forth for their accommodation.

The McKinnon Dash and Hardware Company, St. Catharines, Limited, and the Niagara Falls Metal Works Company, Limited, have amalgamated and formed a joint stock company under the name of the McKinnon Dash and Metal Works Company, Limited; capital, \$400,000, with head office at St. Catharines. The question has not yet been decided by the directors which plant will be closed, since they have decided to concentrate in one of the two places. At the St. Catharines plant the pay-roll averages annually \$25,000, and is giving employment to about sixty hands. In Niagara Falls the pay-roll is slightly larger, being \$30,000 annually, expended among upwards of seventy-five hands. It is proposed, when the amalgamation takes place, to increase the number of employees to 150, which will bring the pay-roll to about \$60,000.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has granted a charter to the union organized here this month. The local union will be known as Carpenters' Union, No. 713.

*St. Catharines.*—The proposed by-law which was to have been submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, to aid by way of guarantee and gift John Galt and Wm. C. Bullock, who proposed establishing a foundry in this city, has been withdrawn by mutual

consent. Since these gentlemen were before the Manufacturers' Committee, a by-law to aid the company was passed by the people of Wingham, and the conditions specified in the by-law to have been voted on next Monday not having been fulfilled, it was decided to withdraw it.

A new industry—a Canadian branch of Thos. Myers & Son Cattle Spice Works—has been started here. It is the intention of the local branch to manufacture for the Canadian and export trade.

A number of mechanics for the new bicycle factory arrived in the city recently to search for houses to move their families into.

All but one of the Welland Vale workmen have returned from Montreal, where they have been at work since the fire here last May. Everything is in readiness for an early start.

The Stone & Wellington Nurseries in Pelham will begin grafting about the 22nd inst., when they will engage twenty-one extra hands.

P. H. Durk, of South Pelham, is fitting up a building in which he will engage in the manufacture of maple and sorghum syrups.

Both the St. Catharines *Standard*, a daily issue, and the Merriton *Advance*, a weekly, have started a labour column in their Saturday issues.

*Dundas.*—The strike of the machinists against the Bertram Shops, which was begun on October 8 last, was declared off on the 25th inst, a settlement having been effected between the firm and its employees by the friendly intervention of the Labour Department of the Dominion government under the Conciliation Act.

The brickwork on the new armoury building is being pushed ahead rapidly. A large force of workmen are employed.

At the last Agricultural Society meeting the proposal to establish a canning factory in Dundas was discussed. It was estimated



that about \$15,000 would be required to secure buildings, plant, &c. The meeting received an offer of property to be used as a factory at about \$3,500. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to secure prices of plant, &c., and report at another meeting.

Owing to the new industries being established, Dundas is experiencing a lack of houses for artisans. At the present time there are workmen engaged in town who are compelled to live in Hamilton and go to and fro daily.

*Hagersville.*—During the month work began on the double tracking of the M.C.R. between Cayuga and Hagersville. A large number of men and teams are employed. It will take about five months to complete the work.

The Haldimand Milling Company shipped two carloads of flour to Glasgow last month.

*Dunnville.*—The work of harvesting the ice has commenced and a large force of men are engaged in filling up the mammoth ice house whenever the weather is favourable. A good clean sample is being secured and of a fair thickness.

A Buffalo company is also engaged cutting ice on the Grand River at Dunnville.

*Port Colborne.*—The work of building cribs has gone on without a break all winter, and a goodly number will be ready for sinking in the spring.

The new pulp mill at the Stuart foundry is nearly completed, and the machinery is being placed in position.

*Thorold.*—The basket factory is now in full swing again, work having commenced in all departments.

*Welland.*—Promoters have obtained 5,000 acres of land on the Welland Canal, in the town of Welland, and have organized a company which is to have £18,000,000 capital, partly of common and preferred stock and bonds. The company is to have three blast furnaces and a complete steel plant of 2,000 tons daily capacity.

The stores now close at 6.30 o'clock every evening except Saturday, when they remain open until 10 p.m.

Messrs. Beatty & Sons have just about completed the building of their ship-yard on the canal bank below the aqueduct. They have erected there a large frame building, and two travellers constructed of steel. The plant will be operated by two steam engines. The plant together with the new tools necessary for this work cost several thousand dollars.

A number of workmen are engaged in beautifying the grounds around Brock's monument at Queenstown Heights. Several bark huts and log cabins are being erected and the surroundings otherwise arranged to give the scene more of a picturesque effect.

## BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James C. Watt, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the labour market of this city since last month, except that there are possibly a few more unemployed, but on the whole the labour market may be regarded as very fair. Among the Bricklayers and Plasterers there is a slackness on account of the cold weather; plumbing and tinsmithing is also slack on account of it being off season in these lines. In the clothing trades there has been a little better trade owing to the cold snap.

The condition of employment in the different trades may be summarized as follows:—

*Blacksmiths.*—Trade good, some have been working overtime.

*Bricklayers.*—Slack.

*Cigarmakers.*—Trade slack at present.

*Coremakers.*—Busy, trade good.

*Carpenters.*—The union reports all its men employed and the union growing rapidly.

*Machinists.*—Trade prospects good.

*Moulders.*—Trade is good and prospects bright.

*Polishers.*—Trade is better than when reported last.

*Plasterers and Plumbers.*—Trade reported slack.

*Printers.*—Trade quite satisfactory.

*Tinsmiths.*—Slack, and will be for a while.

*Tailors.*—A slight picking up in trade owing to the cold weather, this is considered transient, trade is not expected to be brisk till near spring.

The *Machinists' Union* held an enthusiastic mass meeting on the 9th. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Holmes, of Toronto, organizer for the International Association of Machinists.

There are *union labelled hats* in every hat shop in the city, but one. One boot and shoe store handles nothing but union goods.

The new factory for the *Adams Mfg. Co.* is nearly finished.

The large extension to the *Waterous Works Boiler Shops* is being rushed forward and an addition to the machine shops is expected also.

The *Waterous Engine Works* are running overtime and expect to continue doing so some time.

The *Cockshutt Plow Co.* have been working overtime.

The Trades and Labour council will hold a series of open meetings monthly, to discuss labour questions.

#### GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The month of January in Guelph has been somewhat quiet, but not unusually so for this time of year. Owing to the regular New Year holidays, short time has been worked in several of the factories. One of the leading factories was partially closed.

The *Burr Bro. Furniture Factory* has been bought out by the furniture syndicate known as The Canadian Furniture Manufacturers, Limited. The hands were laid off during the first part of the month, but are now at work again. The new company, with a \$3,000,000 capital, will go extensively into the export trade; three or four factories have been set apart for that purpose.

The *J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Limited*, are now running full time again, recent additions being completed.

The *Guelph Heading and Slave Factory* has again resumed operations. This factory was wiped out by fire last fall. The new premises are considerably larger than those destroyed, and afford good facilities for the manufacture of heading, hoops, shingles and all kinds of building material. The cost of refitting and rebuilding the new mill is \$4,000. As formerly, the new factory gives employment to a good number of hands, and is gradually enlarging.

The new *Raymond Sewing Machine Factory* is being pushed to completion. The big smoke stack is now finished; it is 150 feet in height, 8 feet square at the top, with a 5 feet flue. Nearly a quarter of a million bricks have been used in its erection. The men who worked on it were paid at the rate of three dollars per day.

The *Wood Carvers* in the employ of the Bell Organ and Piano Company received notice on the 24th inst. that their services were no longer required, and were given 48 hours to leave their employ. After being out for a few days a satisfactory settlement was arranged and the men returned to work. The men are members of the Wood Carvers' Union, of Berlin.

*Hespeler* is to have a large foundry and machine shop. The Canada Woollen Mills, at Lambton, which were burned down a week ago, will not be rebuilt in that place. The company have decided to build in Hespeler instead.

## STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Jas. T. Burke, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market in the city of Stratford and locality is in a very satisfactory condition. The cold weather, however, has interfered with employment on outside work to some extent. Idle men in this locality are not very numerous.

The *Avon and Falstaff Creamery* is working to its fullest capacity in order to meet outside and local demands for its butter production.

The *Stratford Clothing Company* is working steadily on spring orders.

The *E. T. Dufton & Son, Woollen Mills* are working all hands on next season's orders.

The *Hoffman Elastic Manufacture* for gaiter boots, and *R. Ballantyne, Cardigan overshoe firm* are engaged filling large orders for their trade.

The *Grand Trunk Railway Employees* in the erecting staff department report full time. In some departments they are working overtime. The train service employees report full time and a fair proportion of local freight moving at this season of the year.

The *Cabinet Makers* and the *Mill Building Employees* report fairly good times for this season.

## LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Wootton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The month of January, so far as business is concerned, has been only fair as compared with the preceding month. All the factories and foundries which were closed down during the Christmas holidays have commenced operations again.

Among the *Building Trades*, the *Bricklayers* have plenty of idle time, the only building of importance to bricklayers under construction being one for the Sanitary Dairy Company, three stories high, 70 feet

6 inches by 40 feet 6 inches, which must be finished by April 1; it will keep ten or twelve men employed. The *Building Labourers* are mostly all idle. The *Carpenters* have had a very fair month, and expect the same to continue all through the winter. *Painters* find very little to do.

The *Bartenders* closed their charter on January 20. There are very few bartenders not connected with their organization now.

The *Carriage and Wagon Workers* report business as fair, but owing to the absence of sleighing, there is very little demand for cutters and sleighs. This will make it necessary for the different firms to carry over a large part of their stock to next winter.

In the *Tobacco Industry*, cigarmaking has not been as brisk as for some time previous. An outbreak of supposed small-pox occurred in one of the open factories, and it was closed for a few days in consequence. Two of the employees were quarantined at their homes, but it proved that only one of them had the disease. The tobacco workers at the London Tobacco Company commenced work on January 21, after a lay-off since before Christmas. Business is dull with them yet.

The *Coal and Wood Yard Employees* continue to be very busy, and expect to continue so for a couple of months.

Among the *Garment Workers* business is rather dull, there being quite a few of this trade without employment at present.

The *Linemen* have almost completed the changing of the telephone system from the return wire to metallic, and have put the poles and wires in the alleys instead of on the main streets. Their union, although a new organization, had a membership of about seventy, embracing nearly all the electrical workers in the city.

In the *Iron and Steel Industries*, the *Machinists* have all been employed during the month, but several of them will be out when the Stevens Manufacturing Company close down. The *Metal Polishers* and *Stove Mounters* are busy. The *Iron Moulders* are



only working eight hours per day instead of ten at McClary's, where, out of 125 hands employed in the moulding shop, 25 were off with 'grip' during the third week in January.

The *Printing* business has been fair during the past month in all shops in town, there being not more than three or four idle men in the city.

All classes of *Railroad Workers* have been rushed during the month, partly because of the heavy freight traffic, and partly on account of so many of their number being on the sick list, which necessitated the doing of extra work by the remaining ones in order to get the freight through.

The *Custom Tailors* report business as dull, owing to the mildness of the weather.

It was found difficult to keep the *Beck Cigar-box Factory* in operation during the month, owing to so many of the employees being off, sick.

The *Globe Casket Company* are having a very busy season. They have purchased a factory in Toronto, and have moved their robe department there.

The *Stevens Manufacturing Company* has notified its employees that it will suspend operations at the end of January. This will throw a large number of men out of employment.

The *McClary Manufacturing Company* has made some extensive alterations to its works during the month. Owing to the large increase of trade, a new building has been added for stock and japanning; the machinists have been moved into a larger room; the press room, tin and enamel shops have been extended. Work in the enamel department is very busy, with expectations of its becoming more so.

At this time of the year there are generally a large number of men and teams employed cutting ice, but owing to the mild weather, there has been very little of that done as yet.

## ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has not been any material change in the condition of the manufacturing industries of this district since last month.

Most of the local industries are fully up to the normal standard of other years for the corresponding season.

The *railways* are very busy. In the traffic department new men are being taken on and crews promoted. The *Wabash* report the monthly pay roll for both shop and train service as the largest in the history of the road. In the *repair shops* more men are employed than ever before and are working overtime. The traffic has brought every locomotive the road can command into use.

The *Michigan Central* and *Grand Trunk* report similarly regarding their freight traffic.

The *Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Co.* are extending their road from Ridgetown to St. Thomas, connecting with their London and Port Stanley line. The extension is being rapidly pushed ahead, the rails are already laid from Ridgetown to Dutton. The crossing of Kettle Creek ravine on the outskirts of the city will necessitate a long and high bridge. The contract for the steel work of which has been awarded to the Wakerville Steel Co. and the masonry to Ponsford Bros., of St. Thomas. Works on the concrete abutments has been commenced, also a half mile of track on the St. Thomas end of the road has been built.

In the *Michigan Central Car and Locomotive shops* work is normal for the winter season; the men are working 9 hours per day.

The *St. Thomas Car Wheel Foundry*, which is a branch of the New York Car Works Co., with other Canadian branches at Hamilton and Montreal, reports work up to the standard and working full time.

The firm formerly employed 100 men, but since the institution of the Montreal branch the number has been reduced to about 60. The wages paid to unskilled men is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The moulders work piece work, the wheel moulders making an average of about \$3.50 per day.

The *building trades* and outdoor work in general is quiet.

*Printers* report job work 'in mercantile advertising' and 'annual reports' as brisk and are working overtime.

*Tailoring* and such lines as are between seasons, are dull.

*Cigarmakers* report trade as stationary. Business on the whole has been fairly good.

*Shopkeepers* report sales in the aggregate in advance of other years.

The outlook for both labour and trade, for the spring is bright.

Several crafts are contemplating asking for a raise of wages.

The *St. Thomas Street Railway Co.* report that they intend to extend their line to Port Stanley in the early spring.

#### CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and vicinity is somewhat depressed so far as work in the outside trades is concerned, but is fairly good in regard to the workers in factories, who are all working full time, at presumably fair wages. There are no unions or labour organizations of any kind in any trade. There are some exceptions to this rule, however, some concerns having established what may be called a fair-pay scale for unskilled labour, the minimum wages being \$1.25 per day.

In the *Building Trade* there is very little doing. A few stores are being remodelled and a few houses finished in the country by the carpenters and painters.

One of the largest industries in this city is the *Wm. Gray & Sons Carriage Works*. Last year a large addition was built to this establishment which now employs 150 hands. This firm reports business good, all hands fully employed.

The *Fanning Mill Company* employs about seventy-five men and boys at the works here, besides a large number at Detroit, Michigan, where they have established a branch factory. The different parts of mills are made here and put together in the Detroit shops for the United States market. They report business very good, all hands employed steadily.

In *Foundries and Machine Shops* business is fairly good, men are all working full time, wages for mechanics average \$2.25 per day and for labourers \$1.25.

The *Planing Mills and Sash Factories* are all working full time, filling contracts for outside points, besides supplying local demands. The regular hands are generally fully employed.

*Newspaper and Job Printers* are all fully employed at present.

For *Plumbers, Painters and Tinsmiths*, trade is very quiet and likely to be so for the next two months.

*Tailors* report work very slack, not working more than half-time.

The *Canada Flour Mill Company* employs some seventy-five men and forty women in its mill and warehouses. It reports business very good. A brief suspension of work in the large mill was caused owing to a break in the cylinder of one of the large engines on the 19th instant; fortunately no person was injured.

The *Chatham Wagon Works Company* reports business fair and sixty men employed. The works are running full time and prospects for the future are encouraging.

The *Piers at Rondeau Harbour* in this district are being partially rebuilt. A foreman and ten men, carpenters and labourers are employed almost continuously.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—*

Employment in the Winnipeg district during January has, comparatively speaking, been good. For this particular period the demand for labour of various kinds from outside points has been perhaps above the average. Employment agents are still asking for good axemen and railroad workers, the latter chiefly for clearing right of way purposes. Complaints made as to accommodation provided at some of the camps are attributed to men who have not had any previous experience of camp life. Other men represent matters otherwise. Generally speaking, indications point to a good demand for manual labour of all kinds in the spring. Railroad grading will commence in April or as soon as the frost will permit, and by that time contractors will want their full complement of men. Several large undertakings are already under way. The foundations for the abutments and piers for the new railway bridge over the Red River are being commenced, and it is also generally accepted that the Canadian Northern Railway will also commence operations on the proposed new station in the city of Winnipeg. This will further necessitate the construction of another new bridge across the Red River. Work on the St. Andrew's Rapids improvements is not being proceeded with.

*Building Trades.*—Everything is practically at a standstill. Carpenters are doing a little jobbing and inside work, and many are not employed at their trades. Brick and stonemen are generally unemployed.

*Civic Works.*—The same conditions prevail as last month. A limited amount of teaming is all that is being done.

*Cigar-making.*—Manufacturers are fairly busy. At this season, however, they usually expect things a little quiet.

*Custom Tailoring.*—Business is a little dull. Until spring orders begin to come

it will remain so. A good proportion of the regular hands are employed.

*Printing Trades.*—Business is very good, and all hands are getting a good share of work. The news rooms are not employing the same number, but the job offices are absorbing the spare hands. Lithographers are also fairly busy. The contract for public printing has been awarded to The Winnipeg News and Publishing Co. by the Provincial Government. Hand compositors are a little apprehensive that the bulk of the work will now be done on machines.

*Railroad Construction.*—Reports from surrounding districts indicate great activity in preparation for more extensive operations in the summer. The Canadian Northern, it is expected, will make considerable extensions in the north-west portions of Manitoba and the territory immediately adjoining in the North-west Territories. Operations are also being pushed in the opposite portion of the province, adjoining the extreme south-west part of Ontario.

*Logging and Camps.*—Good axemen are still in demand. This year, there appears to be a most unusual demand for ties, and the number of men employed getting them out is largely in excess of previous years. During the month there has been a very heavy snowfall, which facilitates the work in camps.

*Milling Trade.*—Mills are running at their usual full capacity.

*Foundry and Machinists' Trade.*—Business on the whole is dull, with immediate prospects of improvement. Orders from the west have put moulders on full time again.

*Railway Employment.*—Only fair. The companies' policy of economy still keeps the numbers employed low. The men claim that there is lots of what they allege to be necessary work, but this, for economical reasons, is not being carried on.

*Fishing Industry.*—Continues to be good, with satisfactory results.



A serious outbreak of small-pox has occurred at a camp in the vicinity of Niblock Station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The camp affected has been quarantined by the health authorities of Ontario. At the end of the month eight cases were reported, none of which were regarded as being in a dangerous condition. The type of the disease is not regarded as being of a dangerous character. The men under quarantine, but not afflicted, whose number is about one hundred, proceed with their usual work, but are not allowed to have intercourse with the camps in the same locality.

A deputation recently waited on the government of Manitoba, asking for certain amendments to legislation affecting labour. Mr. A. W. Puttee, M.P., was one of the deputation. The principal matters discussed, were compulsory education, mechanics' liens, bake-shop regulation, and the appointment of a factory inspector. Premier Roblin, on behalf of the government, promised serious consideration of the matters submitted.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The past month in this city and district has shown a slight improvement over the preceding one. An unusual fall of snow furnished a large number of men with employment. Electric tramways, railroads and other large corporations have had to increase their staffs so as to handle their trade.

In the *Building Trades* outside work has been at a standstill; a number of men have had employment on interior work. In the district, work is fairly good, a new railroad bridge over the Fraser River giving employment to seventy-five bridge carpenters, and other workmen; the framing of the work is being done in sheds. Several other contracts in the district are under way, drawing skilled help from this centre.

The *Bricklayers* have during the month done fairly well, several firms have replaced their old boilers with new ones, and others are rebricking the ones they have in use. A number of *Carpenters* have been employed on interior work, but quite a number are idle.

There is only one shop of *Oigarmakers* in this city. It employs eight men and one apprentice; four strippers are steadily employed.

All *Galvanized Iron Workers and Plumbers* are at present employed, but there is no demand for additional help until such time as outside building operations commence.

Work for *Painters* commences as a rule about March.

Among *Shipwrights and Caulkers* a few small jobs of repairing is all that has been done during the month.

*Millmen* are still working short time, but the prospects for a busy season are good. In connection with this trade it might be mentioned that a new shingle mill is nearly completed, with a cutting capacity of about 100,000 shingles per day.

A local company intends to install a steam plant for a new *laundry*. This will give opportunity to the wage-earners to extend their patronage to white labour in preference of Chinese.

Several deaths have taken place of late among the *Japanese population* from a disease known among them as 'Beri-Beri.' During the past month the Provincial Government has appointed commissioners to enforce the educational tests on all emigrants. Several Japanese who failed to pass the educational test have been refused the right to land.

The question of placing a railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser River at Victoria is a subject to which much attention is being given at the present time

## VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

During the past month the demand for labour has fallen off considerably in many branches of industry, while shorter work hours for those employed is the general rule. Among the unskilled labourers a large percentage are out of work.

In the *Building Trades* business is dull, but during the past season it was unusually active.

*Bricklayers and Stonemasons* are working about half time.

*Carpenters and Joiners* report work scarce, with a large number out of employment.

All the *Stonecutters* in the city are employed at present, but there is no unusual activity in the trade.

*Cigarmakers* report trade fair, with the prospects for the next month or two not very encouraging.

Business in the *Printing Trade* has fallen off during the month, particularly in the commercial line. Victoria Typographical Union is revising its scale of wages with a view to shortening the hours of labour in job offices to forty-eight hours per week. The printing pressmen have resuscitated their union, which was allowed to lapse about a year ago.

The *Sealing Industry* is a very important item in the business of this city, giving employment to a large number of men at a season of the year when work is usually hard to obtain. Twenty-four schooners left this port in the latter part of December and during January on their cruise along the coast of California. Each vessel carries a crew of about twenty-five, made up of white men and Indians. Experienced white seal-hunters were in demand.

In all branches of the *Shipbuilding Industry* business is fairly good.

There are no idle *Ship Carpenters or Caulkers* in the city. But there is no urgent demand for extra help.

*Boilermakers, Moulders and Machinists* are fairly well employed.

The *Tailoring Trade* is very dull. On account of Chinese and Japanese competition in this line, white tailors earn a bare living.

During the month two unions were organized—the *Marine Engineers* and the *Bakers and Confectioners*. The latter complain of low wages and long hours of labour, but hope, through organization, to better their condition.

On January 1 last *The British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900*, came into operation, and Mr. W. H. Ellis, of this city, was appointed immigration officer for the district of Vancouver Island, and given authority to carry out the provisions of the law. The Bill provides for an educational test, and is directed against undesirable Chinese and Japanese immigration. The power of the legislature to enforce such a law is questioned, and a test case is now before the courts.

## NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market for the month of January have not been very good owing to the bad weather and the usual quiet after the holidays. But the prospects for an early resumption of business are favourable.

The *Lumber Industry* is quiet. Some of the mills being shut down for the usual winter repairs and some of them are enlarging their plant. Indications are favourable for a prosperous year when they get started again.

There is nothing doing in the *fisheries* as it is an off season at present.

The *Building Trades* are quiet, there being very little outside work at this time of the year.

Other trades are quiet with plenty of help to meet all demands.

The *Coal Industry* is still fairly good. The *Extension Mines* are stopping the

third shift after this month which will throw a good many men out of work, and the questions in dispute at the South Wellington Mine are still unsettled..

In the *Quartz Mining* there is little or no change since last month, but prospects are good for a busy season as soon as it opens.

The *Iron Mines* on Texada Island have been leased with a provision for a large and increasing output, and have already started preparatory work.

The miners employed at all the mines controlled by Dunsmuir & Sons have been trying to amalgamate their local unions into a general union.

THE COPPER AND NICKEL INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

**A**MONG the mineral products of Canada during the year 1899, copper held third place and nickel fourth in point of the value of the product, the copper produced being valued at \$2,655,319, and the nickel at \$2,067,840.

The production of copper in the Dominion during the last six years, is as follows :

Year.	Pounds.	Valued at.
1894 .....	7,737,016	\$ 739,659
1895 .....	8,789,162	945,714
1896 .....	9,395,012	1,021,148
1897 .....	13,300,802	1,501,660
1898 .....	17,747,136	2,134,980
1899 .....	15,079,475	2,655,319

The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at Sudbury mines in the same period, is as follows:— (a)

Year.	Lbs.
1894 .....	4,907,430
1895 .....	3,888,525
1896 .....	3,397,113
1897 .....	3,997,657
1898 .....	5,517,690
1899 .....	5,744,000

The world's nickel production in 1898 was placed at 6,116 metric tons, to which amount New Caledonia contributed 3,608 tons, the United States 5 tons and Ontario 2,503 tons; Ontario's share being 40·8 per cent of the total. (b)

(a) Statistical Year-book, 1899, pages 156 and 157.  
(b) Ontario Bureau of Mines Report for 1899, p. 215.

Copper in Quebec.

In a review of the mineral wealth of the province of Quebec, published in 1890, the mining engineer of the provincial government reported that all of the forms in which copper occurs had been found in the province. Native copper had been found in small quantities but only on the Etchemin river, near St. Anselme, in the seignory of Lauzon, at the St. Francis mine, in the township of Cleveland, and in ranges VII and VIII of Halifax. He appended a list of the lots on which copper had been discovered in one form or another. The counties in which these lots are located are: Arthabaska, Bagot, Beauce, Brome, Dorchester, Drummond, Lotbinière, Mégantic, Missisquoi, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Shefford and Wolfe.

'The presence of copper has,' he adds, 'also been noted in the seigniories of Gaspé (Lotbinière), Lauzon and Sillery (Lévis), and St. Joseph (Beauce), as well as Wataesheshoo (North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence) and at Lake Abatagomow in the region of Mistassini.' (c)

Concerning the operations carried on in 1899, the report of the Department of Colonisation and Mines for that year says that the Capelton copper mines were worked regularly. The total output was 38,928 gross tons of the low grade ore in the environs of Sherbrooke, of a value at the mine of \$157,062, of which 23,728 tons were shipped to the United States while the remainder was used on the spot.

(c) Mines and minerals of the Province of Quebec, 1889-1890, pages 47 and 48.



Concerning nickel and cobalt, the Quebec Government Mining Engineer reported 'The works done on Calumet Island, in the vicinity of Split Rock, do not appear to me to have yielded satisfactory results. The English Canadian Mining Co., was organized to work this deposit of which I

spoke last year, but it seems to have abandoned its work after taking out a few tons of ore.'

In the summary statement of the yield of the mines in the province during the year the following particulars are given regarding copper:—

	Number of Men in the Industry.	Quantities produced or utilized.	Gross Value of Ore shipped or utilized.
Low grade copper ore..... (long ton)	340	38,928	\$ 157,062
High grade " " " " " "	10	100	5,000

Four copper mining companies were in operation or in a position to work during the year. (d)

Copper and Nickel in Ontario.

The Bureau of Mines report for Ontario for 1899 gives the distribution of the various forms in which the metal occurs in the province, as follows:—

Native copper has been found at the following localities, among others:—O'Connor, Beaver Mine; Point Mamainse; Sparnisland; St. Ignace. This mineral occurs at numerous places in the trappean rocks on the north and east shores of Lake Superior.

Copper pyrites occurs widely distributed in the Sudbury district and in other parts of the province.

Copper glance occurs at Bruce Mines; Gould, Barron location; Mamainse; Michipicoten Island; Parry Sound.

Copper sulphate occurs at Lake, Hastings county, and other localities.

In Ontario the production of copper is closely associated with that of nickel. Of

the extent of the operations in the province in recent years the report of the Bureau of Mines for 1899, says:

'In the eight years, 1892-99, for which complete statistics are available, the quantity of copper and nickel ores smelted and reduced to matte in the Sudbury district was 763,082 tons, and the estimated metallic contents were 36,449,000 pounds nickel and 40,338,500 pounds copper. At the selling price of matte at the furnaces, which is the form in which it is exported to the refineries, the total value of the nickel product in the eight years was \$3,295,000 and of the copper, \$1,480,000, or a total of \$4,775,000. At the average selling price of the metals during the eight years, the value of the refined metals would be \$12,696,000 for nickel and \$4,657,000 for copper, or a total of \$17,353,000. The total amount paid for wages in Ontario during the eight years was \$2,334,000.

'The total quantity of ore raised last year was 203,118 tons, and the total quantity smelted, 171,230 tons.'

The following table gives the statistics for the five years, 1895-99, according to the returns made to the Bureau:—

Schedule.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Ore raised .....	75,539	109,097	93,155	123,920	203,118
Ore smelted .....	86,546	73,505	96,094	121,924	171,230
Ordinary matte.....	12,525	9,733	13,706	21,101	19,109
Bessemerized matte.....	103½	.....	328	.....	106
Nickel contents.....	2,315½	1,948½	1,999	2,783¾	2,872
Copper ".....	2,365½	1,868	2,750	4,186¾	2,834
Value of nickel.....	\$ 404,861	357,000	359,651	514,220	526,104
" copper.....	160,913	130,660	200,067	268,080	176,236
Wages paid.....	209,960	247,151	253,226	315,501	443,879
Men employed.....	No. 444	485	535	637	839

(d) Report of the Dept. of Colonization and Mines for Quebec, 1899, pages 22, 23 and 44.

With an increase of nearly 50,000 tons in the quantity of ore smelted, the nickel contents in 1899 exceed those of 1898 by less than 100 tons, and the copper contents are actually less by 1,350 tons. (e)

The statistics of labour show that there were employed at the mines and works last year: underground, 278, and above ground, 536; with 25 boys under 16 years of age above ground. The total amount of wages paid for labour was \$443,879.

In the course of an address on 'The Nickel Question' at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, last year, Major Leckie said:

'The province of New Brunswick is likely to be a producer of nickel, unless the threatened fall in the price of nickel should follow from over-production. Near St. Stephen, large masses of pyrrhotite exist, which appear to be more extensive and continuous than those in Nipissing and Algoma, the average in places running fully 3 per cent copper and nickel. Their location is admirable, being within half a mile of the railway and less than a mile from tidewater. Cheap labour, cheap fuel and ample water-power, all favour economical mining and treatment of ore.

'Fort Steele district, British Columbia, has sent good samples of nickel ore; arseniurets, yielding from 3 to 8 per cent nickel; and from Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, encouraging samples of sulphides have been received.' (Journal of the Canadian Mining Institute, 1900, pages 225 and 226.)

### Copper in British Columbia.

In British Columbia the exploitation of copper has been steadily increasing until it now constitutes one of the main mineral products of the province. In 1897, to the total of \$10,445,268, the value of the mineral products of British Columbia, copper contributed \$266,258; in 1898, to a total of \$10,906,861, copper contributed \$874,781; and in 1899, to a total of \$12,356,555, copper contributed \$1,351,453. The rapid increase in the amount and value of the pro-

duction in the past seven years appears from the following table:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
1894 .....	324,680	16,234
1895 .....	952,840	47,642
1896 .....	3,818,556	190,926
1897 .....	5,325,180	266,258
1898 .....	7,271,678	874,781
1899 .....	7,722,591	1,351,453
Total .....	25,415,525	2,747,294

The distribution of the production during 1899, was as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
East Kootenay .....	397	69
West Kootenay—		
Nelson Division .....	1,370,513	239,840
Trail Creek .....	5,693,889	996,431
Other Divisions .....	1,120	196
Yale .....	1,700	297
Coast and other districts	654,972	114,620
Total .....	7,722,591	\$1,351,453

Reviewing the situation, in so far as copper is concerned, the report of the Minister of Mines for 1899 says:

'The amount of copper produced in the province during 1899 was 7,722,591 pounds, an increase of about 6 per cent over last year. While this increase in the actual output is comparatively slight, the exceedingly good market prices ruling throughout the year caused the value of such production to amount to an increase of about 55 per cent over that of 1898.

'As yet, the copper-producing districts are practically limited to three: Rossland, Nelson, and the Coast.

'Rossland produced about 75 per cent of our total copper output this past year, with a tonnage of 172,665 tons, an increase of some 55 per cent over 1898. The increase in the amount of fine copper produced was about 9 per cent, but the increase in the value of such production was about 58 per cent.

'The copper production of the Nelson Camp fell off this year some 600,000 pounds in fine copper; however, the increase in the market price obtained brought the value of the 1899 product up to about the same as that of 1898.

'Relatively, the copper production of the Coast district has not as yet reached any

(e) Ontario Bureau of Mines Report, 1899, p. 17 and 18. Whilst practically all of the nickel produced in Canada comes from the Sudbury district, there is evidence of nickel deposits in other provinces.

very important figure. The output this year was some 654,972 pounds fine copper, produced from some 5,200 tons of ore, the product of mines on Texada Island, on Mount Sicker, on the east coast, and near Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.'(f)

Although the returns for the year 1900 have not yet been completed, an estimate prepared for the Department of Labour by the Mines Department of British Columbia places the probable copper production of the province at 10,000,000 pounds, as compared with a production of 7,722,591 pounds last year. This estimate is based upon tonnage, supposing the assay to have remained constant.(g)

It is impossible to accurately gauge the number of workmen whose employment is due to copper-mining, owing to the fact that copper is but one of the products of the mines in which it occurs. Of the conditions at Rossland the report issued by the Rossland Board of Trade in July last said:

'The mines of Rossland at the present time are giving employment to about 1,200 men (eight-hour shifts) at an average wage of nearly \$100 per month, and the shipments of ore are averaging over 4,500 tons per week, of an average value of \$16.50 per ton, at an average profit clear of all expenses, including development, of \$8.50 per ton. By the first of December it is conservatively estimated that about 2,500 men will be employed in the mines of Rossland, and the average shipments will be close to, if they do not exceed, 14,000 tons per week, which is at the rate of over 700,000 tons per year, worth about \$12,000,000, more than the total mineral production of the whole province for 1899.

'The present population of Rossland is about 9,000 and is rapidly increasing. Building is more active this year than at any time since 1897.

'The tonnage has shown a steady increase each year, and owing to the improved means of transportation, due to

branch lines of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways being extended to all principal mines of the camp, and the reduced cost of smelting at Trail and Northport, it has been possible each year to ship profitably ore of a lower grade than would have been possible at an earlier date. Freight and treatment charges on Rossland ores have been gradually reduced from \$14 per ton in 1895 to \$4.50 per ton, which has been the prevailing rate for several months past.'

### Copper in Nova Scotia.

Although Nova Scotia is not at present an active producer of copper, some attention is being directed to the metal there. A report presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute says:—

'During the year 1899, following explorations carried on during 1898, copper mines were reported at Wentworth, in Cumberland county, and at New Annan, Colchester county.

'The ores met are various copper sulphides in hard shale and sand stones, in places rich, in others much disseminated. The company report that in addition to the product of their own mines, they will receive ore from the numerous exposures known in Colchester, Pictou, and Antigonish counties. In all probability the Inverness copper lead districts will furnish supplies, as there seems to be a large amount of ore in the Cheticamp district.

'Should the supplies at present visible suffice to keep the smelter at Pictou in operation, there is no doubt that prospecting will be encouraged, and copper mining take its place as one of the regular mining industries of the province.' (h)

### Export of Copper.

Almost the entire output of the Canadian mines is exported, either in ore or in matte, for refining mainly in the Eastern United States. The value of the exports of copper in ore, matte, &c., from the several provinces during the past six years is reported as follows:— (a)

(f) Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1899, pages 556 and 557.

(g) Department of Labour Records, Reference No. A 42.

(h) Journal of the Canadian Mining Institute, 1900, p. 189.

(a) Report on Mineral Statistics and Mining, Geological Survey.



Year.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Quebec.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1894.....		25,029	12,005	54,883	91,917
1895.....		123,997	15,692	97,276	236,965
1896.....		1,100	12,368	267,602	281,070
1897.....		19,566	17,109	813,661	850,336
1898.....		6,071	34,054	800,118	840,243
1899.....	501	26,096	.....	1,173,311	1,199,968

The value of the exports of nickel ore, matte or speis from Canada during the years ended June 30, 1894-99, was as follows:— (b)

1894.....	\$808,799
1895.....	599,568
1896.....	486,851
1897.....	498,515
1898.....	970,531
1899.....	994,537

The entire amount, \$994,537, exported in 1899, went to the United States.

#### Wages at Mines and Smelters.

Although, as has already been explained, it is, especially in British Columbia, difficult to state the exact number of men who owe their employment to the exploitation of copper, reports have been received concerning the conditions of employment at various mines throughout the Dominion, where copper and nickel are worked. The following table is based upon returns received from the proprietors of the mines and smelters:—

#### Demand for Labour.

In Quebec, the number of men required is not considerable, and those who are operating this year report that they have no difficulty in getting all the labour necessary. One employer whose property is not being worked this year reports as a reason the scarcity and high price of labour. He further states that if sufficient labour could be had at \$1 per day, mines now idle could be operated profitably and give employment to 500 men. The available labour in the district is drawn off to the asbestos mines where the men receive \$1.25 per day.

In Ontario a report from Frontenac county states that there is at present no demand for labour, as the mine proprietors prefer to educate the people of the district to work for them. The wages paid range from \$1.25 to \$2 per day.

At Sudbury, one firm which employs between 800 and 900 men, report a good demand for labour. This firm raised in

Location of Mine.	WAGES AT MINES.			AT SMELTERS.	
	Miners.	Muckers.	Ordinary Labourers.	Skilled Labourers.	Ordinary Labourers.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
District of Sherbrooke, Que. (l).	1 50	1 25	1 20 to 1 25	(a)	(a)
Frontenac District, Ont....	(c) 1 50 to 2 00	1 25 to 1 50	.....	(a)	(a)
Sudbury, Ont.....	2 00	1 50 to 1 75	1 50	1 75 to 2 50	1 50 to 1 75
British Columbia.....	(d) 3 00 to 5 00	(d) 2 50 to 3 00	(e) 2 50	(f) 4 00	2 00 to 3 00

(a) Ore shipped to United States in raw state for smelting.

(b) The wages paid to men employed on surface: blacksmiths, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; carpenters, \$1.75; engineers, \$1.35; firemen, \$1.25 to \$1.35; ore dressers, \$1.20; boys picking ore, 40 to 60 cents.

(c) Carpenters, \$1.75; blacksmiths, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

(d) Per day of eight hours.

(e) Per day of ten hours (surface men).

(f) Furnace men.

(b) Statistical Year-book, 1899, p. 157.

1900, copper-nickel ore to the extent of 196,420 tons. The capacity for treating the ore in Canada is being increased with a consequent increase in the number of men employed in the Sudbury district. Another firm in the same district reports a moderate demand for labour with an adequate number of applicants offering.

The reports received from British Columbia agree in stating that good men are in demand. One report says: 'The supply is not equal to the demand for good men.' Another from the Coast district says: 'There is plenty of labour but great scarcity of good metalliferous miners.' A Rossland firm which employs 600 men says: 'Good miners can find work any time; but common unskilled labour is generally abundant.' At the smelter which employs about 210 men, a fair demand for labour is reported. A West Kootenay firm which employs 40 men reports that vacancies can be filled within an hour.

### SETTLEMENT OF MACHINISTS' STRIKE UNDER CANADIAN CONCILIATION ACT.

On October 8 last, a number of machinists and apprentices in the employ of Messrs. John Bertram and Sons, manufacturers of machine tools, Dundas, Ont., went out on strike. The machinists were members of local Union No. 69 of the International Machinists' Association, and the strike was inaugurated because of the refusal of the firm to accede to certain demands which had been made by the union some time before. These demands in their original form were for a recognition of the International Machinists' Association, the fixation of a minimum wage of sixteen cents per hour for journeymen machinists, and the limitation of the number of apprentices to be employed, the request, in this particular, being that no more apprentices should be taken into the firm's employ until the number was reduced to one

for the shop and one to every five machinists.

Over fifty journeymen and apprentices quit work on the above date, and no agreement was arrived at between the firm and the strikers until January 25, at which date a settlement was effected between the two parties through the friendly intervention of the Dominion government under the Canadian Conciliation Act. In the interim the International Machinists' Association had secured employment for a large percentage of the strikers in other industrial centres, and the firm had taken into its employ a number of new hands to take the place of some of those on strike.

On January 22, the Honourable the Minister of Labour received a communication on behalf of the strikers requesting that action be taken under the Conciliation Act to bring about an adjustment of the existing difficulties. On the day following, the Deputy Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Dundas for the purpose of interviewing both parties and of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the points at issue. On his arrival in Dundas, on the 24th instant, both parties expressed to the Deputy Minister a willingness to avail themselves of the good offices of the government under the Act for the purpose of bringing to an end the long standing difference between them, and each showed a disposition to lend every assistance to effect this end. The firm permitted the Deputy Minister to examine its books in order that he might form a correct judgment as to the wages being paid and the numbers employed. Mr. Arthur W. Holmes of the executive of the International Machinists' Association came to Dundas from Toronto to assist the local union in the settlement negotiations, and after a few conferences an understanding was reached which was satisfactory to both parties concerned. The union declared the strike to be at an end and the firm re-employed such of the men as had not, in the interval, secured employment elsewhere.

## THE TORONTO PRINTERS' AGREEMENT.

(The following account of the agreement arrived at between the employers and printers in the Toronto printing trades has been supplied by Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent to the *Gazette* for Toronto and district.)

The questions in dispute between the Employing Printers' Association and the Allied Printing Trades of Toronto, embracing the Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, Printing Pressmen's Assistants and Feeders' Union, Stereotypers' Union and Bookbinders' Union, have been satisfactorily settled by the adoption of a scale to remain in force until June 1, 1904. Frequent demands for a revision of terms of employment from one branch or another resulted in unsettling business, and it was agreed by both parties that it was advisable to come to a general settlement, including all departments to hold good for a term of years. In the negotiations which took place during the early part of January, the employers were represented by A. F. Rutter, of Warwick, Rutter & Co.; Rev. Dr. Briggs, of the Methodist Publishing House; and Atwell Fleming, of Hunter, Rose & Co. The representatives of the unions, which are all of an international character, were James M. Lynch, Indianapolis, International Typographical Union; D. J. McDonald, International Printing Pressmen's Assistants' Union, and E. W. Tatum, Chicago, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The

more important changes relating to book and job work are as follows:—

Proof-readers, compositors and journeyman printers, not otherwise specified, to receive \$13 per week (former rate \$12) from June 1 next until June 1, 1902, afterwards \$13.25; 54 hours to be a week's work; overtime to be paid for at one price and a third. Piece-work, from agate to small pica, 37½ cents per 1,000, other type to be set on time; overtime after 10 p.m. by day hands, 55 cents per hour. Night compositors to be paid \$13.75 per week of 45 hours; overtime, 60 cents per hour. Work on legal holidays to be paid for at overtime rates. Tabular or column work to be paid for at a price and a half; rule and figure work, double price. Special work, Algebraic, mathematical, astronomical, &c., and work other than plain English, double price. Works printed with figures, accents, references, &c. (as in classical books and the Bible), to be set on time.

The machine scale for book and job work is fixed as follows:— Operators, \$17.50 per week of 48 hours for night work, \$15.20 per week of 51 hours for day work; overtime, a price and a half of regular rates.

Stereotypers will be paid according to schedule of \$14 to \$18 per week. Pressmen's assistants and feeders will receive \$9 per week, an advance of \$1. Pressmen are advanced from \$13.50 to \$14.25 until next year, when they will get \$14.50 per week. Bookbinders receive an increase of \$1 per week.

## OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED SETTLERS IN CANADA.

**I**N the January number of the *Labour Gazette* a review was made of the nature and extent of the immigration into Canada during the year 1900. In the following article the terms under which immigrants may take up homes in the Canadian West are set forth and reference is made to the experience of a number of families which have settled there.

It has already been pointed out that in Manitoba, which has an area of 41,002,240 acres, the area under crop in 1899 was only

2,443,646 acres. In the North-west Territories, with a total area of 343,100,800 acres, 189,820,800 acres of which are within the limits of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total under crop in 1899 was but 515,826 acres. The total area in Manitoba and the North-west Territories sold or transferred to railway and colonization companies up until December 31, 1899, was but 16,891,498 acres. The proportion of the area under crop to the total territory is graphically shown in the map published herewith.





### Homestead Regulations.

Under the regulations governing settlement on Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, it is in substance provided that a farm containing a quarter section, or 160 acres, may be secured by any bona fide settler who is either the sole head of a family or a male over eighteen years of age. The regulations provide that with the exception of sections 8 and 26, any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots settlers or for other purposes may be homesteaded.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$5 or \$10 is chargeable to meet cancellation or inspection and cancellation expenses.

In order to make good their title to the land, certain homestead duties are imposed on settlers. These homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways:—

(1.) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2.) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3.) If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by the Dominion Lands Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead.

(4.) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for a patent should be made by the settler at the end of the three years before the local agent, sub-agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Ottawa, of his intention to do so. When, for the convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is charged.

### Information Regarding Lands.

The regulations make provision for furnishing the newly arrived immigrants at the Immigration Office at Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry. The officers in charge are further required to supply them free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

These regulations apply to what is known as the 'free grant' lands. In addition to these there are thousands of acres of most



desirable lands available by lease or purchase from railway or other corporations and private individuals in Western Canada.

Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red River districts. The railway lands are for sale at the various agencies of the company in the United Kingdom, Eastern Canada and the North-west Territories, at the following prices :—

Lands in the province of Manitoba average \$3 to \$6 per acre. Lands in the province of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, average \$3 to \$4 per acre. Lands west of the third meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary district, \$3 per acre. Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts, \$3 per acre.

The Canadian Northern and Manitoba and Northwestern Railways also have lands for sale along their lines at about the same prices.

If paid for in full at the time of purchase, a reduction from the price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment and a deed of conveyance will be given ; but the purchaser may pay in ten equal yearly instalments, including interest at 6 per cent. (a)

### Preliminary Equipment.

The customs laws in Canada provide that settlers' effects which have been the property of the settler for one year will be admitted free of duty. In this connection the following remarks in a recent pamphlet issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior are interesting. 'Many of the household necessities which the immigrant possesses he might do well to bring, but it is advisable to con-

sider well the weight and bulk. It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary to start farming. The answer depends upon the energy, experience, judgment and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man had about £100 sterling, or \$500 clear, on reaching the country, he is in a position to make a fair beginning on free grant land, though not on a large scale. It should be remembered, however, that numbers of prosperous men have begun life on the prairies with barely enough to take them there. They have in many cases made their way by working as hired men, at seeding and harvesting time, while during other months of the year they performed the statutory and necessary work on free homesteads they had acquired from the government. Many of the most successful have been farm labourers in the old country. Some capital is, of course, necessary if an improved farm is to be taken. (b)

In the pamphlet, 'Settlers Experiences in Western Canada,' the following suggestions are thrown out :—

'If he has but little means and desires to rent the first year, he can get properties to suit him, with or without terms, implements and seed, with the owner ready to assist him. As terms and implements can be bought on liberal time by paying from a quarter to a third down; as land can be got anywhere by giving a portion of the crop as first payment ; and as seed can be got on time by giving a mortgage on the crop, a start can easily be made with little means. But to succeed under such circumstances, a good crop and fair prices, with great economy in the settler must follow. Other methods of settling are open to the emigrant, but these are most commonly adopted. In all cases it is very ad-

(a) Pamphlet, *Settlers Experiences in Western Canada*, p. 110 and 111.

(b) *Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada*, 1900.



vantageous to the settler to commence with a couple of milch cows, some pigs and poultry, as they are very easily kept through summer and winter, and are a great help towards keeping the family while the crops are growing. As is shown in another section, the settler should also see to it that in addition to his wheat crop he should put in plenty of roots and vegetables for his own use, if not for sale. They grow with but little labour, and are a great assistance in house-keeping.' (c)

### Experience of Settlers.

That Canada offers exceptional opportunities as a home for energetic and industrious immigrants is shown by the experience of those who are settled in the Dominion, and the increasing immigration of people from districts already represented in this country.

The following examples are taken from a report presented by Messrs. D. Lloyd George, M.P., W. J. Rees and W. Llewelyn Williams, the Welsh delegation which visited the Canadian West last year:—

Case of a settler, late of Clarboston Road, Pembrokeshire, who emigrated to Canada in 1898. He purchased a section of 640 acres near Rapid City, Manitoba, for \$2,880. In addition to buying his homestead, he built a house, purchased three teams of horses, implements, &c., to the extent of \$1,673. In 1899, the first year on the farm, there were 100 acres under crop and 60 acres of summer fallow. The produce for the year was placed at £250. Spreading the capital expenditure, including help, over ten years, the expen-

diture during the year would be about \$1,015, as against a gross profit of \$1,250 .... 'So that,' the report said, 'on the first year's workings, after an expenditure which is neither usual or necessary for a man of small capital, a small profit has been realized.'

The probable profit in 1900 was placed at about £390, and next year at about £300 more and so on, supposing that each year an additional 100 acres are brought under cultivation until the entire farm is being utilized.

Another case quoted is that of a settler a few miles north of Cannington Manor, in Assiniboia, who started without capital, and who had to buy his implements on the time purchase system. This man, who had but little previous knowledge of farming, already in his 49th year, severely handicapped by lack of capital, tempted, according to his own admission, to neglect work owing to the profusion of wild duck and other game in his district, and in spite of two disastrous prairie fires, had actually sold over £250 (\$1,250) and was the owner in fee simple of 160 acres.

The following table is based upon the answers given to questions put to a number of settlers in the Canadian West. The illustrations are published in the pamphlet 'Settlers' Experiences in Western Canada,' issued by the department of the Interior, Canada. The names which are set forth in the pamphlet are omitted below, the district from which they come being indicated by the name of the nearest post office. In every case the settler answered in the affirmative when asked if he had been successful.

(c) Settlers Experiences in Western Canada, p. 110.

## EXPERIENCE of Settlers in Canadian West.

Post Office and District.	Date of Settling.	Capital to start with.	Area under Crop.	Estimated cash value of crop and cattle available for sale.	Value of house, stable and implements.	Stock.			Average Value per Acre of Land in the District.	
						Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Im-proved.	Wild.
	Yr.	\$	Acres.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
I. Marlborough, N.W.T.	1883	600	Wheat 100 Oats 80	3,500	3,300	20	30	20	5	3
II. Stoney Beach, Assa...	1889	4,000	Wheat 160 Oats 75 Other 5	3,646	2,150	15	35	...	10	3
III. Moosejaw, Assa.....	1885	(a)	Wheat 150 Oats 15	4,300	1,075	11	15	...	8-10	3
IV. " " " " " " " "	1884	700	Wheat 200 Oats 80	4,420	3,100	14	50	40	8	3
V. Carmen, Man.....	1882	(b)	Wheat 130 Oats 50	2,500	3,000	10	30	30	15	10-12
VI. Pipestone, Man .....	1892	.....	Wheat 600 Oats 100	5,300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	7	5
VII. Agricola, Alta .....	1894	2,600	Barley 15 Wheat 70 Oats 38	2,350	1,291	9	32	30	5-6	3
VIII. Roseridge, Alta....	1894	1,500	Barley 12 Wheat 35 Oats 27	1,500	1,500	9	20	30	5	3
IX. Elkhorn, Man.....	1883	500	Barley 43 Wheat 165	1,000	.....	9	12	.....	8-10	3-6
X. Sheho, Alta.....	1891	None.....	.....	1,000	950	26	100	.....	10	3
XI. Yorkton, Assa.....	1888	2,500	Wheat 60 Oats 80 Other 100	1,600	1,425	20	175	.....	.....	.....
XII. " " " " " " " "	1888	100	Wheat 85 Oats 15	1,200	1,450	8	64	.....	10	3
XIII. " " " " " " " "	1889	800	Wheat 40 Oats 50	1,000	1,400	10	55	.....	10	3
XIV. Grenfell, Assa.....	.....	75	Wheat 60 Oats 30	500	950	5	30	.....	8	3
XV. Carlyle, N.W.T.....	1882	3	Rye 5 Wheat 60 Oats 20	2,700	1,000	9	59	.....	.....	.....
XVI. Minnedosa, Man...	1882	400	Barley 12 Wheat 90 Oats 75	2,000	3,700	10	50	.....	10	3-7
XVII. Wascana, Assa....	1883	2,000	Barley 20 Fallow 60 Wheat 90	2,555	1,100	10	22	.....	.....	3
XVIII. Franklin, Man...	1880	None...	Oats 45 Wheat 30	1,000	1,800	8	.....	.....	8	3-6
XIX. " " " " " " " "	1894	.....	Oats 70 Wheat 60	1,600	1,200	6	2	100	8-10	4-5
XX. Minnedosa, Man....	1882	.....	Oats 11 Barley 9 Other 11 Timothy 10	1,500	1,000	14	35	...	8	3-5
XXI. Grenfell, N.W.T....	1887	.....	Wheat 75 Oats 50	600	500	4	15	.....	8	3
XXII. Morris, Man.....	1887	700	Other 75 Wheat 65 Oats 18	1,800	2,600	10	25	.....	10	5
XXIII. Minnedosa, Man.	1878	100	Wheat 140 Oats 40 Barley 20	4,000	7,300	28	68	...	8	4
XXIV. Lumsden, Assa....	1890	2,000	Other 10 Wheat 120 Oats 75	3,000	3,100	20	30	.....	8	3

(a.) Settler had no money at start, and he had a yoke of oxen. (b.) Settler had no cash at start but e had a team of horses, household effects, provisions for six months and seed grain. (c.) Amount sold uring the year was \$1,000 worth.

### Reports of Delegations.

The Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa reports that the delegates from Finland, who visited Canada last year, before leaving for home made a report to the Department of the Interior here, setting forth their favourable impressions of the country. Since they left here correspondence has taken place indicating that Canada has been well spoken of by these delegates as a place of settlement, and in so far as it can be done without violation of the laws of the country, the Finnish people are having laid before them the facts necessary to induce settlement here.

Referring to British Columbia, the Welsh delegates reported:

'During our visit to British Columbia we were greatly impressed with the immense and seemingly inexhaustible mineral resources of the province. Coal and iron ore, gold and copper, silver and lead, mica and marble, there seems to be no limit to the marvellous natural mineral wealth of the country. At Ferney, near the Crow's Nest Pass, a coal mine, which was only opened last year, now puts out 1,000 tons of excellent coal per day. Already three seams of coal, each thirty feet thick, have been discovered, and we were assured by the managing director and the general manager that in another year the output will at least be doubled. We found that there were several Welsh miners at Ferney, one of whom, David John Roberts, late of Tynybandy, South Wales, together with his wife and child, we saw. Roberts spoke very highly of the place and its prospects. He earns \$3 or 12s. 6d. in a day of eight hours. Though neither Roberts nor the officials were favourable to anything like a wholesale emigration of Welsh miners, they said that there was plenty of work for expert miners who came out in small batches, and that, indeed, no one who was able and willing to work need be afraid of emigrating to Canada.'

### A New Home Market.

'The fact that British Columbia, with a climate similar to that of Great Britain, is so rich in mineral resources, which are being rapidly developed, must necessarily have, and as a fact is already having, a great effect on the value of agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The development of British Columbia, and the consequent congregation of a teeming population in that province, will

place a ready market for their produce at the door of the Canadian farmers. We were informed that British Columbia already consumes a great quantity of Canadian butter, and the smaller cattle which are not exported to England are sold in that province.

'The Canadian farmers will, in the near future, have, in addition to the English market, which is free to all, a near market where they will have, to all intents and purposes, no competition.'

### Belgium Interested.

The Canadian Immigration Agent for Belgium, in his latest official report, says:

'The delegation which visited Canada, in order to satisfy the Belgian syndicate as to the capabilities of the country, has returned, and I understand that Mr. Lewis Barcel, who is making out the report, has been impressed in the most favourable way. I have no doubt but that in the near future Belgium emigrants will choose Canada in preference to the Argentine Republic or Brazil.'

### THE ARBITRATION AWARD CONCERNING THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY, QUEBEC, QUE.

(Accounts of the recent lock-out in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec, Que., showing its extent and importance, together with the statements of both parties and the steps taken to bring about a settlement by arbitration, were given in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for the months of November and December, 1900, and January of the present year.)

On Monday, January 14, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec rendered his award concerning the differences at issue between the boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec and their employees, which had by mutual agreement been submitted to his arbitration.

After setting forth certain principles in reference to the rights of employers and employees and their respective duties, the award outlines the course to be pursued in any dispute that may hereafter arise. The principle of conciliation and arbitration is the one to be adopted, and to secure this end machinery is provided whereby this principle shall in future be put in operation whenever a cause for dispute may arise. Both the employers and workmen are to have representatives on separate



boards, and those boards are to have power to deal jointly with any matters which may be brought to their notice by any of the parties they represent. If an agreement cannot be reached through the joint action of the two boards, the board which had first to deal with the question at issue may refer the matter to a court of arbitration whose decision shall be binding.

The board representing the employees is to be known as the Board of Complaint, and is to be composed of three members, to be elected annually from among the men. The board representing the employers is to be known as the Board of Conciliation, its members to be of the same number, and chosen in the same manner as those of the Board of Complaint. The Court of Arbitration is to be permanent and composed of three members, one representing the employers to be chosen by the Board of Conciliation, one representing the workingmen to be chosen by the Board of Complaint, and the third by these two arbitrators, or failing an agreement by them concerning the choice of the third, this member is to be chosen by a judge of the Superior Court or by the Archbishop of Quebec.

The award sets forth the important clause that so long as a matter is under discussion the manufacturer shall not close his factory nor the workmen cease their labour. The first of February was fixed as the day on which the Boards of Complaint and of Conciliation, as well as the Court of Arbitration, were to be constituted, and provision is made that the annual election of the members of these boards and of the Court of Arbitration shall take place on the same date each year.

### Text of the Award.

The following is a copy of the text of the award in full:—

AWARD in the Cause of the Shoe Manufacturers of Quebec and their Workmen.

A.—Before giving a practical solution to the question submitted to my arbitration by the employers and employees of the

shoe factories of Quebec—a question which interests thousands of persons—I wish to draw attention in a few words to certain principles which must be borne in mind in order to safeguard the rights of either party.

1. The right of forming associations of trades, of professions, or of any calling whatever, is a natural one, which has always existed and will always exist; but

2. Because such right may not be denied, it does not follow that all associations are lawful. In order to have the right to exist and to do good, they must purpose to attain an end both honest and just, and to reach the same they must use none but means conformable to morality, honesty and justice.

‘Never, at any other period,’ says Leo XIII., in his Encyclical on the ‘Condition of Labour,’ ‘did there exist such a great number of associations of every kind, and particularly of workingmen’s associations. This is not the proper place to inquire whence many of them spring, what is their object, nor by what means they strive to attain it. But the opinion prevails, confirmed by many proofs, that they are generally governed by invisible leaders, and that they obey a command equally hostile to the Christian name and to the security of nations; that, after having monopolized the whole field of labour, if there be workmen unwilling to join them, they make them expiate their refusal by poverty and want.’

His Holiness had previously reminded the workman of the duties incumbent on him:

‘He must provide entirely and faithfully all the labour to which he has bound himself by a contract freely consented to and conformable to equity; he must not injure his employer, either in his property or his person; his very claimings must be free from violence and never assume a seditious form; he must shun perverse men who, by means of crafty language, inspire him with foolish hopes and entertain him with great promises that end in naught but useless regret and ruin.

‘As for the rich and the employer, they must not consider the workingman as a slave; it is just that they respect in his person the dignity of the man, rendered still nobler by that of the Christian.

‘Christianity, moreover, ordains that the spiritual interests of the workingman and the welfare of his soul be attended to.

‘It is the duty of employers to see that

this be fully realized; that the workman be not exposed to seducing and corrupting influences; that nothing tend to weaken his love of home, nor his habits of economy. Employers are likewise forbidden to tax their inferiors with a labour beyond their strength or unsuited to their age or sex. But, among the chief duties of the employer, one of the foremost is that of giving to every one what is just.'

B.—Enlightened by the doctrine of the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of Leo XIII., I have carefully examined the Constitutions and Regulations of the Brotherhood of United Shoemakers, of the Protective Union of Lasters and of the Brotherhood of Leather-cutters. I cannot approve the aforesaid constitutions and regulations without their having undergone a certain number of modifications. If the articles and clauses I judge reprehensible were executed to the letter, as they are worded, it is sure that they would, in many cases, greatly injure personal liberty, freedom of conscience and justice. I accuse the intentions of no one, nor do I refer to the practical application made heretofore of such regulations; my appreciation bears merely upon the very text of the constitutions and regulations aforesaid.

The unavoidable conclusion of the foregoing is that the said brotherhoods must revise their regulations and constitutions; otherwise they will take a wrong direction. It is alleged that several other workmen's societies are provided with regulations similar to those of the forementioned brotherhoods. Such may be the fact, but does not render the argument more acceptable; for, at a given opportunity, there may occur in such societies very regrettable faults of a serious character, having their origin, their first cause, in the literal application of such regulations.

C.—In order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences pointed out in the statements and other documents laid before me by the manufacturers and workmen in my quality of arbitrator chosen by both parties concerned, I decree what follows for each and every contestation that may henceforward occur regarding the increase or diminution of salaries, the engagement or dismissal of employees, the duration of the day's labour, apprentices, the introduction of new machinery, and any other cause of dispute.

### Boards of Complaint and Conciliation.

1.—In order to settle all disputes as amicably and promptly as possible, the workmen will establish a Board of Complaint,

composed of three members chosen by themselves. The employers, on their side, will appoint a Board of Conciliation, composed of three shoe manufacturers chosen by themselves. The members of these Boards shall be elected annually, and the same may be re-elected. In case one of the members of the said Boards be prevented for grave reasons from filling his office, the Board to which he belongs shall replace him for the time being; in case of the death of any one of the said members, the same Board shall replace him for the remainder of the year of office.

These two Boards may be formed in separate meetings of employers and employees, convoked by their respective secretaries. Each of the above meetings shall proceed, by the vote of the majority, to the election of a chairman and a secretary for the meeting, and after that, to the formation of a Board of Complaint among the workmen, and of a Board of Conciliation among the manufacturers. The reports of the said meetings shall be drawn up forthwith, and signed respectively by the chairmen of the meetings, the members elected to either Board and the secretaries of the meetings.

Each Board shall afterwards appoint its own president and secretary.

When a workman shall have any complaint to make against his employer, he shall draw it up in writing, shall have it signed by two of his fellow-workmen and shall communicate it to the Board of Complaint, requesting that it be handed over to the Board of Conciliation. The members of these two Boards shall jointly examine the case to be settled, shall strive to effect an understanding, and in case such agreement be impossible, the Board of Complaint shall immediately lay the complaint before a Court of Arbitration.

Should the complaint proceed directly from an employer, the latter shall apply directly to the Board of Conciliation, which shall immediately notify the Board of Complaint of the employer's grievance, so as to effect an agreement, after which, should such agreement not be obtained, the Board of Conciliation shall refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration.

### Court of Arbitration.

This Court of Arbitration shall be permanent and composed of three members, one of whom—representing the employers—shall be chosen by the aforesaid Board of Conciliation, the second—respecting the workmen—by the Board of Complaint aforesaid, and the third, by the two first

arbitrators above mentioned. If, perchance, the two arbitrators appointed by the Boards aforesaid did not agree concerning the choice of a third, they shall request a judge of the Superior Court or the Archbishop of Quebec to designate him.

The election of the said arbitrators shall take place annually and the same will be re-eligible. In case one of the said arbitrators be prevented by illness or for any other grave reason, or by the fact that he is himself concerned in the cause at issue, the Board which chose him shall replace him by another member for the time being. In case of the death of any one of the arbitrators, the same Board shall replace him by another until the end of the year of office.

The arbitrators shall hear, if necessary, the parties or their attorneys; they shall be authorized to consult all documents relating to the matter at issue, to summon witnesses to appear before them, to call in experts and men of the trade, to demand their evidence attested before a Justice of the Peace, to visit the factories, in a word, to procure all proofs, verbal or written, they may judge necessary for the examination of the cause. They shall render their award with the least possible delay, and their award shall be final.

So long as the matter is under discussion the manufacturer shall not close his factory nor the workmen cease labour.

The arbitrators shall have the right to appoint their secretary.

The costs of the litigation shall be charged to the party or parties at the discretion of the arbitrators.

The Boards of Complaint and of Conciliation, as well as the Court of Arbitration, shall be constituted on the first legal day of February next, and the annual election of the members of the said Boards and Court of Arbitration shall take place at the same date each year.

The establishment of a Court of Arbitration of this nature is in conformity with the directions of the Sovereign Pontiff in the Encyclical already quoted.

Leo. XIII. desires 'that the rights and duties of employers be in perfect keeping with the rights and duties of workmen,' and, should it happen among either class, that complaints be made concerning the violation of rights, His Holiness expresses the desire that prudent and upright men be chosen 'charged with the duty of settling the dispute in the capacity of arbitrators.'

By means of such a proceeding, the rights of each party will be respected and the relations between employers and employees will never cease to be friendly. In effect, it is from the spirit of justice and of Christian charity that we must chiefly expect the peace and welfare of society.

Archbishop's House, January, 10, 1901.

† L-N. Archbishop of Quebec.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES IN MINES.

THE legislation in the several provinces for the protection of persons employed in mines is as follows:—

*Nova Scotia*—Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, fifth series, 1884, Title 3, Chapter 8, 'Of the Regulation of Mines'; as amended by Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1885; by Chapter 9 of Acts of 1891; Chapter 4 of Acts of 1892; Chapter 10 of Acts of 1893; Chapter 54 of the Acts of 1899 (62 Vic., Chap. 54).

*New Brunswick*—Certain provisions in the General Mining Act, R.S.N.B., 1877, Chapter 18; 54 Vic., Chapter 16; and the amending Acts, 55 Vic., Chapter 10, 59 Vic., Chapter 27, and 62 Vic., Chapter 26; 56 Vic., Chapter 11. The New Brunswick Acts do not contain a list of regulations

for the protection of employees, as in the case of the other provinces referred to.

*Quebec*—The Act of 1892, 'An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Mining Laws,' 55-56 Vic., Chapter 20; as amended by the Act of 1900, 63 Vic., Chapter 17; and 63 Vic., Chapter 33.

*Ontario*—R.S.O., 1897, Chapter 36; as amended in 1899 by 62 Vic., Chapter 10; and in 1900 by 63 Vic., Chapter 13.

*Manitoba*—'The Mines Act, 1897', 60 Vic., Chapter 17.

*British Columbia*—R.S.B.C., 1897, Chapter 134, 'An Act for securing the Safety and Good Health of Workmen engaged in or about the Metalliferous Mines in the



Province of British Columbia', as amended by 62 Vic., Chapter 49; and R.S.B.C., 1897, Chapter 138, 'An Act to make Regulations with respect to Coal Mines,' as amended in 1899 by 62 Vic., Chapter 46, and 62 Vic., Chapter 47.

The effect of the disallowance by the Governor General in Council of certain provisions in the British Columbia Act regarding coal mines is referred to later. The amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 62 Vic., Chapter 46, was disallowed on April 24, 1900. (a)

### Scope of the Acts.

In *Nova Scotia*, the term 'mine' includes every shaft in the course of being sunk and every level and incline plane in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways, railways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to a mine, and any such shaft, level and inclined plane of and belonging to the mine.

A number of the amendments made by the Act of 1891 are declared to apply only to coal mines. What these are will appear under the several headings. (b)

In the *Quebec* Mining Act the words 'mines' and 'minerals' mean and include all quarries of stone, of whatever kind, and all stones or rocks, earth or soil, whether alluvial or not, in which are found gold, silver, copper, phosphate of lime, asbestos or any mineral substance having an appreciable value. (c)

In *Ontario* the Mines' Act, in so far as it relates to the mining regulations which are set forth in Part IV. of the Act, applies to all mines, quarries and pits, and oil, gas and salt wells and other openings from which ores or minerals of any kind

or class are raised or taken, and to all furnaces or works for smelting or otherwise treating ores, rocks, clays, sands, oils, limes or other minerals for any economic object. (d)

In *Manitoba* 'mine' as defined by the Mines' Act includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every adit, level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine, or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings both below ground and above ground in and adjacent to a mine, and any such shaft, level and inclined plane belonging to any mine to which this Act applies, together with all rocks, soils or strata containing any ores or minerals, and all roast-yards, smelting furnaces and other places where the work of mining may be carried on.

The verb 'mine' and participle 'mining' mean and include any mode or method of wording whatsoever whereby the soil or earth or any rock, stone or quartz may be disturbed, removed, carted, carried, washed, sifted, roasted, smelted, refined, crushed or otherwise dealt with for the purpose of obtaining any metal or metals therefrom whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not.

The Mining Regulations which are set forth in Part IV. of the Act do not apply to any mine unless more than six persons, other than the owner, are employed underground, nor to stone quarries. (e)

In *British Columbia* the 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act' applies to mines of whatever description other than those to which the Coal Mines' Regulation Act applies. Under the Coal Mines' Regulation Act' the term 'mine' includes every shaft in the course of being sunk and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any coal mine, and all the shafts,

(a) *Canada Gazette*, May 12, 1900, p. 2366.

(b) R.S., N.S., Fifth Series, Title III., ch. 8, s. 2; N.S. 54 Vic., c. 9, s. 29.

(c) Quebec, 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1421.

(d) R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, Part IV., s. 59.

(e) Man. 60 Vic., c. 17, Part I., s. 1 and 2; Part IV., s. 43.

levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to a coal mine, and any such shaft, level and inclined plane in and belonging to the coal mine. (f)

### I.—WHO MAY NOT BE EMPLOYED.

The prohibitions of employment may be summarized according as they relate to general prohibitions or prohibitions in regard to certain particular occupations above or below ground.

#### General Prohibitions.

In *Nova Scotia*, no boy under the age of 12 years shall be employed in or about or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in or about any mine, below ground or above ground; and no boy of 12 years or over to be hereafter employed for the first time, shall be permitted to go to work in or about a mine, below or above ground, unless he is able to read, write and to count as far as division, and furnish a certificate to that effect from a duly licensed teacher. (a)

In *Quebec*, no woman or girl shall be employed in the working of any mine. No male child under 15 years shall be employed in the underground works of any mine or quarry. (b)

In *Ontario*, no boy under the age of 15 years shall be employed in or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below ground; and no girl or woman shall be employed at mining work or allowed to be for the purpose of employment at mining work in or about any mine. (c)

In *British Columbia*, no boy under 12 years of age shall be employed in or about a coal mine. No boy under 12 years, no woman or girl and no Chinese shall be employed below ground, whether in a coal mine or a mine coming under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Under the Metalliferous Mines Act the employment of Japanese

is also prohibited below ground. The amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act (62 Vic., Chapter 46), extending the prohibition of employment in coal mines below ground so as to exclude Japanese as well as Chinese, was disallowed by the Governor General in Council on April 24, 1900. (d)

#### Certain Special Prohibitions.

In the case of the care of hoisting and other machinery in a mine, special prohibitions are made in several of the Acts.

In *Nova Scotia* and *Ontario* where there is a shaft or inclined plane or level in any mine, whether for the purpose of an entrance to such mine, or of a communication from one part to another part, and persons are taken up or down or along such shaft, plane or level by means of an engine, windlass or gin driven or worked by steam, or any mechanical power, or by an animal, or by manual labour, a person shall not be allowed to have charge of such engine, windlass or gin, or of any part of the machinery, ropes, chains or tackle connected therewith, unless he is a male of at least eighteen years (in *Ontario* twenty) years of age.

The *Nova Scotia* Act of 1891, further provides that in coal mines no person shall have charge of such engine, windlass, or other hoisting apparatus, unless he has undergone an examination by a person or board to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and holds a certificate of competence based on said examination. (e)

In *Nova Scotia* and *Ontario*, in the case of all mines coming within the scope of the Acts where the engine, windlass or gin is worked by an animal, the person under whose direction the driver of the animal acts, shall, for the purposes of this section, be desired to be the person in charge of the engine, windlass or gin, but such driver shall not be under fourteen, (in *Ontario* sixteen) years of age.

(f) R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 134, Preamble; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 2.

(a) N.S., 54 Vic., c. 9, s. 3.

(b) Que., 55-56 Vic., 20, art. 1548.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, s. 60.

(d) R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 134, s. 12; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 3 and 4; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 46; *Canada Gazette*, May 12, 1900, p. 2366.

(e) N.S., R.S., 5th Series, s. 7; N.S., 54 Vic., c. 9, s. 5; R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, s. 63.

In *Nova Scotia* this clause shall not apply to operations known in the mines as counter or back balances.

In *Quebec* no male child of less than twenty years shall be employed in working machinery in or near a mine, with the exception of machinery put in motion by horses or other animals in which case the driver may be sixteen years of age. (f)

In *British Columbia* under the 'Metalliferous Mines Act' the person in charge of the machinery for raising or lowering men must be a male of at least eighteen years of age; but in no case shall the person employed be of the Chinese or Japanese race. Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act the person in charge of an engine, windlass or gin must be a male of at least eighteen years of age; or where the engine, windlass or gin is worked by an animal, the driver shall not be under twelve years of age. (g)

## II.—RESTRICTIONS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT.

The restrictions and limitations under which employment is permitted may be summed up under two headings: (1) Hours of labour; and (2) Registers and notices.

### Hours of Labour.

In *Nova Scotia*, a boy of the age of 12, and under the age of 16, shall not be employed in or allowed to be for the purposes of employment in any mine, below or above ground, for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, nor more than 10 hours in any one day, excepting in case of accident or emergency. (a)

In *Quebec*, no male child of fifteen years but under seventeen years, shall be employed in a mine for more than 48 hours per week. (b)

In *Ontario*, no boy or young male person of the age of fifteen and under the age

of seventeen shall be employed or allowed for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this part applies below ground on Sunday or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day. (c)

In *British Columbia* by the 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act' it is provided that no person shall be employed under ground in any metalliferous mine for over eight hours in every twenty-four hours.

By 'The Coal Mines Regulation Act' it is provided that a boy of the age of thirteen or under the age of fourteen shall not be employed in, or allowed, for the purposes of employment, in any mine to which this Act applies, below ground, except in a mine where the Minister of Mines, by reason of the thinness of the seams of such mine, considers such employment necessary, and, by order published as he may think fit, for the time being, allows the same; nor in such case for more than five days in one week or if he is employed for more than three days in one week, for more than six hours in any one day, or in any other case for more than six hours in any one day, or otherwise than in accordance with the regulation thereafter contained.

A boy of the age of twelve and under the age of fourteen shall not be employed below ground for more than thirty hours in one week, or more than six hours in any one day.

Where boys and male young persons are employed in a mine below ground, it is provided that they shall be allowed an interval of not less than eight hours between the period of employment on Friday and the period of employment on the following Saturday, and in other cases not less than sixteen hours between each period of employment.

No boy under fourteen years of age shall work below ground for more than six hours in any one day.

(f) Que., 55-56 Vic., art. 1548.

(g) R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 134, s. 14; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 11.

(a) N.S., 56 Vic., c. 9, s. 4.

(b) Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20, s. 1548.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, s. 61.



Where women, young persons and children are employed above ground, no woman, young person or child shall be so employed between the hours of nine at night and five in the following morning, or on Sunday, or after two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Intervals for meals shall be allowed to every woman, young person and child so employed amounting in the whole to not less than half an hour in each period of employment which exceeds five hours, and to not less than one and one-half hours for each period of employment which exceeds six hours. The provisions of this section, as to the employment of women, young persons and children after two o'clock on Saturday afternoons, shall not apply in the case of any mine so long as it is exempted in writing by the Minister of Mines. (d)

The term 'week' in *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* is defined as the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night: in *Quebec* and *Ontario*, between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. It will thus be seen that in the latter cases the working week does not include Sunday. As is seen above, there is in *Ontario* a further express stipulation prohibiting working on Sunday.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and in coal mines in *British Columbia* it is further declared that the period of employment of boys (in *Ontario* and *British Columbia*, 'boys' and 'male young persons') below ground shall be deemed to begin at the time of leaving the surface and end at the time of returning to the surface.

### Registers and Notices.

In *Nova Scotia* it is provided that on or before the 21st day of January every year the owner, agent or manager of every mine to which the Act applies, other than mines leased from the Crown, shall send to the office of the Commissioner a correct return specifying, with respect to the year ending

on the preceding 31st day of December, the quantity of coal, iron ore or other mineral wrought in such mine, and number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine above ground and below ground, distinguishing the number of persons working below ground and above ground, and the different classes of persons so employed.

The owner, agent or manager of every mine of coal, of stratified limestone, of shale or of fireclay, shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan of the workings of such mine, showing the workings up to at least six months previously, also the owner, agent or manager of all other mines in which more than twelve persons are ordinarily employed below ground, also of all other mines when specially requested to do so by the Commissioner.

The owner, agent or manager of the mine shall produce to the Inspector at the mine such plan, shall, if requested, mark on such plan the progress of the workings of the mine up to the time of such production, shall allow the Inspector to examine the same, and shall furnish to him a correct copy of such plan when requested by him. (a)

In *Quebec* it is provided that regulations may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, respecting the sanitary condition and safety of the works in mines, so as to protect the life and health of the workmen therein employed.

Such regulations after their promulgation in the *Official Gazette*, become law, and a copy of the same shall be posted up in the most conspicuous places of the mine, in conformity with the instructions of the mining inspector. (b)

In *Ontario* the owner or agent of every mine to which this part applies shall keep in the office at the mine, or in the principal office of the mine belonging to the same owner in the district in which the mine is situated, a register, and shall cause to be

(d) R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 5-9; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 4.

(a) R.S., N.S., 5th Series, s. 15.

(b) Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1550.

entered in such register the name, age, residence and date of first employment of all boys or young male persons of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen years who are employed in the mine below ground, and shall produce such register to any inspector at the mine at all reasonable times when required by him, and allow him to inspect and copy the same. The immediate employment of every boy or male young person of the age aforesaid, other than the owner or agent of the mine before he causes such boy or male young person to be in any mine to which this part applies below ground, shall report to the owner or agent of such mine, or some person appointed by such owner or agent that he is about to employ such boy or young male person in the said mine.

The owner or agent shall, on or before the 15th day of January in every year, send to the Bureau of Mines a correct return for the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December of the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine below ground and above ground respectively, and distinguishing the different classes and ages of the persons so employed whose hours of labour are regulated by this Act, the average rate of wages of each class and the total amount of wages paid during the year, the quantity in standard weight of the mineral dressed, and of the undressed mineral, which has been sold, treated or used during such year, and the value or estimated value thereof; and the owner or agent of every metalliferous mine shall, if required, make similar returns at the end of each month or quarter of the calendar year for such month or quarter, in order that the same may be tabulated for publication by the Director of the Bureau under the instructions of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. (c)

#### Particulars Required.

In *Manitoba*, the owner or agent of every mine to which this part applies shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each

year, send to the Department of the Provincial Lands Commissioner a correct return for the year ending on the preceding 31st day of October of the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine, below ground and above ground respectively, the amount of wages paid to such persons during the year, the quantity in statute weight of the mineral dressed and of the undressed mineral which has been sold, treated or used during that year, and the value or estimated value thereof.

Every person who pulls down, defaces or injures any notice or abstract posted up by an owner, agent or manager shall be guilty of an offence against the Act. (d)

In *British Columbia*, the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act' and the 'Metalliferous Mines Act' provide that the owner, agent or manager of every mine to which the Acts apply shall keep in the office at the mine a register, and shall cause to be entered in such register the name, age, residence and date of first employment of all boys of the age of twelve and under the age of thirteen (sixteen in Metalliferous Mines Act) years, and of all male young persons under the age of fourteen (sixteen in Metalliferous Mines Act) years who are employed in the mines below ground, and of all women, young persons and children employed above ground in connection with the mine, and shall produce such register to any inspector under the Act at the mine at all reasonable times when required by him, and allow him to inspect and copy the same.

The Metalliferous Mines Act provides that on or before the 15th day of January in every year the owner, agent, manager or lessee of every mine to which this Act applies shall send to the Bureau of Mines a correct return specifying with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December the quantity of metal or ore wrought in such mine, and the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine above and below ground, and any other information as may be required.

(c) R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, s. 62 and 67.

(d) Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, s. 44 and 50.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act a similar return is required to be made on or before the first day of February in each year. In the case of the coal mines, the report in addition to the data regarding employees and the hours of labour, must set forth the amount of coal wrought in the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December. (e)

### III.—PAYMENT OF WAGES.

In several of the provinces express provisions are made for the protection of wages payments to employees, both in the matter of the place where the payments are made and the sufficiency of the payments.

#### Public Houses Near Mines.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and *British Columbia* it is provided that no wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine to which the Act applies, at or within any public house, beer-shop or place for the sale of any spirits, wine, beer or other spirituous or fermented liquor, or other house of entertainment, or within any office, garden or place belonging or contiguous thereto or occupied therewith. (a)

In *Ontario* it is further provided that excepting in towns and incorporated villages, no license shall hereafter be issued to any public house, beer-shop, or other place not now under license for the sale of any spirits, wine, beer or other spirituous or fermented liquors within six miles of any mine or mining camp where six or more workmen are employed. (b)

In *Quebec* the sale or exchange of intoxicating liquors within a radius of seven miles of any mine in operation is prohibited, unless a license to that effect has been obtained from the inspector of the mining division.

The inspector of the division has the supervision of those who therein sell intoxicating liquors; he alone may refuse or grant such licenses and cancel the same within such radius of seven miles. (c)

#### Stoppage of Wages.

In *Nova Scotia*, no employer of labour or corporation engaged in coal mining and employing labour in and about the coal mines in the province shall pay any employee in or about the said mines any wages or salary due said employee otherwise than in the currency of the Dominion of Canada. Any employee may, however, if he so desires, give an order authorizing his employer to apply the whole or any part of the wages due him for any one fortnight to the payment of any legitimate debt owing by said employee, but such order shall only be effectual for the fortnight specified therein, and for the amount specified therein. It is also provided that any such employer of labour, or corporation employing labour, may retain out of his wages due any employee a sum not greater than ten per centum of the wages due such employee on any pay day in payment of any legitimate debt due such employer, if the same was contracted before the passing of this Act. The Act does not apply to any stoppage which shall be made for the payment of powder, coal oil, rent or church and society dues, and check weighman and doctor's fees. In all proceedings under the Act for wrongful stoppage of wages, the burden of proof that the provisions of this Act regarding stoppages have been complied with, shall be upon such employer of labour or corporation employing labour. (d)

In *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*, where payment is made in coal mines in

(c) Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1552 and 1553.

(d) N.S., 62 Vic., c. 54.

Concerning the liability of directors of companies for wages, reference might be made to the several Mining Companies Acts. Thus the Quebec Mining Companies Acts (Que., 63 Vic., c. 33), and the Manitoba Mining Companies Act (60 Vic., c. 18) contain express provisions on the subject.

(e) R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 9; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 134, s. 16; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 51.

(a) R.S., N.S., 5th Series, Title III, c. 8, s. 9; R.S.O., 1897, c. 36, s. 66; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 134, s. 15; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 14.

(b) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, s. 21.



proportion to the amount of coal worked, provision is made for the ascertainment of the weight. (e)

In *Ontario*, by the amendment to the Mines Act (62 Vic., Chapter 10), it is provided that the expenditure required in de-

velopment work shall consist of labour actually performed by grown men, to be computed at the rate of \$2 per man per day.

(To be concluded in March number.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of January, 1901, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract. A number of other contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works during the months of December and January, but had not, up to the end of the month, received the signatures of both parties to them.

Post office, &c., building, Nelson, B.C. Contract dated January 31, 1901. Amount of contract, \$49,900.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman, mason.....	\$7.00	per day of	8 hours.
Contractor's foreman, bricklayer.....	7.00	"	8 "
Contractor's foreman, carpenter.....	4.50	"	9 "
Carpenters.....	3.50	"	9 "
Carpenters' helpers.....	3.00	"	9 "
Joiners.....	4.00	"	9 "
Stair builders.....	4.00	"	9 "
Stonecutters.....	5.00	"	8 "
Masons.....	5.00	"	8 "
Bricklayers.....	5.00	"	8 "
Plasterers.....	5.00	"	8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Tinners.....	2.50	"	9 "
Steam fitters.....	4.00	"	9 "
Gas fitters.....	4.00	"	9 "
Plumbers.....	4.00	"	9 "
Bell hangers.....	3.60	"	10 "
Electricians.....	3.60	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50	"	9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Metal roofers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Shinglers.....	4.50	"	9 "
Lathers.....	3.50	"	9 "
Scaffolders.....	3.50	"	8 "
Mortar workers.....	3.50	"	8 "
Hod carriers.....	3.25	"	9 "
Rock drillers.....	3.25	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00	"	9 "
Timekeeper.....	3.25	"	9 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	3.50	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	6.00	"	9 "
Driver with one horse.....	3.50	"	9 "
Driver with two horses.....	6.00	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and two carts.....	7.00	"	9 "

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING JANUARY, 1901.

Five complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act were received at the Department during the month of January, and three complaints which were partly inquired into in December were fully investigated by the Department. In two of these cases the evidence showed that they were not aliens but British subjects, in the third case one of the aliens was deported.

Of the five complaints received in January four were fully investigated, and four

aliens deported as the result. In one case the workmen proved to be British subjects, and in another subjects of Austria and Russia. The Act applying only to such countries as have similar legislation in regard to Canadian labour, no action was taken in regard to the latter case. One case was still under investigation at the close of the month.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made or dealt with during the month, and of the action taken in regard to each:—

### ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1901.

COMPLAINT MADE BEFORE MONTH OF JANUARY AND DEALT WITH DURING THE MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint.	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Results of Investigation.
Ottawa, O....	City sewer construction.	Nov. 23..	Employing imported alien workmen.	One alien deported.
Montreal, Q..	Electric light plant....	Dec. 15..	" "	Proved to be British subjects.
Hamilton, O..	Railway transportation.	" 20..	" "	Proved to be a British subject.

### COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF JANUARY.

Freeport, O...	Bridge construction....	Jan. 7..	Employing imported alien workmen.	Proved to be British subjects, excepting superintendent, no action taken.
Toronto, O..	Furriers.....	" 14..	" "	Aliens shown to be Russian and Austrian subjects and evidence insufficient to disclose importation under contract.
" ....	Organ manufacturing...	" 15..	" "	One alien ordered to be deported.
" ...	Silver plating.....	" 24..	" "	Three aliens deported on the 30th inst.
" ....	Biscuit manufacturing..	" 25..	Imported alien to superintend works.	Under investigation.

## UNIONS FORMED DURING MONTH OF JANUARY.

During the month of January a union of *Machinists* was formed in Sydney, N.S., and also one at Belleville, Ont.

A branch of the *National Marine Engineers' Association* was formed at Kingston, Ont.

A union of *Broom-makers* was organized in Toronto, Ont.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., the *Carpenters* were organized into a union and have received a charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The *Tanners' Union* in St. Hyacinthe, Que., became affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

In Montreal, Que., the English and French *Plasterers' Unions* were united and

will federate with the American Federation. The *Boot and Shoe Workers* of that city will affiliate with the K. of L.

In Hamilton, Ont., a mixed union of *Shoe Workers* in the employ of McPherson & Co. was formed, also a *Women's Stitchers' Union*.

The *Shoe Clerks* in St. John, N.B., were formed into an association.

The following unions have been recently organized in Vancouver, B.C.:—The *Canoe*

*Pass Fishermen*, the *Wood Workers' International*, the *Eburn Fishermen's Union* and the *National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees*. There are 39 unions in Vancouver, of which 32 are affiliated with the local Trades and Labour Council. \*

In Victoria, B.C., the *Printing Pressmen* have reorganized their union, which was allowed to lapse about a year ago. The *Marine Engineers* and the *Bakers and Confectioners* organized unions during the month.

### TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

THERE have been comparatively few trade disputes of importance during the month of January, but one or two disputes of long standing were finally settled. His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec gave his award on the 14th instant in regard to the difficulties recently existing in the boot and shoe industry of Quebec. Although the lock-out was ended on December 10 by request of His Grace that operations should be resumed pending the award, the award itself may be regarded as putting an end to the existing difficulties inasmuch as both parties have concurred in accepting its provisions. The full text of this award is published in another column of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

In Dundas, Ont., the strike of machinists, which had been in progress since October 8 last, was settled through the friendly intervention of the Dominion government under the Conciliation Act. A separate account of this settlement also appears in another part of the *Gazette*.

#### The Nova Scotia Mines.

The most important industrial differences of the month were those which arose out of a readjustment of the wages scales in certain of the coal mines in Nova Scotia. On November 5, 1900, an executive delegate meeting of the miners of Nova Scotia was held in Sydney, and the owners

of 14 collieries were asked to give their employees (mechanics and helpers excepted) an advance of 12 per cent to take effect on January 1. For mechanics, carpenters and blacksmiths an increase of 50 cents per day was requested, and 25 cents per day increase for their helpers. These demands were due to the rise in the price of coal, which was very marked during the latter part of the year; the operatives maintained that because of this increase they were entitled to a share in the increased profits.

In some of the mines the increase was readily conceded, in others, however, it was not until a strike was imminent that the employers, after conference with their employees, agreed to an increased scale. In some of the mines recourse was had to strikes. These strikes were, however, of short duration, and in each case resulted in a concession of the men's demands.

At the collieries of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill, in Cumberland county, an increase of 12 per cent was granted by the company to its operatives on the first of the month. There was no strike or stoppage of work at the mines of that company. Neither was there a strike in any of the mines of the Dominion Coal Company, which granted a partial advance to its mechanics and their helpers on the same day. This ad-



vance was refused and a strike was threatened, but was averted by an agreement arrived at between employers and their operatives to refer the matter to arbitration. The employees of the Thorburn Mine, in Pictou county, also received an advance without recourse being had to a strike.

At the Drummond Mine of the Intercolonial Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company's mines the men demanded 12 per cent on all money earned, and the mechanics an advance of 50 cents per day, and their helpers an advance of 25 cents per day. This demand not being conceded, a strike took place on the 1st of the month, and was in continuance until the 5th, at which date the demands of the operatives were conceded in full. In the case of the Drummond Mine, the advance of 12 per cent was conceded on the 4th, and the men returned to work, but because of a misunderstanding as to the increased payment to be made to mechanics and their helpers, they struck again on the afternoon of the same day. On the 5th of the month the managers of both the Drummond and Acadia Mines agreed to give the increased rate demanded to the mechanics and their helpers, which brought the strike to a conclusion.

The results, taken together, show that six collieries, embracing 3,000 miners in Pictou and Cumberland, received the advance. The miners in eight collieries in Cape Breton, numbering 5,000, are still seeking to obtain it by arbitration. Out of the 8,000, only 1,500 came out on strike.

### Corporation Labourers.

In Kingston, Ont., a new strike of the corporation labourers of that city occurred on the 11th instant. A previous strike had occurred on November 30 of last year, and was concluded on December 4, at which date the labourers returned to work. The cause of the dispute was the employment by the city of a labourer who was unwilling to become a member of the Labourers' Pro-

tective Union. No distinct understanding had been arrived at by the City Council as to whether or not non-union men would be employed when the strike was declared off on December 4, and the new strike, which took place on January 11, was in reality a repetition of the one of the month previous. On January 19, a deputation from the Trades and Labour Council of Kingston waited upon the City Engineer, asking to have the strikers taken back to work, their places having in the meantime been filled by non-union men. It was decided that men would be taken back if they applied individually to the City Engineer, but that the only union men who would receive preference for the work would be those who were in destitute circumstances, and that they were to be placed on a par with non-union men. The deputation was told that it was not considered a strike by the Works Department, but simply a refusal of certain men to work for the corporation. This practically concluded the matter, which amounts to a decision on the part of the corporation not to recognize union, to the exclusion of non-union labour in the carrying out of corporation work. At the initial meeting of the Board of Works Committee held on the 31st instant, it was decided, however, after acute discussion, that in the matter of the street and city work all the old employees be given the preference.

Of the other strikes of the month it is to be noted that the greater number were caused through a refusal on the part of union men to work with certain fellow-workmen who either, because they were not members, or had infringed certain of its rules, were regarded with disfavour by the union. Two of the strikes were against an alleged reduction in wages.

The following table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the Department:—

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Establishments or Firms affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
† Ontario	Dundas	Machinists	Demand: (1) Minimum rate of wages to be 16 cents per hour. (2) No more apprentices to be taken on till number of apprentices reduced to one for the shop and one to every five machinists.	1	55		Oct. 8	Jan. 25	Settlement effected through friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under Conciliation Act.
Ontario	London	Garment workers.	Hand sewers refuse to work under newly-appointed forelady.	1	7		Dec	Jan. 14	No concession by firm. One girl returned to work on 14th, others to be taken on when business permits.
Nova Scotia	Pictou Co	Miners	Demand for increase of 12% in wages of miners and increase of 50c. per day to mechanics and 25c. to mechanics' helpers.	4	1,500		Jan. 5	" 5	Demand for increased wages, granted.
Ontario	London	Cigar makers	Increase in wages demanded.	1	18	12	" 2	" 29	Settled by conference between Co. and men on 26th inst. An increase in wages granted. Men return to work on 29th.
Ontario	Kingston	Corporation labourers.	Refusal to work with non-union men.	1	22	40	" 11	" 19	Corporation refuses to recognize union workmen to exclusion of others.
Ontario	Toronto	Furriers	Union men request dismissal of certain employees which Co. refuses.	1	36		" 14	" 21	No concession made by firm. All employees with exception of two return to work.
× Ontario	Toronto	Engravers	Union men request dismissal of union employee who had broken union regulation. Co. refuse, and dismiss a member of union committee.	1	9		" 18	"	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Niagara Falls.	Boxer and machine workers	Against alleged reduction in wages and change in foreman.	1	40		" 25	"	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal	Bakers	Against reduction in wages	1			" 26	"	No settlement reported at end of month.

† See article, 'Settlement of Machinists' strike under Canadian Conciliation Act,' in present number of *Labour Gazette*.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1901 :—

**Connecticut Bureau of Labour.**

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the year ended November 30, 1900 ; State of Connecticut, Public Document No. 23.

This report, which covers 321 pages, contains interesting information concerning industrial conditions in the State. Under the heading of Industrial Statistics it is shown that in 712 establishments for which returns are given, the average number employed was 108,782 ; the average number of days in operation during the year, 294.4 ; the amount disbursed in wages, \$49,173,587.75 ; the average annual earnings per person, \$452.4 ; the average daily wage, \$1.52.

Under the heading Strikes and Lock-outs (page 197) it is stated that, from July 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900, there were brought to the attention of the Bureau fifty-one strikes and two lock-outs. Of these eighteen were successful, twelve partially successful, and twenty-three unsuccessful. Sixteen were for increase in pay, nine against reduction of time or wages, one for nine hours, nine for discharge of non-union men, two for reinstatement of man discharged, five on account of dissatisfaction with rules, two ordered by national organizations, two against increased speed, two were sympathetic, one for objection to fines, one for being docked for poor work, one for allowance for overtime, and two on account of misunderstandings.

The total number idle during the seventeen months covered by this investigation was 5,776 ; total number of working days lost, 98,644 ; total amount of wages lost, at an average of \$1.50 per day, \$147,966. The total amount of wages lost does not include the sums lost by those who were discharged. The number of different trades represented is twenty-eight. The most serious strike recorded is that of the Granite Cutters, which extended to seventy-three days, and in which the loss of wages

was also the greatest. In the majority of cases, the matters at issue have been adjusted without undue friction. Where conferences between the employers and employees have occurred, a mutual understanding has been speedily arrived at.

**New York Labour Statistics.**

Quarterly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York, No. 7, December, 1900 ; 90 pages.

This report states that for several years the number of labour organizations in New York State has steadily increased. At the end of September it reached 1,636, or an increase of thirty-four since the end of June. During the three months, however, the aggregate membership fell off from 247,552 to 245,332, a decline which is attributed to the falling off in strength of some of the recently organized unions in the western part of the state. The garment-makers of New York city also suffered a loss in membership, although the Metropolitan unions in the aggregate made a gain. Employment was more general in the third quarter of 1900 than in the preceding three months ; thus the number of unionists idle at the end of September was 31,460, or 13.3 per cent of those reporting at the end of June. 'But,' the report goes on to say, 'When compared with the phenomenally favourable conditions of one year ago, the labour market of the third quarter of 1900 naturally exhibits a loss of buoyancy ; in fact the third quarter of 1900 is seen to be about a normal period, the percentage of unemployed members of labour organizations having been 13.8 per cent at the end of September, 1897, 10.3 in 1898, 4.7 in 1899 and 13.3 in 1900, while the percentage idle throughout the entire quarter was 6.5 in 1897, 5.7 in 1898, 2.3 in 1899 and 5.4 in 1900. At the same time, the idleness in the third quarter of 1900 was not general but was chiefly confined to three industries—cigar-making (the result of a strike in New York city), clothing (dull season) and construction work. As a consequence of irregular employment in these industries the earnings of trade unionists suffered a decline from those of the third quarter, 1899 ; in fact earnings in nearly all trades were smaller this year.' (Pages 267 and 268.)



### California Labour Statistics.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of California, for the years 1899-1900; Sacramento, California, 182 pages.

Among the subjects treated in this report is the matter of alien labour in California, particular attention being given to Japanese immigration. The number of Japanese coming into the state in the year ending July 1, 1900, is placed at 2,764, of which 2,657 are males and 107 females. The total number coming in in 1898-9 was 1,667; and in 1897-8, 826. In concluding this article the report says: 'One very noticeable feature of the presence of Japanese among us is the zeal which they display in becoming Americanized in manners and costumes, and in this they differ greatly from the Chinese. The latter never forget their native land; at least, to any outward seeming. As far as possible they retain their Chinese costumes, and go their Chinese ways as completely as though they were in Canton. The Japanese, on the other hand, seemingly devotes his first earnings here to acquiring American surroundings and habiliments; he buys American food and beverage (including at times our wines and liquors); his wife and children, likewise, if he have them, are dressed in strict accordance with our style, and in this way a large part of the earnings

come back to us. Of course his patronage is, where possible in most part bestowed upon his own countrymen who deal in our commodities, but this is not exclusively so, and altogether we can but little complain of him as regards disposition of his wages after they are earned. (Pages 34 and 35.)

In another article on the present condition of wage-earners in California, the report makes the following among other comparisons: 'A cabinetmaker in California received \$2.75 for nine hours work per day; in Indiana, \$1.75 for ten hours; in Michigan, \$1.92 for nine hours; in Nebraska, \$1.75 for ten hours; in North Carolina, \$1.13 for ten hours; in New York, \$2.50 for nine hours; in Virginia, \$1.50 for ten hours; in England, \$1.48 for eight and one-half hours; in France, \$1.40 for ten hours; in Denmark, 80 cents for ten hours; in Austro-Hungary, 47 cents for... hours, and in Mexico, \$1.25 for ten hours.' (Page 57.)

### Illinois Labour Statistics.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Springfield, Illinois: 44 pages.

This report is devoted to a discussion of kindergartens, manual training and industrial education in public schools, and concludes by submitting the draft of a bill on the subject for the consideration of the General Assembly of the State.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN THE CIGARMAKING TRADE, CANADA.

THE statistical tables which appear in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the Cigarmaking Trade in Canada have been compiled by the Department of Labour from information obtained from Cigar Manufacturers, secretaries of local Cigarmakers' Unions in all parts of the Dominion, and from reports prepared for the Department by its special correspondents. Blank forms were sent by the Department to most of the cigar manufacturers in the country, and to all of the secretaries of the local unions, with a request that accurate information be supplied for descriptive and statistical purposes, and the *Gazette* is pleased to acknowledge that returns have been received from a very large percentage of the manufacturers and

from practically all of the unions. From the information supplied in this manner, the Department has been able, by a careful classification and verification of the figures sent in, to present in as concise a form as possible a comprehensive statistical survey of conditions at the present time obtaining in the cigarmaking industry in this country. Information was requested in the circular form sent out by the department as to numbers employed in the different shops of each locality, and the present tables are based upon returns made in regard to over 4,000 employees.

### Extent of Trade Unionism.

In gathering this information, the department sought to secure statistical evidence in regard to the extent of trade union organization in this industry, and also par-

particulars in reference to the prevalence of union conditions, and the extent to which the 'blue label' of the International Cigarmakers' Union is used by the different manufacturers in Canada. Where a union exists and its scale of wages is at all prevalent, this scale has been indicated separately in the tables by means of italics. Of the 4,000 employees concerning whose conditions returns were made, one-fourth of the whole were employed in union shops. From information received it would appear that there are no unions in this trade in either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and that, with the exception of Montreal, in which city about one-third of the factories are union, there is little union organization in the province of Quebec. In Ontario the union rate obtains pretty generally in most localities where the industry is carried on, and especially in the cities. Probably over one-half of the factories and shops in this province use the union label on the goods they manufacture, and pay the union scale of wages and comply with the union conditions as to hours. In British Columbia practically all of the manufactories employ union men, pay the union scale of wages, and the majority of them have the union label placed on their cigars.

### Classes of Labour.

In the statistical table presented care has been taken to designate the different classes of labour employed and the rates of wages paid to each class. An effort was made by the Department to discover the relative proportion of males and females engaged in the different classes of work, and the following classification, more or less general in its nature, may, nevertheless, be regarded as fairly representative of conditions in this regard. Of the total number of cigarmakers (journeymen), about one-sixth are females. This proportion, however, is due chiefly to the large number of female employees in the city of Montreal. Leaving that city out of consideration, it would appear that about one-ninth of the total number of cigarmakers are females.

In British Columbia there do not appear to be any women employed as cigarmakers, and this is also true of individual shops in each of the other provinces. The proportion of female apprentices to male is considerably greater, however, about one-half or more of the total number of apprentices being females, either women or girls. Among the bunch-makers and rollers there are five times as many females as males; of strippers, about three times as many, and of packers, about one-half more. Taking into consideration all of the different classes of labour engaged in the cigarmaking trade, two-thirds may be classed as males and one-third as females.

### Wages and Hours.

Comment is scarcely necessary in regard to the rates of wages and the hours set forth in the tables, as the figures speak for themselves. By way of explanation, it may be pointed out, however, that where several returns have been received by the Department from any one locality, the minimum and the maximum rates have both been given. This will account for the considerable differences in the rates which will be observed for one particular class of labour in certain localities. One other fact is also accountable for the apparent difference, namely, the grade of the material upon which the person employed is engaged, better grades commanding, as a rule, the higher return. In part explanation of the very low rate of return paid to bunch-makers and rollers, and to strippers, in some localities, it might be stated that in a number of the shops small boys and girls are engaged in this branch of the work, but this explanation is not here presented as a justification of the excessively low return indicated by some of the figures.

As to the hours, the general prevalence of an eight-hour day in most of the localities is quite noticeable.

All of the reports received agree in the assertion that there is practically no home work carried on in the cigarmaking trade in this country.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

LOCALITY.	CIGARMAKERS. (Male.)				CIGARMAKERS. (Female.)				APPRENTICES. (Male.)				APPREN (Fe	
	Per 1,000 Cigars.				Per 1,000 Cigars.				Per 1,000 Cigars.				Per 1,000	
	5c. Goods.	10c. Goods.	Special Brands.	Hours per Week.	5c. Goods.	10c. Goods.	Special Brands.	Hours per Week.	5c. Goods.	10c. Goods.	Special Brands.	Hours per Week.	5c. Goods.	10c. Goods.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	¢	¢	¢		¢	¢	¢		¢	¢	¢		¢	¢
St. John.....	4-5	7-8	....	54	....	....	....	....	1.50-5	....	....	54	....	....
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>														
Halifax.....	5.00	7-10	7-10	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yarmouth.....	3.00	6	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Quebec—</i>														
Granby.....	3	8	12	50-55	3.00	....	....	....	1-2	10	....	....	1-2	10
*Montreal.....	6-7 4.50 5.50	8-22 6-6.50	6-6.50	45	6-7	8-22	6-6.50	45	1-3	1-3	1-3	....	1-3	1-3
Quebec.....	7-17	4.50	60	3	....	3	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Three Rivers.....	4	7	....	54	4	7	....	54	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Ontario—</i>														
Belleville.....	5.25	8-10	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berlin.....	7.50	10	7.50	44	....	....	....	....	4.50	....	5.00	46-48	4.50	....
Brantford.....	5 6.50 8.00 3.50	7 9-11	6 9-12	55 45	4 8.00	8 9-11	5 ....	55-45	3.00	....	....	58	....	....
Hamilton.....	7-9 7-9 6.00	11-18 11-18	11-18 11-18	44 48	7-9 11-18	11-18 11-18	44	58	1.50-4	4-5	8-9	60	1.50-4	60
Ingersoll.....	6.00	8.00	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston.....	4.50 5.50	7.00	5.50	55	2.5	....	....	55	2	3.25	5.25	55	2-3.25	....
London.....	6.00 4.50	6-9	....	48	6.00	6-9	....	48	2-6	....	....	54	....	....
".....	6.00	9.00	....	54	4.50	9.00	....	45	2.00	....	....	45	2.00	....
Preston.....	4.50	5.50	5-5.50	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Thomas.....	5-8 10.00	10.00	....	55	....	....	....	....	2-4	per week.	....	2-4	per week	....
".....	5-8	10.00	....	55	....	....	....	....	2-4	per week.	....	2-4	per week	....
Stratford.....	6.00	9.00	....	44	6.00	9.00	....	44	2.50-4	per week.	....	44	2.50-4	per
Toronto.....	6.50 9.00	11-15	....	44	6.50 9.00	11-15	....	44	6.50-9	11-15	....	44	6.50-9	11-15
".....	6-10	8-22	13-15	44-52	6-10	8-22	....	44	5-6	per week.	....	48	....	....
Welland.....	7-50	11.00	....	48	....	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	48	....	....
<i>Manitoba—</i>														
†Winnipeg.....	8-10	10-17	....	48	8-15	....	....	48	(See Note.)†	....	....	....	....	....
".....	....	6-7	....	50-60	6-7	....	....	50-60	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>British Columbia—</i>														
Kamloops.....	....	10-16	16-18	48	....	....	....	....	6-7	....	....	48	....	....
Nanaimo.....	....	14.00	....	48	....	....	....	....	8.00	per week.	....	48	....	....
New Westminster.....	....	14-15	14-21	48	....	....	....	....	3.50-8	....	....	48	....	....
Vancouver.....	....	11-21	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	....	....
".....	....	12-17	17.00	48	....	....	....	....	8-15	per week.	....	48-52	....	....
Victoria.....	....	11-17	18.00	48	....	....	....	....	5.50-8.50	....	....	48	....	....

\* The figures in italics indicate the union scale of wages, and hours prevalent in the locality. Where a different scale exists to any extent in the non-union shops of the locality the figures are also given.



CIGARMAKING TRADE, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 2.

TICES. male.)		BUNCH MAKERS AND ROLLERS.				STRIPPERS.				PACKERS.				FOREMEN.	
Cigars.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.	
Special Brands.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.	Hours per Week.
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
				2-5	54			1.50-4	54			3.50-5	54		
		5.00	54	4.00	54			1.25-2	54			4.00	54	10.00	54
1-3		All Piece Work.				1.50-3	50-55	1.50-6	50-55	13.00	40	13.00	40	12-25	50-55
		5.50	54	50-1.50	60	6.00	60	4.00	60	6.00	42	4.00	42	12.00	60
				1.50	54	5.50	54	50-1.50	60	5.50	54	50-1.50	60	10.00	54
			55					2.50	55	9-10	55	3-5	55	15	55
								3.50-4	48			4-5	48	12-13	48
		7.00	55					2.50	58			3-3.50	58	12	60
						4c. lb.	54	4c. lb.	54						
								1.50	60						
						2.50-5	44	2.50-5	44	5.00	44	2.00	44	18	48
						2.50-5	48	3-5	48						
	55	4-4.50	55	1.50-2	55	1.50-3	55	1.50-3	55			4.50-5	55	10-12	
	45	5-6	45	5-6	45	1.50-5	45-48	1.50-5	45-48	5-7	45-48	5-7	45	10-15	45
						2-2.75	55							10	
		9.00	54												
				2-4	55			2-3	55					15	
						1.50		1.50						10	
week	54					2.50	44	2.50	44	12	44	9.00	44	15	
	44														
						2-5	44-54	2-5	44-54	15-18	44	12-14	44	20-48	
						2.00	54								
								2-4	50-60						
						3-12	55	3-12	55	1.50 M	40			25-56	
						5.00	48				48				
										1.80 M	48			25	48
						3-6	48-52			1.50 M	48				
						3-4	48	3-4	48	1.50 M	48				

†All adults work on a piece basis, and practically all cigars are made on the bunch and roller system. The rate for bunching is from \$2.50 to \$3; for rolling from \$3 to \$4. Apprentices do not work on the piece basis. Their wages vary from \$1.50 to \$3 per week for an average of 54 hours per week.

## SHOPS REGULATION ACTS.

In the review of legislation in Canada for the protection of persons employed in shops and stores published in the January number of the *Labour Gazette*, the Nova Scotia statute, 58 Vic., chap. 17, was inadvertently omitted. This Act, which is known as 'An Act to Regulate the Closing of Shops and the Hours of Labour therein for Children and Young Persons,' was passed March 20, 1895.

The word 'shop' within the meaning of this Act includes any retail, auction or wholesale shop, store, booth, stall or warehouse in which assistants are employed for hire.

In such establishment the Act provides that a 'young person' shall not be employed for a longer period than seventy-two hours, including meal times, in any one week; nor for more than fourteen hours on Saturday, including meal times; nor for more than twelve hours on any other day, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour is made for the purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day of the week. Not less than one hour is to be allowed for the midday meal, and, if the 'young person' is employed later than seven o'clock in the evening, not less than forty-five minutes, between five and eight o'clock, must be allowed for the evening meal. As in the case of the Manitoba Act, a 'young person' within the meaning of the Nova Scotia Act is a boy under fourteen years and a girl under sixteen years, but does not include any person whose usual or ordinary occupation in or about the shop is that of a driver of a delivery wagon, van or vehicle.

The occupier of any shop in which females are employed shall at all times provide and keep therein a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every

such female, and shall permit her to use such seat or chair when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed in such shop.

In every shop in which any 'young person' employed there shall be kept exhibited by the employer in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of the Act and stating the number of hours in the week during which a 'young person' may lawfully be employed therein.

The provisions of the Act do not apply to a shop where the only persons employed therein are members of the same family dwelling there or to members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which a shop is attached.

For employing a 'young person' contrary to the provisions of the Act, or where a parent knowingly allows the Act to be contravened by permitting a 'young person' of whom he is the parent to be employed, or where the occupier of a shop does not provide seats as required by the Act, the penalty fixed by the Act is a fine not exceeding \$20 with costs, and, in default of payment, imprisonment in the common jail for a period not exceeding one month.

A greater penalty is not to be imposed for a repetition of an offence under the Act unless it occurs after information has been laid for the previous offence, or where the offence is one of employing two or more 'young persons' contrary to the provisions of the Act.

In case of an infringement of the provisions of the Act, the information must, as in Manitoba, be laid within one month after the commission of the offence.

Prosecutions are to be brought before any justices of the peace of the county where the offence was committed, or, where there is one, before a police magistrate.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour, are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Conditions in Accident Insurance Policy.

M, who was a baggageman employed at a railway station, took out an accident insurance policy, in which his occupation was so described. The policy stated that if he was injured 'in any occupation or exposure' which was classed by the insurance company as being more hazardous than that of a baggageman, he should only receive whatever insurance the premiums he had paid would have purchased if he had said he was engaged in the more hazardous business. Another clause of the policy provided that no insurance should be paid if death was caused by 'voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger.'

M was killed whilst coupling cars, which was not part of his duty as baggageman. The insurance company, therefore, claimed that the accident came within the exceptions above mentioned. The evidence showed that M had coupled cars on other occasions, and that, in this particular instance, he thought that the brakeman had requested him to make the coupling.

The Court decided that the words 'occupation or exposure' did not include the casual act of coupling; that there was not any 'voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger,' and that therefore the representatives of M were entitled to the sum for which he was insured.—(McNevin v. Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company. 'The Canadian Law Times,' volume 21, page 76.)

#### Question of a Father's Liability for the Negligence of His Son.

H. D., a minor, about 20 years of age, was driving his father's horse and buggy, when the wheel caught the wheel of F's wagon, causing the latter's horse to run away. F sued the father of H. D. for dam-

ages for injuries thus caused, claiming that as at the time of the accident H. D. was employed by his father and was using his buggy and horse, the father was liable for the results of his negligence, in the same way as an employer is liable for the negligence of his employee whilst engaged in his business.

The evidence showed that H. D. was living at home, assisting his father in the work of the farm, but not being paid any wages for so doing. Occasionally he worked for others, and the money which he thus earned he was allowed to keep, and with it he bought clothes, &c., for himself. On the day of the accident he was driving to town to purchase some articles for himself with the money he had made.

The Court decided on these facts that the relation of employer and employee did not exist between the father and son, and that, therefore, though the latter had been negligent, the father was not liable for the injuries caused thereby.—(File v. Duger, Ontario Appeal Reports, volume 27, page 468.)

#### An Employee not Having any Superintendence.

C, a dressmaker employed in a departmental store, was injured by the fall of the elevator in which she was going down at the end of the day's work. She sued her employers for damages. It was proved that all due precautions had been taken regarding the safety appliances of the elevator. But it was also shown that the accident would not have happened if the person in charge of the elevator had made a proper use of the brake. The question, therefore, was whether the employers were responsible for this negligence on the part of their employee—the person in charge of the elevator. It was decided that the latter was not a person having any superintendence entrusted to him by his employers; and that, therefore, according to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the employers could not be made liable for injuries caused



to another of their employees by the negligence of the person in charge of the elevator. The action was therefore dismissed.—(Carnahan v. The Robert Simpson Company. Judgment given at Toronto, December 24, 1900.)

### Technicality Overruled by Justice.

A public school teacher, who was dismissed because the school trustees wished to engage some one at a lower salary, sued for the amount of his salary which he claimed was in arrears, and obtained a judgment for that sum and for three months additional salary because of the fact that he had not been paid at the proper time. The school trustees appealed from this judgment, and alleged that the agreement made with the teacher was void, because it was not sealed with the corporate seal, and that therefore they were not liable. The court said that the law would not allow justice to be defeated by such a technicality, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the judgment in favour of the teacher.—*Re McPherson v. The Public School Trustees of the Township of Osborne*. Judgment given at Toronto, January 16, 1901.

### Employer Liable for His Employee's Negligence.

W.B., a corporation labourer at Hamilton, was working on the street when a wagon coming from behind knocked him down, and so injured him that he was prevented from working for some time. The wagon was driven by W. K.,—but it belonged to H. K., by whom W. K. was employed. W. B. therefore sued H. K. for the injuries caused by the negligence of his employee whilst acting in the course of his employment. Judgment was given against H. K. for the amount of wages lost by W. B., together with the sum paid doctors.—*Balentine v. Kuntz*. Judgment given by Judge Snider in the Division Court at Hamilton, December 20, 1900.

### Street Car Vestibules for Conductors.

A by-law of the city of Toronto requires the Street Railway Company to provide

their cars with proper and sufficient vestibules for protecting the motorman *and other persons in charge of the car* from exposure to cold, snow, rain and sleet, while engaged in operating the car. The cars of the Toronto Street Railway Company are provided with vestibules at one end,—but have not any at the rear end for the protection of the conductor. On this account the company was (about two years ago) convicted for breach of the by-law, and fined accordingly. Recently the company appealed, and asked to have this conviction set aside, contending that the conductors were not 'persons in charge of' the cars, and that anyway the by-law only meant that there should be one vestibule on each car. The court held, however, that the only sensible meaning which could be drawn from the words of the by-law was that there should be two vestibules on each car. The conviction was therefore affirmed. There is no appeal from this judgment.—*Re Toronto Street Railway Company*. Judgment given by Divisional Court at Toronto, January 22, 1901.

### Question of what is a 'Way' within the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides (amongst other things) that an employee shall recover damages from his employer when he is injured by reason of 'any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways . . . connected with, intended for or used in the business of the employer.'

In this case the fireman on a tug-boat, whilst attempting to pass along the outside rail from the engine room to the furnaces, slipped into the water and was drowned. His father sued the owners of the tug-boat for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by the fact that slabs of wood, intended to be used for fuel, were piled to a height of four feet upon the decks and passageways. The owners of the boat replied that there were other safe ways of going from the engine room to the furnaces and that the fireman had himself been

negligent; and that, anyway, the passage from one place to the other was not such a 'way' as was meant by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A jury gave a verdict in favour of the father of the deceased, but the higher Court agreed with the contentions of the owners, and set aside the verdict and dismissed the action. (*Young v. Owen Sound Dredge and Construction Company*. Judgment of the Court of Appeal, November 13, 1900.)

### QUEBEC CASES.

#### Action Commenced More than One Year After Accident.

An article in the Civil Code of the province of Quebec states that no action for 'bodily injuries' can be brought after the expiration of one year from the date when the injuries were received.

A workman, employed by a contractor, was injured by the breaking of a board which formed part of a platform in an elevator shaft which was being constructed. This happened on June 8, 1897. The workman sued his employer, but the writ was not served until August 23, 1898. The Court was of the opinion that the board which broke was insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, and that the contractor would have been liable were it not for the fact that the action had been commenced more than one year after the accident. It was also held that the fact that the contractor did not plead that the action was commenced too late made no difference,—that the Court itself had to take notice of it. The action was therefore dismissed. *Robillard v. Wand*.—Quebec Official Reports (Superior Court), volume 17, page 456.)

#### Employer Neglecting Proper Precautions.

A. Lacaille, whilst employed in repairing a building, was killed by an electric wire which came in contact with the end of a derrick on which he and others were working. His father, who was partly depend-

ent on his son, sued the employers for damages both for himself and for the infant child of his deceased son.

The Court held that since the employer was bound to take all precautions in his power for the safety of his employees, he was negligent in not having had the electric wires raised, which, according to the evidence, could easily have been done, and would have prevented the accident. The father was himself given \$500 damages, and \$1,000 more as guardian of the child. (*Lacaille v. Hutchison*.—*La Revue de Jurisprudence*, volume 6, page 573.)

#### Accident Caused by Defective Machinery.

Hector McArthur, a boy under twenty-one years of age, was injured by an explosion which occurred at the cartridge factory where he was employed. He sued his employers for damages, alleging that they had not provided suitable machinery—the accident being attributed to some supposed defect in a machine for loading shells, which had been manufactured on the employers' premises. A jury awarded McArthur \$5,000 damages. The employers appealed, alleging that they had taken all proper precautions for the safety of their employees, since the machine complained of had been satisfactorily tested before being put into general use; and they also claimed that in any case the amount of damages given was excessive. The Court decided, however, that the verdict was right in view of the evidence given, and that the damages were not excessive. —*McArthur v. The Dominion Cartridge Company*. Judgment delivered by the Court of Appeals, at Montreal, January 18, 1901.)

### BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

#### Neglect of Usual Mining Regulations.

A miner came up to the surface in order to get some blasting material. He claimed (and the jury found) that as he was leaving the engine-room he told the engineer that he was going down again immediately.

He then walked to the shaft, about 75 feet distant, and got into the bucket, but before he had time to raise his hand, as a signal to the engineer to lower him, the bucket was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, and he was severely injured. The miner sued his employers for damages.

The evidence showed that after the miner had left the engine-room the engineer had left the brake handle to attend to another part of the machinery, and that, as there was no catches on the brake handle, the miner's weight in the bucket had sent it down. It was also proved that it was the custom for miners wishing to go down into the mine to either tell the engineer or hold up a hand, despite the fact that the printed

rules of the mine provided that the signal should be given by a bell.

In answer to a number of questions the jury found that the whole system was faulty, that the engineer had been negligent, and that the machinery was defective. It was also declared that the miner injured had not himself complied with the printed rules; but in answer to another question the jury decided that he had not been guilty of contributory negligence, since he had not done anything which a person of ordinary care would not have done under the circumstances. The verdict and judgment gave \$4,000 damages. (*Warmington v. Palmer & Christie*, British Columbia Reports, volume 7, page 414.)



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

March 15, 1901.

The fishing industry in Canada is dealt with in the present issue as one of the series of special articles on the industries of this country, which have been continued through several numbers of the *Gazette*. This subject, being an important and extensive one, will be treated in two articles, the one having special reference to the deep-sea, and the other to the inland fisheries. The deep-sea fisheries are specially treated in the present article. A statistical review is given showing the extent and development of the different branches of the industry, the nature and extent of the export trade, the distribution of the various classes of men engaged in fishing vessels and boats, in canneries, &c., in the different provinces, and the amount and valuation of the annual product. A review is also given of the nature of the occupations of those engaged in the different branches of the industry, the duration of seasonal employment, the numbers employed and the

opportunities for future employment. The information on which this article is based has been obtained very largely from returns made to the Department of Labour by the owners of fishing boats and vessels, masters of vessels, fishermen, proprietors of canneries and others. Information has also been obtained from the reports of and returns made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Legislation for the protection of employees in mines is continued in the present number as the second of the articles on mining legislation which are appearing as part of the series on labour legislation in Canada. The present article sets forth in detail the provisions of the laws in the several provinces for the protection of miners against the peculiar dangers to which they are subject. These have been grouped under the headings of shafts and outlets, guarding dangerous places, materials and apparatus, explosives and inflammable materials. In every instance comparison is made between the law in the different provinces and explicit mention is made in the foot note of the exact chapter and section of the statutes referred to in each province.

The metal trades are dealt with in the third of the series of statistical tables relating to rates of wages, hours of employment and other industrial conditions prevailing in the various trades in Canada. The tables have been compiled by the Department of Labour from returns made by the owners of foundries and work-shops, the secretaries of local Machinists' unions

and from reports prepared by the special correspondents of the *Gazette*. The number of sources from which information has been obtained is very large and the tables give in as concise a form as possible a comparative statement of the rates obtaining in these trades in all parts of the Dominion.

This number also contains information in regard to the trade disputes of the

month, the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act, the contracts containing 'fair wages' schedules awarded during the month, recent legal decisions and reviews of reports of departments and bureaus, and reports from correspondents in all parts of the Dominion in reference to labour market and the conditions obtaining in individual trades.

## REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**D**URING the month of February two additions were made to the list of Correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, Mr. David Mitchell, of Windsor, Ont., was appointed Correspondent for the city of Windsor and district; and Mr. Samuel P. Stringer of Brandon, Man., Correspondent for the city of Brandon and district.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The reports of the local correspondents indicate a continued healthy state of industry and trade in all parts of the Dominion. There is little or no mention of unemployment, save of a temporary kind in one or two industries and localities; against this might be offset the demand for labour in other localities, which it has been impossible to adequately meet. The cold weather which prevailed pretty generally throughout the month of February gave employment to large numbers of unskilled workmen in different parts in cutting, hauling and storing ice, great quantities of which of an exceptionally fine quality have been stored. Increased rates of pay have been offered to men to induce them to go into the woods to aid in lumbering operations, and the reports generally agree in stating that the amount of lumber cut is exceptionally large. It would appear that from the eastern ports more deals will be shipped this year than ever before. Activity in connection with spring work and trade has already commenced. At the large harbours on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and along the St. Lawrence and great lakes vessels are being overhauled, repairs and

extensions made, and work of construction already commenced on a number of new vessels. Reports under this head together with the contemplated extensions of railway lines and spurs and the proposed construction of one or two new roads indicate an extensive and decided increase in commerce; while very large building operations, which are being planned for in all parts of the Dominion, are indicative of steady growth in trade and industry. On the whole it may be stated that in all trades and industries the spring prospects are exceedingly good.

A feature of the month has been the exceptionally few trade disputes which have occurred. In the one or two that are reported the numbers affected are not large and the possibility of the difficulties extending to other branches of the trades is remote.

Many of the unions have been drafting new scales of prices and making demands for increased wages and shorter hours for their members. The work of organization has also been continued, and although the number of new unions formed during the month is small, some important federations and affiliations of existing organizations have been made.

### HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market in this city and district during this month. In Sydney

there has been a slight slackening in business and trade. Prices have had a downward tendency since the first of the year, although in certain lines, such as groceries, they have maintained their higher rates. Board is becoming slightly cheaper among the second-class boarding houses, but as yet it is higher than at any other place in Eastern Canada. The usual quotation for good board is \$5 a week. The opening up of several new hotels and restaurants lately will probably cheapen board very materially within the next few weeks.

Prospects for the *Building Trades* are unusually bright in many parts of this district. It is stated that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will build a number of dwelling houses for their workmen this season, and that the Dominion Coal Company intends doing the same for miners in the vicinity of some of their collieries. A large number of buildings are to be erected by private persons. During the past month, however, work has been quiet in the building trade, carpenters only having been employed to any great extent.

*Lumbering.*—The outlook for the labourers in the lumbering business in this district is also exceptionally good, as more lumber will be shipped from Halifax this spring than during any previous year. Twenty-three vessels are under charter to load deals in May from this port for the United Kingdom, and it is expected that this work will continue for months. In addition to the sailing vessels, seven steamers have also been engaged thus far for the loading of deals. At Gay's River every available team has been employed during the winter, hauling deals from the forest. It has been difficult to secure enough men to carry on lumbering operations.

*Coopers* report work as very good.

*Truckmen* have been fairly busy.

*Steamship Labourers* have had a very good month, though their numbers have been somewhat increased owing to the fact that persons of other trades who experience slackness in their work at this period of

the year, often seek employment on the wharves.

*Metal Workers* continue to have plenty of employment under good conditions.

The *Printing Business* has quieted down a little, several hands having been laid off during the month. The past year, however, has been one of unusual activity in this branch of trade.

The *Shipwrights and Caulkers* have experienced a fairly good month, but work is rather dull at present in their line.

With *Painters*, work during the month was somewhat better than in January, and prospects for the ensuing month are good.

During the past month workmen of the Newcastle coal mine, Port Morien, organized a lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association, to be known as Banner Lodge No. 9. Mr. Henry Munro was elected Master Workman and John McDonald treasurer.

The clerks of North Sydney organized a society during the month, the object of which is to secure and maintain early hours of closing.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There has been little material change in the labour market during the past month. Prospects for the spring months are exceedingly good.

*Broom Makers* have been very active, and many have been working overtime in order to fill orders for the spring.

*Brush Makers* report the condition of their trade as very good, and expect it to continue so for some time.

Prospects are exceedingly bright in the *Building Trades*, as several new buildings are to be erected this spring. The purposes some of these buildings are intended to serve indicate a general prosperity which exists in every branch of trade and commerce. For example, among the list are to be included a proposed cold storage building, a pulp mill at Musquash, an ad-



dition to the Bank of Nova Scotia, a brick warehouse for the D. F. Brown Paper Box Company, two brick school-houses, a new telephone exchange and several private residences.

*Carpenters* report an improvement in conditions over those of last month, but masons and plasterers are for the most part inactive as yet.

In the *Printing Trade* very good conditions prevail, all men being at present employed.

A slight improvement over the work of last month has been experienced by *shipping labourers*.

Up to February 1, the number of steamers which had arrived at and departed from this port was the same as in the previous year, and the amount of tonnage also about the same.

A large snowstorm on the 25th kept busy a large number of *teamsters*.

The J. R. Ayre Co., of Sackville, manufacturers of *leather goods*, has changed its name to The Standard Manufacturing Company, Limited. This firm employs 100 men, 35 of whom are employed in the harness room. The shoe factory has been enlarged and remodelled. New machinery has been put in, and it is the intention of the company to add a power house and electric plant.

## QUEBEC AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The month of February has been a good one in labour circles in the city of Quebec and surrounding district, and employment in general has been good. The fact that there are very few unemployed has been evidenced by the scarcity of men which has been experienced by lumbering merchants in their efforts to obtain men to assist in the getting out of lumber from the woods. Wages averaging from 10 to 25 per cent higher than what were paid in the months of October and November last have been

offered to any efficient help seeking employment in this line. A temporary lack of employment was experienced by the employees of a local shoe factory, which was partially destroyed by fire. The factory is owned by Jobin & Rochette, and about 150 hands were employed in it. The work of repairing has been pushed forward vigorously, and it is probable that business will be recommenced during the month of March. All of the other shoe factories in this city are working full-handed, and one or two of them overtime.

Representatives have been appointed from the Manufacturers' Association and the labour unions in the *boot and shoe trade* who will constitute the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration which were named in the award of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec.\* The manufacturers have appointed Messrs. John Ritichie, D. O. Goulet and F. O. Schryburt, all of whom are factory owners, members of the Board of Conciliation. For the workmen, Messrs. E. Ferland, O. Brunet and D. Despatis, members of the local unions, have been appointed members of the Board of Complaint. The Board of Arbitration, which is to be called upon to act in cases where the Board of Conciliation and the Board of Complaint are unable to agree upon questions submitted to them, is composed of Mr. J. S. Langlois, President of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, the representative of the employers; Mr. Felix Marois, Ex-President of the local Trades and Labour Council, representative of the men, and Mr. Napoleon Lafoie, inspector of the Banque Nationale, and manager of the St. Roch branch of that bank, chosen by joint agreement of the two other arbitrators.

The only industrial disturbance of importance during the month was the *lock-out* of some men employed as *stonecutters* at Rivière à Pierre. The men, numbering 20

\* The text of the award of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, having reference to the recent lock-out in the boot and shoe industry, was reported in full in the February number of the *Labour Gazette* (Vol. 1, No. 6, page 295).

in all, were engaged by one of the contractors for the new Quebec bridge, in the work of cutting granite at the rate of \$2.75 per cubic yard. On February 4 the men requested that a change be made in the method of their wage payment. They had been working on a piece basis at the rate of \$2.75 per cubic yard, and it was claimed that at this rate the best cutters were unable to make on an average more than \$8.50 a week, and many not more than \$6.50. The request made was that the work should be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 and \$3 per day, but the contractor, in reply to this request, stopped the work, and up to the end of the month operations had not recommenced.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

Considerable effort has been made during the month to extend the organization of labour in this city and district. Largely attended meetings of various branches of organizations and non-union labour have been held, and two local unions—the *tanners and curriers* and the *carpenters and joiners* have decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour. An invitation was extended to the different *shoe-workers' unions* to join the American Federation as a part of the International Shoe Machine Workers' Union of America, but no definite action was taken during the month on this invitation.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been formed, for the erection of a large *pulp mill* at Montmagny.

Great activity prevails in the *Printing Trades*, all members being at present employed.

A Bill respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes was introduced into the Legislative Assembly of this province, and received its first reading on the 27th inst. The provisions contained in the Bill are somewhat similar to those under the law on this subject as it exists in the province of Ontario at the present time.

## ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this district is fairly prosperous.

*Carpenters and Joiners* have been fairly well employed during the present month, their wages varying from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day of ten hours. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 108, have asked their employers for an increase of 10 per cent in their wages from May 1 last.

The situation in the *manufacture of boots and shoes* is only fair just now, owing to the fact that spring orders are already largely filled up. The United Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Makers had a visit from the President of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who asked that the St. Hyacinthe Brotherhood should affiliate with the International Union, but nothing was decided.

*Plumbers* were very busy during the last month.

*Machinists* are very busily employed at the present time, especially those working on the machines invented by Mr. Duplessis, of St. Hyacinthe. The rates of wages paid machinists vary considerably, as the same workman does several kinds of work. These wages range from \$6, \$8 to \$12 per week. Apprentices receive \$1 per week during the first year, \$2 per week the second year and \$3 per week the third year. In the shops ten hours constitute the day.

## MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The reports from all branches of industry indicate a general improvement over the conditions prevailing last month. This is particularly true in the case of the *Metal Trades*. Many labourers have also been employed in the general work of excavation for building purposes. The re-

suming of work upon the new piers under construction in the harbour, has given employment to 60 carpenters and 20 helpers, and there is a prospect of this number increasing every week until May. There is a fair demand for engineers and firemen, and a demand has also begun for hotel clerks for the summer resorts.

The *Bakers' Union* decided at a meeting held on February 23 to have the union label placed on all bread made by union labour. It was also decided to admit women to membership. The union petitioned the city council to appoint an inspector to look after the cellar bakeries.

The *Moulders and Core-makers* have decided to affiliate with the Central Trades and Labour Council.

The *Federated Trades and Labour Council* has resolved to support the machinists' union in its endeavour to establish a 9-hour day in the machinery trade in Montreal.

The *Central Trades and Labour Council* have petitioned the city council of Montreal to impose the following conditions on the Montreal Terminal Railway Company, previous to granting them the privilege of extending their rails through the streets of Montreal:—(1.) The fixation of a minimum rate of wages for conductors and motormen at \$1.75 per day of 10 hours. (2.) The company to supply the motormen and conductors with one suit of clothes and one overcoat each year free of charge. (3.) The company to pay all tradesmen employed by them a minimum wage of \$2 per day of 10 hours. (4.) All labourers working at the construction of the company's roads to be paid a minimum wage of \$1.50 per day of 10 hours. (5.) The company not to allow the conductors or motormen to work over 10 hours per day or 6 days per week. (6.) The company to have all cars in their service built within the city, and employ only resident taxpayers in the construction of same. (7.) The company to pay all employees weekly in cash. (8.) The city council to reserve to itself the right to purchase the terminal railway

tracks within the city at the expiration of every five years.

The *Glass Workers* report a very busy season, all members being employed at good wages.

The *Wholesale Clothing Cutters* have decided to abolish the piece-work system in the cutting departments of the clothing trade, and to take steps to enforce a wage scale of \$15 per week of 48 hours.

Mr. Victor Dubreuil, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

A certain number of *day labourers* are idle. The ice crop has almost finished, and the light fall of snow at rare intervals are the cause of this want of work.

*Glass Manufacturers.*—Eight hundred persons are at present employed by the Diamond Glass Company, half of whom are boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age. The wages paid by this company are as follows:—Glass-blowers, all of whom belong to the International and who work on piece-work, from \$20 to \$40 per week; the boys, from \$2 to \$5 per week, and other employees, \$9 per week.

The *Dominion Oil Cloth Company* employs 150 men, who receive fair wages. This company during the past three years has been constantly adding to its factory, and several fine buildings are now ready to employ more hands, should spring orders require it.

*Blacksmiths and Iron Workers* generally are very busy. Extra time is being made in several shops.

The *Machinists' Union* is working hard to obtain a day of nine hours. There is sufficient work in this trade.

For *Cigarmakers* there is comparatively little doing.

Those engaged in the *Printing Trades* intend to ask for an increase in wages of 10 per cent on March 1. There is no lack of work, and this trade is very prosperous.

*Bakers* are meeting with great difficulty in getting their employers to accept the



scale of wages adopted by the Bakers' Union. Nevertheless, some of them have accepted.

The *Brass Workers* are feeling American competition very much. Furthermore, the replacing of gas by electricity has diminished the manufacture of hanging chandeliers, brackets, &c. For those who are working the wages are very good.

*Leather Workers.*—A difficulty has arisen at the factory of Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. in connection with the rate of wages to be paid lasters working upon new shoe-mounting machines recently introduced by the company. The men claimed that they were unable to make the desired rate of wages by the method according to which they were working, and so went on strike on the 25th of the month. The employers took immediate steps to fill the places of the strikers with strangers, but most of the latter were induced by the strikers to leave, and no definite settlement was reached at the end of the month.

The projected building of a bridge uniting the Island of Montreal with the mainland at Bout de l'Isle will commence in the spring, and if the Terminal Railway Company obtain from the city permission to continue its line into the city, work will be very abundant in a few weeks.

The *Building Trades* are inactive.

*Custom Tailors* will have very little to do until the month of April.

The municipal corporation intends to carry out very large works when the snow melts, and nearly two million dollars will be spent in these projects next summer.

## HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

During the month of February the labour market in this city was somewhat dull, a temporary slackness in general trade having been experienced, and it is probable that this condition may continue during part of the month of March.

*Building.*—Owing to the severe weather during the month, building operations have been practically suspended. Bricklayers, stonemasons, builders' labourers and painters have been affected in consequence. Joiners and carpenters have been kept working at from \$1 to 1.25 per day. With mild weather, the building trades will be very active again. A great many houses are in course of construction, and will be pressed to completion. The completion of the new Inter-provincial bridge between Ottawa and Hull has laid off a considerable number of labourers, and the supply of common labour has been greatly increased in consequence. Progress has been made with the government dock, in close proximity to this bridge. The Hull post office is nearing completion, and men have been kept working on the interior throughout the month. There has also been some construction work in connection with buildings being put up by the Quebec Government. About 30 men have, until recently, been working at the new fire and police station, which the corporation has had in process of erection, and which is now occupied.

A Bill was introduced in the House of Commons during the month for the incorporation of The Hull & Ottawa Power & Manufacturing Company, Limited. This company intend erecting large factories, which will be equipped with the latest machinery for the development of the manufacture of paper, pulp and wood products, bricks, &c., and it is probable that work will soon be commenced on this industry.

The *George Matthews Pork Packing Company's Works* have lately nearly doubled their capacity. Large additional slaughter-houses have been erected, and the company now employs about 100 hands. The average pay for men is \$8.50 a week.

*Lumbering.*—Shantymen are returning from the woods almost every day in large numbers, by the Pontiac, Pacific and Gati-neau Valley Railway. Operations are nearing an end in the bush, and as soon as men can be dispensed with, they are being

paid off. Hiring for the drive has already started in Ottawa, and wages are fair.

*Tan Bark* shantying is going on pretty extensively at Masham. Hundreds of tons of that product are being sold at prices current in Montreal.

*Dairying.*—In the dairying business the only sterilized milk creamery in the district is doing a great trade. The output is sold in advance to a house in Ottawa, which obtains a better price for the milk than could have been got for ordinary butter. A dairy company is being formed in Buckingham for the purpose of building and operating a large creamery. The *cheese factory* at Masham bought 7,000 pounds of milk last season. The factory has been enlarged to double its capacity.

*Mining.*—Concerning the mining industry, it is reported that the demand for mica is on the increase, and that many new mines will be working during the coming season. The mica industry of this district employs about 500 people when the market is good.

*Boat Building.*—The repairing of the fleet of barges and tugs of the Ottawa Forwarding Company in Hull is now giving employment to about 40 carpenters, caulkers and blacksmiths, the wages varying from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. Men who are employed specially for the whole year do not receive as high wages.

In the shops of the Eddy Company the operation of the sulphide works by electricity, which is carried for some six miles, has done away with the need for engineers, firemen, coal carters and horses and carts in considerable numbers, but most of the men displaced in this manner have been given work in the lately enlarged shops. The shipping of pulp continues lively. The output is all sold to the United States one year ahead. The *match and paper-making factories* are being pressed forward toward completion with as much rapidity as possible.

The *early closing of stores* has been thoroughly enforced every night since New Year's, and will continue until April.

There is a by-law which makes early closing compulsory on two nights in the week, but the clerks are making an effort to have this privilege extended to three.

## KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been fairly satisfactory. The cutting, hauling and housing of ice, which ordinarily is a large business in this district because of the considerable formation, has been carried on to a very great advantage this season, and has furnished much employment at good wages. In this connection, it might be mentioned that one of the local brewing companies employed from 35 to 40 men at \$1.25 per day of ten hours, and that several other firms followed their example. In previous years the amount paid has been \$1.

The *Milk Trust* has purchased a valuable building site and is getting out plans and specifications for the erection of a \$10,000 or \$15,000 building in which to carry on an extensive dairy business. A number of the local milkmen still refuse to sell out to the trust, and are taking active steps towards the formation of a milkmen's union to maintain present conditions.

*Barbers* report business good, and are re-organizing their union.

*Blacksmiths* are busy preparing for spring work, and are much in demand, owing to the reopening of the locomotive works.

*Butchers* report business as good, with fair prices. Much dressed beef is being shipped to outside places.

*Bakers* are doing a good business, with prices fair.

*Carpenters* are engaged on a number of small jobs at fairly satisfactory wages and hours, but the season's work has not begun in connection with contracts. The question of a new and increased scale of wages is still pending.

The *cycle* business is beginning to revive. Much repairing is being done, and prospects are good for a large business this season.

*Carriage Makers* have much repairing on hand.

Employees of the local *cotton mill* are busily engaged.

*Broom-making* is only fair.

*Cigarmaking* is fairly good.

*Grocers* report fair business, with prices in advance of those obtained last year. The early-closing by-law is closely observed with evident satisfactory results.

The *linemen* are preparing for active operations, looking to the removal of old and the establishment of many new lines. The companies, on the whole, have been very fortunate, having as yet suffered little loss from breaks caused by heavy ice and storms. Wages and conditions in this trade are satisfactory.

The *oil companies* are doing a good business, although prices are slightly lower.

*Painters* are doing odd jobs at union rates of wages. The contractors have not yet replied to the demand for increased wages, and a committee has been called to confer and report in the matter.

The *Plasterers* are doing very little.

*Plumbers* are still organizing, and report fair conditions.

*Shipbuilding* is being actively carried on at the present time. The harbour front presents a busy scene. New boats are being constructed and old ones hastily repaired, in anticipation of an early opening of the navigation season.

*General servants*, *cooks* and competent *nurses* are in very great demand.

*Tailors* report better conditions. Prices are good, and there is plenty of work.

The *locomotive works* continue to take on more hands and are adding new and improved machinery. They are doing an exceptionally good business, and have a great deal of work on hand.

The *Kingston Foundry*, which was recently damaged by fire, is again organized, and doing a flourishing business.

The trade in *hay* is very active. Very few farmers in the surrounding districts have enough to meet their needs, and the result is that much pressed hay is being imported and sold at \$11.50 to \$13 per ton.

The conditions for getting out *cord-wood* and *saw-logs* have been very favourable, and have resulted in a great deal being done in this line during the past month.

The subject of *Technical Education* has attracted much attention of late. Last year nearly \$2,000 (over and above the regular grant for educational purposes) was spent on the introduction of technical branches at the Collegiate Institute. A special instructor was appointed and a suitable equipment obtained. The Board have recently sought a similar special grant for the further extension of the studies, and the matter has attracted the attention of the Trades and Labour Council, which has caused one of its committees to wait upon the Board and advise that the studies be confined to theory, and that evening classes be established for the benefit of young mechanics and apprentices, who are unable to attend during the day. At a meeting of the members of the Trades and Labour Council, held on February 7, the following resolution regarding the technical schools was passed :—

‘That whereas certain sums of money have been granted from the public chest, and other sources, on the understanding that provision would be made for the establishment of evening and other classes, wherein the working classes might receive instruction in the various branches of Technical Education taught at the Collegiate Institute;

‘And whereas only twelve (12) per cent of the pupils who attend the Public Schools are able, after leaving the Public Schools, to go into the Institute;

‘And whereas no provision has been made for the above-named classes agreed on, be it resolved,



'That this Trades and Labour Council (representing the various Labour Unions established in the city of Kingston) in session assembled, do emphatically protest against this lack of recognition and demand that the matter receive immediate and fair consideration.'

## BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has slightly improved during the past month in this city and district. An unfortunate circumstance, however, has been the failure of the *Abbott & Mitchell Iron and Steel Company, Limited*, which has caused some men to be thrown out of employment. Some of them have left for Montreal and other parts where their homes formerly were.

There is great activity in the *foundries* and *machine shops*. The *Marsh & Henthorne* foundry is now building what is reputed to be the largest boiler ever turned out in this country. It is for the steamer *Alexandria*. About 30 men are engaged in the work of building it, and it is expected to be completed about the middle of March.

In the *Machinist Trade* the current rate of wages and the union rate are nearly equal. This trade is fully organized in this city.

The court has decided that the by-law for the granting of exemption from taxation to the *King Shirt Company* for ten years was not carried legally, as there were 17 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority. The company will, however, carry out its intention to manufacture as soon as the 25 remaining shares of its stock are sold.

The city intends to build *granolithic walks* on the principal streets during the coming summer. This will give a good deal of work to common labour.

The *mining* outlook for North Hastings is exceedingly bright. The *Delora Mine* at Marmora is now employing 135 men, and it is expected that this number will

reach 200 during the summer months. The *Gatling Mine*, also in Marmora, gives employment to 60 men. Gold and arsenic are the chief output.

A branch of the *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association* was instituted in this city on February 19. The local branch known as No. 130 starts with a membership of about 20.

## TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There is no special change to note in the labour market. Most lines of industry are fairly active, and the spring season will probably be a busy and prosperous one.

The *Building Trades* anticipate having plenty of employment as soon as the weather permits the resumption of outdoor work. A number of large wholesale buildings will be put up, as well as many private residences of a superior class. The growing demand for houses at a moderate rent, which are difficult to obtain, is likely to encourage a good deal of building of this order in the suburbs, while the erection of the new first-class hotel in a central position of the city will afford employment to a large number of men. Altogether, the prospects are decidedly bright.

*Carpenters* have been fairly well employed, considering the time of year, and comparatively few are out of work.

The *Painting Trade* has been somewhat slack, but a speedy improvement in business is hoped for. Latterly, a higher grade of work has been in demand in this branch, and first-class men have had little difficulty in obtaining jobs. The preparations for the Pan-American Exposition have attracted a number to Buffalo in search of employment.

Conditions in the various branches of the *Tailoring Trade* have changed little since last month. The prospects of business as soon as preparations are under way for the spring trade are encouraging. The (Custom) Tailors' Union has authorized the

executive to call a meeting to consider the abuses of 'back shops' and the regulation of the hours of labour.

The members of the *Printing Trades* are hardly as fully employed as at this season last year, slackness in the book and job departments having thrown quite a number out of work.

*Silversmiths* are busy, as the firms in that line are endeavouring to increase their output. Manufacturing jewellers are preparing to put on the market very extensive lines of souvenir goods, owing to the prospects of an increased tourist trade and good workmen are in demand.

*Agricultural implement shops and stove works* are in active operation, and employment in the former is more steady than last month. The engine trade continues good and very few men in that department are out of work. The membership of the *Machinists' Union* has largely increased, the number being now over 400.

*Shipbuilding* is particularly active. A large steamer, to be called *The Kingston*, is in course of construction for the Riche-lieu and Ontario Navigation Co. at the Bertram ship yards. The Dominion Public Works Department has also given an order to Polsons for the construction of an immense steel dredge, to cost \$250,000.

The thirteen *Watchcase Engravers* who left the employ of the American Watch Case Co. on account of the recent strike, have all left town and have gone to the United States.

A *Federated Metal Trades Council* has been organized by the five unions representing the metal trades of Toronto. A. W. Holmes, of the *Machinists' Union*, was elected president, and M. Maughan, *Patern-makers Union*, secretary.

A statement has been submitted to the city council, showing the work done by *day labour* last year, and the gain thereby to the city. Eleven pavements were laid, costing \$231,447, being a gain of \$4,214 over the contract price; 20 sidewalks, costing \$10,512, at a gain of \$1,173, and four sewers, costing \$4,071, at a gain of \$1,267.

A joint meeting of the *Brotherhood of Carpenters and Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners* was held on the 21st to consider the advisability of asking for an increase in wages. A committee was appointed to draw up a scale and present it to the employers for consideration. They will also ask for the reduction of the hours of labour to eight.

The *Painters' and Decorators' International Union* whose agreement with the employers expires May 1, met on the 26th and considered the advisability of asking for increased pay. It was finally decided to accept the present scale of 25 cents per hour and nine hours a day for the coming season.

The Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labour Council has issued a circular appealing to the labour organizations of Canada to assist them in procuring an amendment to the Trade Mark Act legalizing *Trade Union Labels* and giving the exclusive right to use them to those registering them.

The organization of the *Broom Makers* was perfected by the establishment of Local Branch No. 55 of the *Broom Makers' Union* on the 8th inst.

The Police Commission which has been asked for by the City Council to collect details of *factory fire protection*, has begun work. The policemen detailed for the purpose visit the factories and fill up blank forms with details respecting the provisions for safety in case of fire.

On the 27th inst. Police Magistrate Denison fined the *Toronto Street Railway Co.* \$30 in each of several cases in which they were charged with failing to provide vestibules on the rear ends of cars. The fines were imposed on the understanding that an appeal would be taken to have the matter tested.

### District Notes.

A *pork factory* has commenced operations at *Stouffville* where the large building formerly occupied by the vinegar works has been remodelled and equipped for the

business of the Stouffville Pork Packing Co.

The announcement has been definitely made that the *Canada Woollen Mills, Limited*, will not rebuild their factory at Lambton. A new branch may possibly be established at Toronto Junction or some other point near Toronto.

The establishment of a *boot and shoe factory in Aurora* has been secured by the voting of a municipal bonus of \$10,000 and tax exemption for ten years to Underhill and Sisman, boot manufacturers, now located in Markham Village. The by-law was carried on the 25th by a vote of 289 to 7.

The works of the *Canada Cycle and Motor Co. at Toronto Junction* are busy filling large orders for bicycles, some of which come from Australia. They are also constructing motors for use in connection with the postal service.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

During the month the labour market in the city and district has felt the reaction of the previous few months' prosperity.

Mechanics in several of the trades have been laid off or working on 'short time.' This has been the case in the iron trades, such as moulding, stove mounting, &c., and in carpentering, hat-making, custom and ready-made tailoring. Amongst the labouring classes it has been especially so, as all outside works on roads, sewers, &c., have been abandoned, owing to the frozen condition of the grounds.

The ice harvesting season has somewhat reduced the number of idle men in the city and district, as hundreds of men in all parts have been employed filling the large ice-houses. In the city, and at Welland, Dunville, Port Colborne, and in many other parts of the district hundreds of thousands of tons of fine ice, clear, and over ten inches in thickness has been stored.

This has been an exceptionally good season for the *Barbers*, and they complain little of idleness. As a result of the recent decision by the local police magistrate to the effect that Sunday shaving is not illegal, the barbers of the city have circulated a petition in favour of Sunday closing, which has been largely signed. Similar petitions have been sent to other cities and towns in Ontario, and these are to be presented to the provincial legislature.

*Custom Tailors*, though very slack generally at this season of the year, claim the season has been a very favourable one, and expect that the coming month will mean plenty of work, since both the civic police and firemen's clothing contracts have clauses demanding the custom tailors' label. The tailors have presented a new scale of prices to their employers asking for a 10 per cent advance, or a raise from 18c. to 20c. an hour.

In the early part of the month the *Ready-made Clothing* trade was very dull, many of the shops working short days. Trade the last few weeks of the month has improved somewhat. A large representative delegation from the local Trades and Labour Council waited on the managers of a large local clothing establishment, asking them to adopt the Garment Workers' Union label. No definite arrangement has yet been made in reference to this.

*Electrical Workers* have had a fair month and report work brisk. The men are organized and have a strong union.

For the winter season, the *Machinists* have been fairly busy during the month. The machinery ordered in the city for some of the smelters and mines in the north, has added much to the prosperity of this craft.

*Textile Workers* have been fairly well employed during the month. The opening up of the Imperial Cotton Company in March, will be a boon to workers of this class. The main building is three stories, 224 by 108 feet, and will contain the looms, cards and other necessary machinery. A two-storey, 44 by 88, finishing building, is



south of the main building. The offices will be in the front of the warehouse, the entire building being 180 by 52 feet. The raw cotton storehouse is one storey high, 62 by 163 feet. In addition to these buildings, there is a two-storey building used for a machine and carpenter shop. The company has a paid-up capital of \$750,000. Cotton duck will be the chief article of production, and between 300 and 400 hands will be employed.

There are several manufacturers of bar and store fittings, and cabinet-makers, in the city, doing a good business, giving employment to a large number of *Woodworkers*. The Woodworkers' Union is a strong one.

Letters of incorporation have been granted *The Nipissing Lumber Company*, with a capital of \$44,000.

A new cartage company has been formed. The company will carry on a general cartage, baggage transfer, warehousing and cold storage business. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000.

Two lectures under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council, were delivered by Geo. E. Bigelow, of Chicago, to workmen. The lectures were largely attended.

### District Notes.

#### *Stony Creek.*

The basket factories have reopened for the season. One firm has enlarged its drying kiln to double its former capacity. Another during the last few months enlarged every department.

#### *St. Catharines.*

The new Kinleith Paper Mill is now in full running order. The main building is a hive of industry. Thus far 50 hands are employed. The company is capitalized at \$200,000.

If a favourable by-law is carried giving an annual grant to the McKinnon Dash and Metal Company, also certain exemptions, this company is to erect new buildings in

the city for the manufacture of articles not made in the city. They are to commence the erection of the buildings within three months of the passing of the by-law, and have them completed, machinery installed and ready for operation, by January 1, 1902. They are to carry on a business continuously for fifteen years, with such reasonable exceptions as is necessary from accidents or repairs. The pay roll of the company to amount to not less than \$80,000 annually.

The new N., St. C. and T. R. bridge across the old canal is about completed and will be ready for traffic in a few days. The rails are laid to Port Dalhousie, and about all that is now required is the completion of the electrical part of the extension.

#### *Niagara Falls.*

The Niagara Falls Metallic Furniture Company is constantly adding to its output and employment of men. The capacity of the factory is about 100 bedsteads a day and the firm is now running at full blast.

#### *Welland.*

A large force of men are employed by Contractors Hogan & Macdonell, of Port Colborne. They have established a temporary shipyard on the bank of the canal, opposite the iron works, and are at present building a monster steel hull for the dredge Kilkenny.

The work on the cribs has been greatly interrupted the past month. The warm weather has cut all the ice out of the canal and it is now open, prohibiting any work at the cribs on it. There was also a disagreement between the contractors and the employees, and all the men quit work. Some left town and the remainder resumed work.

#### *Thorold.*

Extensive improvements are being made at the Penman knitting mill. A large brick addition is being erected to be used as a boiler room. Several improvements have been made to the interior of the mill.

*Dundas.*

During the month a meeting of those interested in the formation of a canning company was held in the Riley House. It was decided to open a stock book, and offer 2,000 shares, at \$10 per share, to the public, and if the shares are taken up the company will be formed with a capital of \$20,000.

The garment workers, woodworkers and builders have had their usual slack season during the month, but not much to complain of.

*Hagersville.*

About twenty men have been employed all winter in the quarry taking out building stone and material for the crusher. The contractor has an order for a number of cars of building stone for St. Thomas, also large orders for crushed stone to be used in the concrete masonry of the bridges being built on the M.C.R. and L.E. & D.R. railways.

The annual meeting of the Haldimand Milling Company during the month, showed a satisfactory condition of affairs. Another carload of flour was shipped to Glasgow during the month. This firm employs over 25 men.

## BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James C. Watt, Correspondent*, reports as follows :

There appears to be an increasing demand for skilled labour in the iron trades. The large orders received by one of the local firms has necessitated the putting on of more men, and this has revealed the scarcity in the market of this class of labour. With this exception, there has not been much change in the condition of the labour market in Brantford and district during the past month. In most of the local shops great activity prevails in the filling of orders for various parts of the world. One of the local concerns has not been as busy as it usually is at this season of the year, and a temporary lay-off is not unexpected. This, however, may be averted.

*Carpenters* employed at inside work are very busy. From present indications, great activity will prevail in the building trades during the spring and summer months. The union has notified the contractors that a 9 hour day will be expected, when outside operations are commenced. It is thought that the erection of a large factory by the *Adams Wagon Company* will necessitate the erection of a number of houses for the employees of that company, who will move to this city from Paris.

The *Bricklayers* have also notified their contractors that a 9 hour day with 5 hours on Saturday at the rate of 33½ cents per hour will be expected when building operations are commenced in the spring.

The *Malleable Iron Works* are very busy and are employing 150 moulders. The *Moulders* at the Waterous Engine Works received a raise of wages during the month. The request was made by a committee of the men and granted by the firm. Work for moulders is plentiful and all competent men have secured situations.

For the *Blacksmiths* in all lines, trade is good.

The *Bicycle Workers* are busy getting out large orders. The Brantford branch of the *Canada Cycle and Motor Co.* has received two car-loads of machinery and stock from the plant in Hamilton. The works are running day and night and about 400 hands are employed.

This is a slack season for the *Cigar-makers* and some of them have experienced a temporary lay-off.

The *Core-makers* report plenty of work and all competent men employed.

*Metal Polishers* report trade brisk in most of the establishments.

*Printers* report plenty of work and fair wages.

*Plumbers* are not busy, only a few being employed on repairs, but it is expected that plenty of work will follow the incoming of spring.

*Tailors* are slack, but indications are that trade will be much better before long.

*Tinsmiths* are very slack at present and may continue so for some time.

The Chalcroft Shoe Company have ordered a number of new machines. The trade of this company has been growing rapidly, and this has necessitated a larger plant and more machinery.

The *flour mill* is running night and day, and has been doing so for some time.

The *two co-operative pork packing establishments* operating near Brantford, are very busy at present. One was started about a year ago, and the other has been in operation only a few months. The farmers, as a result of the success of these concerns, have organized a *Farmers' Co-operative Binder Twine Company*, and the old cordage works has been fitted up with new machinery for the manufacture of binder twine.

The hours of labour for corporation labourers have been reduced to 9 hours per day, and their wages raised 15 cents per hour.

At a recent meeting of the city council a motion to have the *Union Label* placed on all printing done by the city was carried, but it is understood that this resolution is to be reconsidered.

## GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been a slight improvement in the condition of the labour market during the month of February. Some of the local industries that were on short time during the previous month, have been running a full day of 10 hours. Labour, with the exception of those classes who are prevented, on account of the winter weather, from carrying on outside work, is well employed, and the tendency of wages appears to be an upward one.

A temporary stoppage of work occurred on the 20th inst. at the *Burr Bros. Furniture Factory* now under the control of the furniture syndicate, where the men quit work because of an alleged withholding of

pay due them. They were out only a few hours when a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, when they returned to work.

The improvements at the *flour mills* of the James Goldie Company, Limited, which have been in progress for some time past, were completed early in the month, and on the 6th the mills started up again. The improvements in the mill machinery will give a total output of 700 barrels per day.

The *Bell Organ and Piano Company* intend enlarging their factory this spring, the present one being found too small for the increased trade.

The *Guelph Rolling Mills* have put in new furnaces, and are running day and night shifts, with plenty of orders ahead.

All *local unions* with one or two exceptions report trade as good.

The *Printing Trade* is very good.

The *Moulding Trade* is good.

*Tailors* report trade better than last month.

The *Trades and Labour Council* are making an effort to have the *Union Label* put upon all printing done for the city council, and also upon the policemen's uniforms. The council is also seeking to organize at the present time, a labourers union.

## District Notes.

*Galt*.—There has been general prosperity in trade and industry in this city throughout the winter. Factories and foundries have been employed full time all through. The employees of the McGregor and Gourlay Company had their wages raised 10 per cent during the month.

The Goldie and McCulloch works are busy building new engines of their own design. This firm expects to make an addition to its machine shop in the spring.

The *Cigarmakers Union* is the only labour union in Galt.

The *Manufacturer's Committee* has decided to submit a by-law asking for \$8,000 to provide a suitable site and building for the Whitham Shoe Company.



*Preston.*—All the employees in the *Clare Stove Foundry* have become members of the *Moulders' Union*. Some time ago their wages were raised 10 per cent, and present rates are very good.

*Elmira.*—The *Elmira Felt Company* is nearly completed. This new works expects to begin operations soon.

It is expected that a number of dwelling houses will be built this summer.

#### STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent,* reports as follows :

The severe weather in this locality has prevented the operation of outside work, and the conditions are about the same as during the previous month.

In the *Building Trades, Carpenters* are doing a little jobbing and inside work. *Cabinet Makers* report trade good, and orders being increased.

*Brick and Stonemasons* are generally unemployed.

*Cigarmakers* report trade as stationery.

The *Stratford Clothing Company* is about to be incorporated as a stock company, at \$40,000.

The local *Barbers* have organized and formed a union in this city, and the membership is increasing.

There is an effort being made in the city to organize *Retail Clerks*, and to form a *Butcher and Meat Workers' Union*.

A strike lasting four hours occurred amongst the *Ice-Cutters* and *Packers*, which was settled by the employers advancing their wages from 10 cents to 12½ cents per hour.

A strike occurred in the *Whyte Pork Packing Establishment* of this city on the 20th inst., the reason given being that the foreman employed was objectionable to the greater number of the men. At the end of the month most of the employees were still out on strike. It was believed, however, that a settlement was not far distant, and that work would be resumed shortly.

*Railway Employees* report a good average trade, and the train service men are experiencing a good deal of snow-ploughing on each division.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent,* reports as follows :

There has been very little change in the labour market in this city during the past month. The failure of the *Stevens Manufacturing Company* threw out of employment about 150 hands, mostly engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies. Almost all the large foundries are extra busy, as are also the railroads. The large quantities of snow that fell during the month stopped the little work that was being done by those engaged in the building trades.

The *Brass Workers' Union* reports work as dull at present, owing to the closing of the *Stevens Co.*, a large number of their members having been employed there.

The *Coal and Wood employees* have had a very busy month, and also a hard one, owing to the large amount of snow. The employees in this line have a very strong organization in this city.

*Cigarmaking* is very fair at present, some of the factories being rushed; others are dull. Several of the cigarmakers who are out on strike from the *London Cigar Co.*, have been unable to secure employment elsewhere yet.

Several *Carpenters* are employed by a local contractor, making the woodwork for separators, which are being built at *Geo. White & Co.'s* engine and boiler works.

The *Draymen's Union* report very little work for them at present.

*Iron Moulders, Stove-Mounters, Buffers and Platers*, employed at *McClary's*, commenced working full time, 58 hours per week, on 18th February. They have all the work they can do, with expectations of a continuance of the same for some time to come.

The *Printing Trade* continues very busy.

*Custom Tailors* report work very dull. The majority of them are working about one-half time.

The *Grand Trunk Car Shops* in this city, at which only repairing is done, are very busy just now. Until the early part of February they had been working 45 hours per week, when they started to work 50 hours. A few years ago the city of London granted a bonus of \$100,000 to the Grand Trunk, on condition that they would rebuild their car shops, which had been burned down some time before, and also employ a certain number of hands. They employ at present over 400 hands, comprising carpenters, painters, machinists, labourers, etc. The majority of the labourers receive 12c. per hour, which, when they were working the 45-hour week, amounted to but \$5.40 per week. At the present time, under the 50-hour week they make \$6 per week. Other branches complain of receiving comparatively low rates of wages.

In connection with the *McClary Mfg. Co.* is a *sick benefit society*, which is not compulsory, but to which over 450 of the employees belong. Their dues are 10 cents per week to those earning over \$4.00 per week, and 5 cents to those earning under \$4.00. Those paying 10 cents receive \$3.00 per week for ten weeks, and \$1.50 for a further 10 weeks, and if after that period they go back to work for four full weeks, they are entitled to the same benefits over again. Those paying 5 cents receive half of the above amounts. They also hold benefit concerts, the proceeds of which are used as a committee sees fit, for the benefit of those sick over twenty weeks. On February 20 they held one of these concerts in an addition to their premises which had just been finished, at which there were over 1,300 people. The following is the financial report of this society for the year ending January 31, 1901.

Receipts.	
Cash in bank, Jan. 27, 1900...	\$ 153 46
Cash on hand, special deposit	225 25
Cash received by weekly assessments	1,897 00
Interest	4 89
	<hr/> \$2,280 60

Disbursements.	
Medical expenses	\$ 425 00
Sick benefits	1,413 75
Death rate (4 persons)	100 00
Paid nurse	10 00
Stationery	4 50
Secretary's salary	25 00
Auditors	5 00
Cash on hand (special deposit)	130 14
Cash on hand (current acct.)	167 21
	<hr/> \$2,230 60
Proceeds of concert deposited.	\$23 96
Balance on hand	91 36
Interest	2 60
	<hr/> \$117 02
Distribution of proceeds :	
To amount contributed to	
Patriotic Fund	\$25 00
One ton of coal for one member	6 00
Amount paid one member	10 00
Amount paid one member	10 00
Balance on hand	66 02
	<hr/> \$117 02

The *McClary Mfg. Co.* have petitioned the Dominion government to amend their Act of incorporation so as to include in the objects of the company, the manufacture of and dealing in hardware, and to authorize the increase of the capital of the company to \$3,000,000.

ST. THOMAS AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of industry and of the labour market in this district is on the whole about the same as reported last month. Some lines of industry report trade quieter, while others are beginning to feel the impulse of the demand for spring wares.

*Retail Business* has been very dull during the month.

The *Building Trades* are inactive, consequently tradesmen in this line are only partially employed. Contractors say the outlook for spring work is bright and report a good inquiry for estimates, &c., especially from farmers throughout the district.

Quite a number of men have had partial employment during the month in the *harvesting of ice*, both for the Michigan Central Railway, and city supply. The *M. C.*

R. take ice from Waterford and harvest about 38,000 tons annually.

The employees in the *traffic department of the Railways* are still very busy, as reported last month.

The Wabash traffic is continually increasing in volume. The company have at present twenty locomotives borrowed from the G. T. R. in order to handle their freight.

The employees of the *Michigan Central shops* are now working 10 hours per day, as compared with 9 hours last month. Mechanical superintendents report work as increasing, but say that skilled workmen are plentiful, while of unskilled workmen there is a surplus.

The number of young men from the farm, seeking employment on railways, and in other lines of labour in the city, is commented upon by managers of employing departments, as increasingly noticeable.

*Machinists* are working full time. The machinists have been organized about two years, and have effected an increase in pay from 18 and 20 cents per hour to 20 and 22 cents per hour. The majority are getting the 22 cent rate. An apprenticeship system has also been obtained on a basis of one apprentice to each shop, and one additional one for each five machinists.

All lines of *Metal Workers* in the railway shops and also in foundry work are busy.

The J. H. Still Manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers of handles and other wood turned goods, are running a day and night staff in order to keep up with their spring orders. This firm employs over 100 men.

The *Erie Flour Mills* with a capacity of 800 pounds per day, report the demand for flour as exceedingly easy. The mills at present are running days only, but may at any time resume the usual 24 hours per day.

A new custom flour mill doing local trade is expected to commence operations immediately.

*Cigarmakers* are busy, and report trade in advance of other years.

The *Tailors' Union* is asking employers for an advance of 25 cents on the piece work price of two styles of coat in the finer lines of goods; also that work done by the hour be raised from 18 cents to 20 cents an hour.

The *Bricklayers* are asking for an advance in wages from 30 to 33 cents per hour.

### District Notes.

The town of *Aylmer*, the most important town in the immediate vicinity of St. Thomas has secured quite a number of important industries.

The Aylmer Manufacturing Company manufacture staves, heading, barrels, cheese boxes, handles and do custom lumber sawing, &c., employing in all about 20 men. The mill has not been operating for the past two months, but has a large supply of timber on hand ready for spring. A. Boughner in the same line, has also a heavy stock of timber on hand.

The Laidlaw-Watson Company manufacture shoes in women and men's sizes only. This firm moved from London in 1899, with 55 hands, and have increased to 75 hands with prospects of a further increase in capacity in the future. The shoemakers are not organized.

The Aylmer Iron Works Company, Limited, manufacture spray pumps, well pumps, scales and picket fencing hooks. The trade is local, employing about 22 hands steady the year through. The firm report a 50 per cent increase in business during the past year.

The Aylmer Canning Company is an important industry employing 125 to 150 hands from July to November, 25 to 35 of whom are men, and the balance women and girls. The firm pay out annually about \$40,000 for local produce in vegetables, fruits and poultry, and \$30,000 for cans, which are made in Hamilton. The firm export canned apples and poultry to Great Britain. The plant is shut down in the winter season.



## CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John A. Snell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Trade continues fairly good in nearly all branches of industry. The prevalence of la grippe has rather seriously interfered with the business of some shops, so many men being forced to lay off on account of it that it has inconvenienced the employers very much, and thrown an extra amount of work on the other hands.

The *Building Trades* are all rather slack, some of the carpenters doing a little jobbing and inside work, and many are not employed at all. A few of the bricklayers and stone-cutters are employed on an addition to the Standard bank, but there is little doing outside of that.

*Cigarmakers* are fairly busy.

*Custom Tailors* report a satisfactory improvement in the trade. Quite large orders have come in lately, so that all hands who have not la grippe are fairly employed.

*Foundries and Machine Shops* are all running full-handed, having plenty of orders, with promise of the same continuing indefinitely.

*Planing Mills* are all running full time. Some of them, who make a specialty of inside fittings for stores, churches, hotels, etc., are rushed with orders at present, and find some difficulty in getting their work out fast enough.

*Flour Mills* are all running night and day as usual, although this is generally a slack time of the year.

*Carriage and Wagon Works* are very busy, the heavy snowfall this winter creating a large local demand for sleighs and cutters.

The *Fanning Mill Shop* has been partially shut down for a few days, owing to a break in the planer. This will be repaired soon, when they will be running full-handed again.

*Woollen Mills* are running steadily, all hands fully employed.

*Newspapers and Job Printers* are exceptionally busy this month. They have had difficulty in getting their work done. In some cases they have had to send away for hands, as not enough printers were to be got here.

*Plumbers* report work scarce and business dull.

*Shop-keepers and Merchants* in all branches report trade as having been exceptionally good during the fall and winter. The splendid condition of the roads, which is something unusual here, has been of great benefit to the farmers and merchants and has given an impetus to trade.

Arrangements are being made to establish a *binder twine factory* here in the spring. Machinery is also being built for the manufacture of peat fuel at Rond Eau, eighteen miles south of the line of the L. E. & D.R.R., there being any number of acres of the raw material waiting the application of labour and capital to transform it into a first-class fuel.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

From an industrial standpoint February in Manitoba is one of the quietest months in the year. Outside of the operations in the woods very little work is going on. Some extra men are employed on the erection of the new railway bridge over the Red River for C.P.R., and others accustomed to that class of work are awaiting the commencement of operations on the proposed Canadian Northern bridge projected to cross the same river a little to the south of the former. Some skilled men in railroad construction work are finding employment on the South East Railway. Speculations as to general work in the spring are now being made but there does not appear to be any ground for anticipating any greater demand for labour than can easily be supplied by the local market. Very soon there will be a general exodus from

the camps which will cover all demands for manual labour at present in prospect. Much of the railroad construction work at present discussed depends very largely on the action of the local legislature. The weather has been such as to warrant the hope of an early spring.

*Building Trades.*—Conditions are same as reported in previous month. So far as can be ascertained the number of new buildings projected for the coming spring is below the average.

*Cigar Making.*—Normal and steady conditions prevail. A good proportion of those following this vocation are at work.

*Custom Tailoring.*—Dull and no immediate prospect of improvement.

*Printing Trades.*—February has been an exceptionally good month. Very few competent workers have not been able to get all the work they could do. The sitting of the local legislature has somewhat stimulated the local demand, but this work is not expected to be as heavy as in previous years. The 'Telegram' newspaper has assumed new management and contemplated improvements will it is understood give employment to more hands.

*Railroad Construction.*—Employment in this branch is in the same condition as last month.

*Logging and Camps.*—In the south eastern portion of the province operations are very active. So far the season has been a most favourable one.

*Milling Trade.*—Steady work in this line continues without interruption. Millers throughout the province it is understood have all been fairly active during the recent months.

*Foundry and Machinists Trade.*—Business during February showed signs of improvement.

*Railroad Employment.*—Fairly steady work has been provided for regular staff. For really good machinists there appears to be a slight demand. Broken time during

the latter part of last year had the effect of causing many young machinists to leave the city, hence the shortage of good men at the present time.

About two months ago in response to an appeal made by a deputation of citizens for the appointment of a *factory inspector* under the Factory Act, Premier Roblin promised to comply and asked the labour people to nominate a suitable person. For this purpose a joint meeting of the Labour Party and the Trades Council was held and the nominee determined upon was Mr. J. T. Mortimer, late President of the Trades and Labour Council.

The local *Trades and Labour Council* are taking steps to obtain several amendments to provincial laws which affect their interests.

The *C. P. R. Employees Association* of Winnipeg at their last meeting discussed the question of 'Car Heating.' Two papers were read by Messrs. Todd and Dunn. The next subject to be dealt with is 'Draught Gear.' As is the custom at the meetings to study technical subjects two members will read papers.

The *Trainmen and also the Conductors of the western division of the C. P. R.* have had representatives in session recently, but the questions under discussion were not made public.

The *strike of plumbers* employed by Irvine & Co., Winnipeg, in which about three men were concerned, has not been satisfactorily adjusted.

The plumbers also had trouble in connection with work on improvements to the post office in Winnipeg. It appears that certain inexperienced helpers were employed and these did not belong to the men's association. The skilled men refused to work with them and on the matter being referred to the Postmaster General a satisfactory understanding was arrived at. The plumbers report favourably on the settlement of the difficulty.

## VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

February has been the quietest month since the rush began to the Klondike in 1897. There are large numbers of idle workmen on the streets, some looking for work, others waiting for spring to open to go to the mining districts. The talk of the proposed new railway to the interior is already attracting quite a few labourers from the other side. Money has not been circulating so plentifully. As an instance of this fact, it may be stated that the forty-seven hotels of this city have fallen far below in their average daily receipts, ranging from 40 to 60 per cent in the decrease.

The *Building Trades*, on account of the wet weather, are dull. But in face of this temporary depression everybody expects one of the best seasons Vancouver has yet experienced when spring is thoroughly opened up.

The establishing of a government assay office in this city means a great deal to the business interests of the city. Miners from the north as well as those close by, will come here to dispose of their dust and purchase supplies.

The rebuilding of the C.P.R. Hotel, Vancouver, at a cost in the neighbourhood of \$250,000, will employ a large number of men. Local contractors will be given the preference on the work.

A new block has been started on one of the main streets, 100 x 100 feet, five storeys high, at a cost of over \$30,000.

A Winnipeg company will build a large warehouse in the vicinity of the C.P.R. track. Other warehouses will also be built.

The *Vancouver Trades and Labour Council* comprises 33 unions, all of which, so far as membership goes, are in a flourishing state.

The *Printing Trade* has not been very good lately. A large amount of job printing is done in the east, some work even

being executed in Japan. There are a few idle men.

The spare men of the *street railway* have been pretty well engaged during the winter; but lately work has been falling off.

The *Carpentering Trade*, though very good during the forepart of the winter, is very quiet. This is in a measure caused by a large influx of new arrivals.

The *Shingle Weavers' Trade* is dull for white men, but brisk for Japanese and Chinese.

It may be said that the *Tailoring Trade* is now practically controlled by Japanese and Chinese. The tailors work long hours for poor pay, wages ranging from \$9.00 to \$12.00 or so for white men.

*Fishing* in and around Vancouver is fast being taken from the white men by Japanese. White fishermen cannot sell their fish to-day, because they ask the same price they did six years ago—2½c. a pound. The Jap sells two pails of fish for two bits (25c.), consequently dealers buy from the Mongolian fishermen.

Inside work is fair for *Painters*, but not enough to employ all.

There is plenty of outside work in sight, which will be started as soon as the wet weather will permit it.

The provincial government has started building a new reformatory at Point Grey.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market for the past month has shown a marked improvement over the preceding one. In the *Building Trades* several contracts for new residences have been awarded, and a number of tenders are being called for.

A general activity prevails in the *Ship Building Trade*. A new halibut steamer is being built for a local syndicate, and a number of new scows are also being built for the river trade.



A large number of building lots have changed hands during the past month, and a number of wage-earners are at the present erecting homes of their own.

The new *foundry and machine works* have commenced work; also the new shingle mill.

A new *cannery* is to be erected on the river, and a company formed to operate a new one in the city.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are also making improvements to their right of way in this city.

Five cars of material for the new dredge for the Fraser River have arrived.

The *Lumber Mills* have commenced to run full time and in some cases are working over time.

The *Brunette Saw-mills* installed 3 new boilers in their mills, and are now running full time.

The only drawback at the present is the protracted wet weather for out-door work; still the prospects are exceedingly bright for a busy spring.

*Bricklayers and Carpenters* during the past month have been fairly busy; still there is no demand for outside help.

*Iron Workers, Plumbers and Tinsmiths* report trade fairly good.

During the past month *Printers* have experienced an improvement in trade.

Trade for *Painters* has been fair, but the past month, nevertheless, has been considered dull.

*Millmen* report times good; still there is help sufficient to meet demands.

*Shipwrights* are all employed, a number of the river tugs being overhauled before the season's work commences.

The Fishermen of the Fraser have organized what is virtually a Fishermen's Grand Union, which is to include four unions, the representatives of two officers from each union to form an executive committee, with power to carry on all negotiations with the Cannery Association. The object is to save, if possible, any further

elashing in the making of settlements as to the price of fish.

## VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district, on the whole, is fairly good, there being a slight improvement over the preceding month. Unfavourable weather has, however, interfered considerably with outside work.

In the *Building Trades* the conditions are about the same as reported last month. Bricklayers, stone-masons and carpenters and joiners all report trade dull.

In the *Cigar Trade* there was a slight improvement over last month.

*Printers* are fairly well employed.

At the meeting of the *Victoria Typographical Union*, held on February 24, a new schedule of wages and hours of labour was adopted, and employing printers were notified that it would come into effect on 1st of May next. The principal changes are in the hours of labour. The new scale sets 48 hours as a week's work in all branches of the trade, and in each of the departments places all men on an equal basis in regard to wages. The changes in the wage schedule were slight, but where any changes were made the tendency was upward. The condition of trade is fair. With the opening of the provincial legislature, additional help will be required in the printing bureau, but the supply is quite equal to the demand.

The *Shipbuilding Trade* is in a healthy condition. The contracts on hand are not large, yet there has been plenty of work in this line to keep all hands employed. Shipwrights and caulkers are all working steadily, and boiler-makers, moulders, machinists and blacksmiths all participate in the general prosperity.

In the *Tailoring Trade* there is no improvement to report, and business is still dull. A deputation of the Journeymen Tailors of the city held a conference with

the officers of the Trades and Labour Council, on February 20, to discuss the advisability of forming a Journeyman Tailors' Union, with the result that steps are now being taken to have a union formed. A member of the deputation stated that eight years ago they had an organization with a membership of over 150, but through the effect of Oriental competition, they were obliged to disband because of loss of members, and although the city has increased in population to a large extent during that period, yet the white journeymen tailors cannot muster more than 25 in number today.

At the solicitation of the *Retail Clothiers and Furnishers*, the city council has passed a by-law making it compulsory for them to close their establishments at 7 p.m. every evening, with the exception of Saturdays and evenings preceding holidays.

The *Retail Boot and Shoe Dealers* have petitioned for a similar by-law, but ask that the hour for closing be made 6 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

The recently formed *Journeymen Bakers' Union* are having some difficulty with their employees in regard to the schedule of wages and hours of labour adopted by them. They ask for \$14 to \$16 per week of 60 hours.

At a recent meeting of the city council a rather extensive programme of *civic improvements* was outlined, including street paving, extension of the sewage system, and the rebuilding of several large bridges. If the proposed works are carried on during the coming summer, as contemplated, it will mean the expenditure of a large amount of money on labour and material.

#### NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There has been no material change in the situation of the labour market since last report, as the spring work has not commenced, but there is every indication of a busy season as soon as weather permits.

In the *Lumber Trade* there is not much to report, owing to the usual quiet at this time of the year, although some of the mills are making enlargements to increase their capacity.

The *Building Trade* is quiet, as no new work has started as yet, owing to unfavourable weather. There is little or no work for masons and bricklayers just now.

*Painters* report business quiet, and very little doing.

*Cigarmakers* report business fair, but plenty of men for the work.

The *Tailoring Trade* is quiet, owing largely to the large amount of cheap ready-made clothing being sold.

The *Quartz-mining* on the west coast of the Island is picking up. The rich character of the ore is attracting the attention of mining men.

Several properties have been bounded and extensive operations are projected, but at present, there are sufficient men in the district for the work. The black sand on some parts of the coast having proved to contain gold in sufficient quantities to warrant it, several hydraulic plants will be started up as soon as the season permits, and there is every prospect of a busy season in the district.

The *Coal Industry* is in a fair condition at present, with prospects of continuing so for some time, but there are plenty of men to meet all requirements of the trade.

The *corporation workmen* are taking advantage of fair spells of weather, and are preparing for the spring work.

What is spoken of as a lock-out at the *South Wellington Mines* is still in progress, but the men are holding out, although some of them are feeling it badly, as they had invested their savings in building houses and buying lots for themselves and families.

This month has been a disastrous one, as there has been an *explosion at the Union Mines, Cumberland*, by which sixty-five men have lost their lives. At the end of the month fourteen bodies had been

taken out, but as the mine was flooded on account of fire, it was thought it would be some time before the rest of the bodies could be recovered. The loss of lives is 20 white men, 36 Chinamen and 9 Japanese. The No. 6 shaft, which exploded, has been known as a very fiery one, and a full investigation of the cause of explosion will be held as soon as the mine can be ex-

amined. The accidents at the Extension Mines have been so numerous of late (some fatal, and others more or less serious), that the miners employed there are circulating a petition to the Provincial Legislature praying the government to prohibit the employment underground of any one who cannot read and understand the Mining Regulations in English or French.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF CANADA.

THE importance of the Canadian fisheries in the industrial life of the Dominion, may be seen from the fact that about one hundred thousand men and a capital of about ten million dollars are engaged in their development. The fishing areas are very extensive. The eastern sea coast of the Maritime Provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, covers a distance of 5,600 miles; the Pacific sea coast of British Columbia, 7,180 miles; and the salt water in-shore area, not including minor indentations, more than 1,500 square miles. The fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 72,700 square miles; not including the numerous lakes of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, all stocked with excellent food-fish.

According to the returns published in the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the total value of the catch of fish in Canada in the year 1899 was \$21,891,706, distributed as follows:(a)

Provinces.	Value.
Nova Scotia .....	\$ 7,347,604
British Columbia .....	5,214,074
New Brunswick .....	4,119,891
Quebec .....	1,590,447
Prince Edward Island .....	1,043,645
Manitoba and the North-west Territories .....	622,911
Total .....	\$21,891,706

(a) Fisheries Report, 1901, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

The statement on pages 344 and 345 shows the amount and value of the various kinds of fish taken in the several provinces during the year 1899:—(b)

The Export Trade.

The value of the fish exported from Canada to foreign countries in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was \$11,169,083, distributed as follows:—

Provinces.	Value.
Nova Scotia .....	\$ 5,007,798
British Columbia .....	3,443,037
New Brunswick .....	731,392
Prince Edward Island .....	590,152
Ontario .....	548,823
Quebec .....	541,376
Manitoba and the North-west Territories .....	306,505
Total .....	\$11,169,083

Of this total, \$4,071,136 went to Great Britain, \$203,444 to Australia, \$957,958 to the British West Indies, \$199,046 to British Guiana, and \$4,323 to other parts of the British Empire. After Great Britain, the largest purchaser was the United States, which took \$3,688,935 worth. Other leading customers were Brazil, \$427,732; Cuba, \$326,413; France, \$526,187; Germany, \$71,281; Italy, \$84,562; Japan, \$47,773; Sweden and Norway, \$33,556; Porto Rico, \$358,098; Portugal, \$58,924; U. S. of Colombia, \$27,617, and Venezuela, \$20,899.(c)

(b) Fisheries Report, 1901. Pages xx and xxi.  
(c) Trade and Navigation Report, 1900; Customs Department, Ottawa.



Distribution of Employment.

The Fisheries of Nova Scotia.

The number of men employed in the fishing industry in the several provinces is as follows:—

For administrative purposes the Province of Nova Scotia is divided by the Department of Marine and Fisheries into three

Province.	Men in fishing vessels.	Men in fishing boats.	Persons in lobster canneries.	Total.
Nova Scotia .....	5,705	19,466	7,570	32,741
New Brunswick .....	1,131	11,843	5,171	18,145
Prince Edward Island .....	98	4,655	3,176	7,929
Quebec .....	154	13,096	2,791	16,041
Ontario .....	a 541	1,889	.....	2,430
Manitoba .....	b 72	c 392	.....	464
North-west Territories .....	.....	575	.....	575
British Columbia .....	d	d	d	20,246
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	98,571

(a) Men in tugs, 541.  
(b) Men in tugs, 72. (c) Men in boats and barges, 392.  
(d) In British Columbia the division is as follows: Hands employed in fisheries, boats and canning, 18,977; hands employed in vessels, 469; sailors and hunters in sealing (whites, 213, and Indians 587), 800; total, 20,246.

Development of the Industry.

The total value of the fish taken in the several provinces in 1870, 1880, 1890 and the past four years was as follows:—

districts; District No. 1, comprising Inverness, Cape Breton, Victoria and Richmond, the four counties of the island of Cape Breton; District No. 2, comprising

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward I-land.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and N. W. T.	Total for Canada.
1870	4,019,425	1,131,433	No data.	1,161,551	264,982	No data.	No data.	6,577,391
1880	6,201,061	2,744,477	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	.....	14,499,979
1890	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,613,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,902
1895	6,070,895	4,799,433	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,543	20,407,425
1897	8,090,346	3,934,135	954,949	1,737,011	1,289,922	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,546
1898	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,070,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,953,134	1,590,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706

I. THE SEA FISHERIES.

In the present article the fishing industry of Canada is dealt with under two main divisions: the sea fisheries and the inland lake and river fisheries. Under the first division come the fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Gulf division of Quebec and British Columbia. Under the second come the fisheries of the western division of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which will be dealt with in detail in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*.

the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants; and District No. 3, comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg.

Of the men engaged in the industry in Nova Scotia, 5,705 are in fishing vessels, with an average crew of 10, and 19,466 in boats, carrying one or two men each. The total value of fishing capital invested in the province is placed at \$3,080,795.

## STATEMENT of the production of each Branch of the Fisheries

No.	KINDS OF FISH.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		BRITISH
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			\$		\$	
1	{ Cod, dried.....Cwt.	629,810	2,519,240	87,230	348,920	5,375
	{ " tongues and sounds.....Brls.	1,136	11,360	140	1,400	
2	{ Haddock, dried.....Cwt.	126,355	379,065	6,975	20,925	
	{ " fresh.....Lbs.	3,582,102	107,463	781,000	23,430	
	{ " smoked (finnan haddies).....Lbs.	1,353,966	81,238	1,080,050	65,763	
3	{ Hake, dried.....Cwt.	196,693	442,559	28,702	64,580	
	{ " sounds.....Lbs.	53,775	26,888	20,191	10,095	
4	Pollock.....Cwt.	98,503	197,006	23,040	46,080	
5	Tom cod or frost fish.....Lbs.	199,655	9,983	1,713,600	85,680	
6	Halibut.....Lbs.	1,473,162	147,316	72,400	7,240	2,075,000
7	Flounders.....Lbs.	593,890	29,695	125,400	6,270	
	{ Salmon, preserved in cans.....Lbs.	4,787	718	8,200	1,230	36,443,912
	{ " fresh.....Lbs.	387,087	77,417	1,246,510	249,302	1,873,550
8	{ " smoked.....Lbs.	6,252	1,250	400	80	211,500
	{ " pickled.....Brls.	1,015	15,225			3,450
	{ " dry salted.....Lbs.					3,000,000
9	Trout.....Lbs.	104,812	10,481	188,800	18,880	328,800
10	Ouananiche.....Lbs.					
11	Whitefish.....Lbs.					
12	Smelts.....Lbs.	376,060	18,803	7,033,800	351,690	74,000
13	Oulachans (in B.C.).....Lbs.					1,077,000
	{ Herring, salted.....Brls.	80,632	322,528	194,540	778,184	
14	{ " fresh.....Lbs.	3,973,151	39,732	20,396,000	203,960	625,000
	{ " smoked.....Lbs.	557,050	11,141	8,885,775	177,716	187,000
	{ " kippered.....Lbs.				36,120	
15	{ Sardines, preserved.....Cans.			1,261,000	63,050	
	{ ".....Brls.			217,921	433,842	
16	Shad.....Brls.	3,647	36,470	6,598	65,985	22
17	Alewives.....Brls.	11,807	47,228	20,614	82,456	
18	Pike.....Lbs.					
19	Maskinonge.....Lbs.					
20	{ Eels, salted.....Brls.	2,237	22,370	2,288	22,880	
	{ " fresh.....Lbs.					
21	Perch.....Lbs.			25,000	1,250	
22	Pickarel.....Lbs.			158,000	7,900	
23	Bass.....Lbs.	11,960	1,191	337,400	33,740	
24	{ Mackerel, s lted.....Brls.	13,454	201,810	40	600	
	{ " fresh.....Lbs.	3,692,117	443,054	325,450	39,054	
25	{ Sturgeon.....Lbs.			12,000	840	278,650
	{ " caviare.....Lbs.			490	245	4,000
26	{ Lobsters, canned.....Lbs.	4,837,402	967,480	2,177,106	435,421	
	{ " fresh or alive.....Cwt.	134,462	672,310	49,965	99,825	
27	Oysters.....Brls.	2,027	8,108	17,250	69,000	
28	Clams.....Brls.	2,454	8,180		45,631	
29	Squid.....Brls.	12,762	51,048	178	712	
30	{ Coarse and mixed fish.....Brls.	64,009	128,018	4,750	9,500	110
	{ ".....Lbs.			102,450	8,373	
31	Home consumption (not included above).....					
32	Fur seal skins (in B.C.).....No.					35,346
33	Hair.....No.	8	10	65	106	7,600
34	Belugas (white whales).....No.					
35	Fish oil.....Galls.	401,828	120,549	55,730	16,719	145,200
36	Fish as bait.....Brls.	99,058	148,587	86,195	137,692	
37	Fish as manure and guano.....Brls.	84,166	42,083	95,050	47,525	55,000
	Totals.....		7,347,604		4,119,891	

in the different Provinces of Canada for the Year 1899.

COLUMBIA.	QUEBEC.		ONTARIO.		P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES.		No.
Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
26,875	183,720	737,500			26,422	105,688			1
	238	2,380			161	1,610			
	1,360	4,080			980	2,940			2
	53,510	1,605			3,000	90			
					200	12			3
	180	405			14,687	33,046			
					36,466	18,233			4
									5
	1,216,700	25,735			34,700	1,735			6
103,750	165,343	16,534			3,700	370			7
									8
3,644,391									
187,355	885,810	177,162							9
21,150					8,000	1,600			
34,500	176	2,640							10
120,000									11
32,880	550,724	55,072	7,578,120	747,832	51,350	5,135	85,000	4,250	12
	98,000	5,800							13
	87,668	7,013	3,313,990	264,663			7,622,520	381,486	14
	3,700	406,700	20,335		942,700	47,135			15
55,200									16
	39,837	159,348	647	2,590	34,797	139,188			17
18,750	8,944,450	89,445	8,155,910	163,118	134,800	1,348			
18,700	108,500	2,170			600	12			18
									19
	4,126	12,378							20
225	440	5,072							
					1,406	5,624			21
	327,405	13,098	1,849,774	73,991			3,661,258	73,225	22
	90,420	5,425	304,599	18,276					23
	301	3,010			794	7,940			24
	848,920	59,935	40,745	2,445					
	255,430	7,663	681,165	20,435			72,513	1,435	25
	371,110	18,555	3,580,126	179,006			2,307,758	69,233	26
	148,545	11,884	300,579	24,046					27
	5,391	80,865			100	10			28
					2,269	33,900			
					20,092	2,411			29
13,933	483,057	28,983	755,932	45,356			559,787	32,437	30
1,600			21,414	6,424			15,745	7,872	
	1,059,658	211,932			2,421,144	484,229			31
	125	625			46	230			32
12,000					18,236	72,944			33
9,080					335	1,340			34
	5,032	20,128			686	2,744			35
	1,100	320			1,400	3,625			36
51,300	3,322,275	36,290	2,043,867	42,265			4,102,582	47,248	
350,000							572,500	5,725	37
441,825									
5,700	4,180	5,225			10	20			
	227	908							
43,560	161,782	48,535			18,932	5,679			
	39,042	58,563			37,978	56,967			
16,500	50,871	25,436			7,840	7,840			
5,214,074		1,953,134		1,590,447		1,043,645		622,911	



The number, tonnage and value of the number of persons employed therein, in vessels and boats, the number of men employed in fishing, the total value of the catch, the number of canneries and the the several fishing counties in Nova Scotia, during the year 1899, were as follows :—(a)

Number.	County.	FISHING VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.			CANNERIES.		Total Value of Fish.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Number of Hands employed.	
				\$			\$				\$ cts.
1	Cape Breton.....	22	375	7,850	124	578	12,761	1,145	15	508	387,260 00
2	Inverness.....	30	506	10,700	153	793	20,644	1,751	27	533	311,898 75
3	Richmond.....	46	1,430	18,800	333	1,240	20,829	2,315	15	2,303	473,880 04
4	Victoria.....	4	66	1,150	15	641	10,044	1,033	17	237	127,370 85
5	Antigonish.....	1	10	200	3	243	3,144	333	6	153	83,161 00
6	Colchester.....					179	3,045	375	1	11	50,975 00
7	Cumberland.....	3	65	800	11	345	6,570	245	31	325	128,149 00
8	Guysborough.....	28	661	17,873	164	2,165	47,460	2,400	34	523	608,749 00
9	Halifax.....	66	1,678	38,300	450	2,489	31,672	2,862	20	327	732,678 00
10	Hants.....	1	18	300	2	57	1,110	63			12,916 00
11	Pictou.....	1	30	400	3	306	6,813	383	28	381	105,112 28
12	Annapolis.....	13	306	4,800	78	158	3,175	226		47	133,496 25
13	Digby.....	57	1,819	43,650	532	467	20,095	880	11	894	1,246,218 30
14	King's.....	2	32	900	8	65	1,090	119			38,379 75
15	Lunenburg.....	169	13,845	596,680	2,650	2,434	64,965	1,494	6	352	1,403,791 45
16	Queen's.....	9	320	13,900	68	450	9,969	423	13	88	102,301 00
17	Shelburne.....	57	2,194	8,425	586	1,869	50,005	2,427	12	227	778,691 50
18	Yarmouth.....	44	1,987	64,770	527	887	9,046	992	11	651	622,574 75
	Totals.....	553	25,342	901,498	5,705	15,366	322,437	19,466	247	7,570	7,347,603 92

### The Fisheries of New Brunswick.

The Province of New Brunswick is also divided for administrative purposes into three fishing districts : District No. 1, comprising the county of Charlotte; District No. 2, comprising the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland and Albert, and District No. 3, comprising the counties of St. John, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.

Of the number engaged in the industry in New Brunswick, 1,131 are in fishing vessels, with an average crew of between four and five each, and 11,843 in fishing boats,

manned by one or two men each. The value of fishing capital invested in the province is placed at \$2,181,888.

The number, tonnage and value of the boats and vessels, the number of men employed in fishing, the total value of the catch, the number of the canneries and the number of the persons employed therein in the several fishing counties of New Brunswick during the year 1899, were as follows :—

(a) Based upon return received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries ; Fisheries Report, 1900.

County.	FISHING VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.			CANNERIES.		Total Value of Fish.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Number of hands em- ployed.	
		\$				\$				\$ cts.
1 Restigouche.....	1	28	500	5	226	4,700	400	2	77	76,095 00
2 Gloucester.....	208	2,342	91,500	810	1,745	50,200	3,290	64	1,710	1,030,660 00
3 Northumberland.....	4	54	1,900	14	690	22,200	1,070	13	340	465,775 00
4 Kent.....	1	20	500	3	1,115	36,000	1,850	58	925	452,066 00
5 Westmoreland.....					793	24,800	1,606	72	1,742	562,238 00
6 Albert.....					4	200	8			8,190 00
7 St. John.....	10	200	4,000	54	450	24,800	900			238,625 75
8 Kings.....					150	6,000	300			21,174 50
9 Queens.....	1	20	300	2	200	2,400	400			17,102 00
10 Sunbury.....	1	40	800	4	60	1,200	120			6,871 00
11 York.....					110	2,200	220			16,278 00
12 Carleton.....					35	350	70			4,440 00
13 Victoria.....					90	500	180			4,106 00
14 Charlotte.....	50	936	18,950	239	1,075	90,442	1,429	7	383	1,216,259 95
	276	3,640	118,450	1,131	6,743	265,992	11,843	216	5,177	4,119,891 20

The Fisheries of Prince Edward Island.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, 98 men are engaged in fishing vessels, carrying on an average four or five men each, and 4,655 men in fishing boats carrying one or two men each. The total value of fishing capital invested in the province is \$24,670.

The number, tonnage and value of the boats and vessels, the number of men employed in fishing, the total value of the catch, the number of the canneries and the number of the persons employed therein in the several fishing counties of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1899, were as follows :—

County.	FISHING VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.			CANNERIES.		Total Value of Fish.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Number of hands em- ployed.	
			\$			\$				\$ cts.
1 Kings .....	15	615	9,400	68	84	17,700	1,670	55	775	434,267 00
2 Queens .....	1	17	400	7	595	13,200	1,154	66	955	230,127 60
3 Prince .....	5	109	3,150	23	918	32,250	1,831	118	1,446	379,250 59
Totals .....	21	741	12,950	98	2,353	63,150	4,655	240	3,176	1,043,645 19

Fisheries of Quebec.

The fishing district included in the Gulf division in the province of Quebec comprises three counties: Bonaventure, Gaspé, and Saguenay. Of the men engaged in the fishing industry in this district, 154 are in vessels carrying on an average five men each, and 10,828 in boats carrying one or

two men each. The total value of the fishing capital invested is placed at \$736,107.(a)

The number, tonnage and value of the boats and vessels, the number of the men employed in fishing, the total value of the

(a) The fisheries in the inland district of the province of Quebec will be dealt with in another place.

catch, the number of canneries and the these three fishing counties of Quebec, dur- number of the persons employed therein in ing the year 1899, were as follows:—

County.	FISHING VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.			CANNERIES.		Total Value of Fish.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Number of men em- played.	
			\$			\$				\$ cts.
1 Bonaventure.....	1	21	350	4	1,611	32,515	2,855	11	354	249,822 40
2 Gaspe.....	4	95	2,600	23	3,066	90,497	5,729	114	2,219	879,919 60
3 Saguenay.....	24	870	15,150	127	1,199	48,819	2,254	30	218	393,836 95
Totals.....	29	986	18,100	154	5,876	171,831	10,828	155	2,791	1,523,578 95

Fisheries of British Columbia.

fishing-boats and vessels; the number of men employed in fishing, the total value of the catch, the number of canneries and the number of persons employed therein in British Columbia, during the year 1899, were as follows :—

In British Columbia the value of the capital invested in the fisheries is placed at \$2,604,773; and in sealing, \$105,550; mak- ing a total of \$2,710,323.

The number, tonnage and value of the

County.	VESSELS.			BOATS.			Total Value of Fish.
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	
		\$			\$		\$ cts.
1 Fraser River.....	55	220,000	170	3,405	170,250	13,400	2,970,033 30
2 River's Inlet.....	12	44,500	36	610	31,500	2,480	412,369 40
3 Skeena River.....	10	31,000	30	490	24,500	1,960	620,196 90
4 Naas River.....	1	2,500	3	100	500	480	116,234 10
5 East Coast Queen Charlotte Id.....				25	3,750	75	16,240 00
6 West Coast ".....				23	3,800	112	9,775 00
7 Cape Scott to Comox.....				36	4,000	90	53,385 00
8 Comox to Victoria.....	65	13,000	195	80	4,800	160	124,325 00
9 Victoria to Cape Beale.....	7	1,899	23	30	1,500	120	9,912 50
10 Cape Beale to Cape Scott.....	3	750	12	25	1,250	100	41,197 50
Totals.....	153	313,550	469	4,829	250,350	18,977	(a)4,373,668 70

(a) To this must be added the following : Oysters, \$12,000; clams and mussels, \$9,080; crabs and abelonies, \$22,500; shrimps and prawns, \$5,000. Estimate of fish not included in above, \$350,000; 35,346 fur seal, \$441,825; grand total, \$5,214,073.70.

FISHING AS A TRADE.

Duration of Fishing Season.

The fishing industry as a means of fur- nishing a livelihood for the men engaged in it is profoundly influenced by local condi- tions. The men engaged in the industry are mostly gathered together in fishing vil- lages scattered along the coast and offering varying opportunities for employment be- tween seasons.

The duration of the fishing season itself varies in different districts and in the same district from year to year. Not only are close seasons prescribed in the case of par- ticular kinds of fish, but rough weather, drift ice, the movements of the fish and the sufficiency of the bait supply are potent factors in determining the limitations



under which the men may pursue their avocation. The length of the period during which men may fish is also affected by the nature of the craft in which they elect to fish. Thus those in seaworthy vessels are able in most districts to fish, if they so wish, for almost the entire year by moving from place to place as required, whilst the men in small boats are compelled to keep within touch of a base of operations, and are more concerned about changes in the weather. In the following statement as to the length of the seasons in the various fishing counties of the maritime provinces, it must be remembered that what is said refers to the general experience in the district, and that in some cases fishermen provided with staunch seagoing craft manage to extend the season considerably by sailing to fishing grounds where fishing is possible.

Roughly speaking, the fishing season along the coast of the maritime provinces may be said to lie between April 1 and November 1. In the Gulf division of the province of Quebec, in portions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the season is often later in opening, owing to the presence of ice and other unfavourable conditions.

During the winter months the lobster and smelt fisheries are prosecuted in some of the more protected districts with more or less success. It must not be forgotten that the larger vessels are utilized between seasons either in coasting or in fishing operations which smaller craft could not undertake.

### Employment Between Seasons.

The comparatively long intervals between the fishing seasons in nearly all of the provinces make the question of the opportunity of employment between seasons relatively important. One factor which has an important effect in determining the character of employment in most districts is the comparatively stable nature of the fishing population. Men who devote themselves to fishing as a permanent occupation

in most of the districts occupy small holdings of land, which they work upon when not fishing or engaged upon other jobs which offer from time to time. The amount of attention given to their farms by fishermen varies greatly. In certain special cases the location of the fishing village in the neighbourhood of some important industrial centre enables men to readily secure profitable employment. Thus in Cape Breton the recent activity in mining circles has not only led to the employment of fishermen between the fishing seasons, but has actually induced a number of them, because of the comparatively high wages paid, to give up fishing altogether and become miners.

Of the occupations which attract fishermen between seasons two stand out prominently : coasting and lumbering. Many of the larger vessels are utilized between the seasons in carrying coal and other freight from place to place along the coast, and, although the wages offered are not high, many fishermen take naturally to this method of employing their time. Some, particularly from Lunenburg county, are engaged in the winter in the West Indian trade. The fact that the lumbering business furnishes work for hardy men in the woods during the months when fishing is dull, induces many young men to go into it. This is particularly the case in sections of New Brunswick and the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, Quebec. Many of the young men from these and other districts go for considerable distances, as for example to the Ottawa valley lumber woods ; but as a rule they return at the commencement of the fishing season. The married men and older men generally are more disposed to remain at home in comparative idleness or with employment of a more or less desultory character. As already said, many of them occupy small holdings of land. These men usually employ a portion of their time in hauling eel grass or kelp from the sea shore for fertilizing purposes, or are otherwise engaged in improving their farms, the better to supply themselves with the vegetables or other

crops which they raise in this small way. These tasks, together with the building of boats, preparing or repairing fishing gear, the curing and marketing of fish, the prosecution of such fishing as may be done (as for example, smelts and lobsters), and hauling firewood and ice occupy the major part of the time, occasionally work is found on railway construction, wharf building and other work of a public or quasi-public nature in the district. The importance of ship-building may be judged from the fact that in the River La Have, in the county of Lunenburg, from ten to fifteen vessels on an average are built each year.

### Earnings of Fishermen.

The amount of the earnings of fishermen and the manner in which they are paid varies greatly. The men may be grouped according as they are fishing in boats owned by another, in boats owned by themselves, in vessels owned by another or in vessels of their own. As a general rule, it may be said that the great majority of the fishermen have a direct interest in the amount of the catch, for not only do many of the fisherman fish in boats owned by themselves, a very large percentage of those who fish in other people's boats, instead of receiving a determined cash wage, have an arrangement with the proprietors of the vessel by which they receive a share of the total catch, arrived at on a fixed basis of division previously agreed upon. While this practice is so widely prevalent as to be the rule, there are many exceptions, even in cases of men working in vessels. The exceptions appear to be most frequent in the Gulf fisheries of Quebec. Even in cases where the rule of the division of the catch is followed, all of the men on board the vessel do not come under its operation. Thus the cook is usually engaged at a fixed wage, and certain assistants, as for example the 'header' and splitter, are often engaged at a specified wage. As between the portion which goes to the ship, to the skipper and to the individual fisherman, a wide variation exists in practice, the percentage being de-

pendent both upon variation in local usage between different fishing districts and upon differences in the size of vessels in the same district. While in the fishing industry generally the earnings are based upon a share of the catch, it is usual in the lobster canneries, in lobster fishing and in the coasting trade between fishing seasons to engage men at specified money wages. The tabulated statement of the earnings of those engaged in the fishing industry in different counties published herewith is based upon a large number of returns made to the Department of Labour by men actually engaged in the industry, either as owners of vessels, masters of vessels, owners of fleets of boats, or as individual fishermen conducting operations on their own account.

### Methods of Payment.

As the price of fish, as well as the quantity of the catch has an important effect in determining the earnings of the fishermen, the returns of those who fish on shares, that is to say, of the men engaged in the industry, vary widely from year to year. Under the heading 'Earnings of Fishermen' the monthly wages are quoted in certain cases where monthly wages are paid, although even in these cases the rule is for men to work on shares.

At one port in Digby county, for example, one-quarter of the fishermen work on wages, receiving from \$15 to \$30 per month, but the great majority work for a share of the catch, earning in this way during an average season from \$150 to \$250.

In small boats it is quite usual for the crew to have one-half of the catch divided among them. In larger vessels the owner receives from one-fifth to one-six, subject to certain regulations: Thus, in one typical case the men supply their own gear and pay all their expenses. In this case there are two men to each dory. The vessel gets one-sixth of the total catch.

Other typical cases are as follows: (1) The owner of a large vessel takes one-fifth clear of expenses, the crew dividing the remainder in equal shares.

(2) In a case where there are six dories, with two men to a dory, these men, together with one salter and one splitter, share equally. Then there is a boy to head the fish and another to throat them, at \$14 each per month. These, with a steward, who receives wages of from \$45 to \$50 per month, comprise the crew of a six-dory vessel.

(3) Men divide between themselves one-

half the catch, and pay half the wages of the cook and boy.

(4) The crew in a bank fishing vessel divide one-half of the catch, the skipper receiving 5 per cent extra on the proceeds of the trip.

(5) The vessel takes one-fifth of the gross stock, the balance paying for the outfits and then being divided between the crew.

District.	Earnings of Fishermen.	Wages of Assistants and Boys.	Wages of Cooks.	Wages on Coasters.	Wages in Lobster Canneries.
	Average for Season.	Per month.		Per month.	Per month.
Nova Scotia—					
Inverness Co.....	\$100 to \$200 \$20 to \$30 per month.	Boys \$10 to \$12	.....	\$12 to \$18	\$20 to \$25
Cape Breton Co.....	\$125 to \$200 \$22 to \$26 per month.	.....	.....	.....	\$20 to \$25
Richmond Co.....	\$130 to \$200	Boys \$10 to \$12	.....	\$10 to \$18	\$20 to \$30
Guysborough Co.....	\$200 to \$250	.....	.....	.....	\$25 to \$30
Digby Co.....	(a) \$150 to \$250	.....	\$30 to \$45	.....	.....
Lunenburg Co.....	\$150 to \$250	Assistants \$12 to \$20 Boys \$10 to \$18	\$35 to \$55	(b)	.....
Queen's and Shelburne. ....	\$50 to \$200	.....	\$30 to \$45	\$15 to \$25	.....
Yarmouth Co. (c).....	\$150 to \$250	.....	\$30 to \$50	\$15 to \$25	.....
New Brunswick—					
Gloucester Co.....	\$150 to \$200	(d) Assist. \$16 to \$20	.....	.....	\$22 to \$30
St. John Co. (e).....	\$150 to \$180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Co. (f).....	\$150 to \$200	.....	.....	.....	\$18 to \$20
	\$18 to \$35 per month.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 to \$20	\$15 to \$30
Quebec (g).....	\$15 to \$28 per month.	Assistants \$16 to \$25 Boys \$12 to \$16	.....	.....	\$18 to \$30

(a) One quarter of the fishermen at one of the ports hire on wages at from \$15 to \$30 per month ; but the great majority on shares.

(c) Where men work for wages, \$25 to \$30 per month for good fishermen ; some hire for the season on the banks for \$150 to \$250 for a period of 6 or 7 months. Where men are on shares average earnings from \$150 to \$250 for the season.

(d) This is the wage paid to men who work under a monthly arrangement. These men are supposed to do any kind of work required of them. A number of fishermen rent boats from merchants for which they pay as high as \$60 every year.

(b) Captains, \$30 to \$40 ; mates and cooks, \$25 to \$35 ; seamen, \$16 to \$20.

(e) One master reports that last year he came out \$200 behind with a vessel and four hands.

(f) When on wages the master receives \$30 to \$35 ; good men, \$20 to \$25 ; second rate men, \$18 to \$20.

(g) Masters of vessels \$35 to \$40 per month, man \$25 per month. In such cases men find their own food. At factories wages are about \$8 per week ; boys \$4 to \$4.50. Lobster fisheries, \$20 per month ; cod, &c., \$10 to \$28 ; men cod fishing and curing average about \$20.

Conditions Affecting Fishermen.

The occupation of the fisherman is one which involves much hardship, and requires considerable skill for its successful prosecution. Not only are fishermen liable to the discomfort of rough weather at sea, but when the fish are about, the men work during the

hours of daylight and sometimes longer. Indeed, it frequently happens that they are kept at work from sixteen to eighteen hours at a stretch. They have, of course, the satisfaction which comes in having an increased return. The men who engage in the industry are almost entirely drawn



from the fishing villages, where they have become accustomed to the conditions of the life. Such men, particularly if they are young, strong and willing to work hard, have preference whenever an opportunity for employment offers.

Cold Storage for Bait.

A question which has latterly received some attention is the matter of providing cold storage for bait along the coast in the maritime provinces. In the course of a debate upon the question in the Canadian House of Commons on February 22, 1901, it was said: 'We have altogether about 45,000 fishermen in the maritime provinces who, it is estimated, lose from thirty to sixty days each in the season for want of a constant supply of fresh bait. The ag-

gregate loss of the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces on this account amounts altogether to 800,000 to 1,000,000 days of fishing in the year.

'Perhaps from 100 to 110 small freezers will meet the requirements. A considerable number of gentlemen in the maritime provinces, who are well acquainted with the fishing industry, feel sure that this measure will enable our fishermen to realize anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per annum more than they do at present.'

In order to encourage the construction of such establishments the government grants a small bonus based upon the amount of bait in the freezers.

The following is a list of the freezers completed, under construction or arranged for up to February 15, 1901, together with data as to cost and capacity.

Locality.	County.	Nominal capacity.	Cost.	Proportion Govt. grant.
		Tons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ballentyne's Cove.....	Antigonish, N.S.....	20	1,361 04	861 04
Frog Pond.....	Prince, P.E.I.....	20	1,180 18	590 09
Alberton .....	" .....	30	1,347 67	673 83
Souris.....	King's, P.E.I.....	50	2,064 39	1,000 00
Gabarous.....	Cape Breton, N.S.....	40	1,982 82	991 41
White Head.....	Guysboro', N.S.....	15	963 41	481 70
Port Hood I.....	Inverness, N.S.....	20	1,313 60	656 80
Port Beckerton.....	Guysboro', N.S.....	20	1,043 08	521 54
Bayfield.....	Antigonish, N.S.....	15	829 62	414 81
		230	12,085 81	6,291 22

FREEZERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Locality.	County.	Nominal capacity.	Estimated cost.
		Tons.	\$ cts.
Lower E. Pubnico.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	50	2,000 00
Port LaTour.....	Shelburne, N.S.....	30	1,400 00
Clark's Harbour.....	" .....	25	1,200 00
Port Maitland.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	20	1,100 00
Sambro.....	Halifax, N.S.....	30	1,000 00
			6,700 00

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed to build at :—

Petit DeGrat.....	Richmond, N.S.....	20	1,100 00
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ARRANGEMENTS are under way for construction at the following points :—

Locality.	County.	Nominal capacity.	Estimated cost.
		Tons.	\$ cts.
Digby.....	Digby, N.S.....	50	2,000 00
Cheticamp.....	Inverness, N.S.....	20	1,100 00
Caraquette.....	Gloucester, N.B.....	30	1,400 00
		100	4,500 00

In concluding his report upon the bait freezers, the engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries says :

‘The inspector in charge of the work has received communications from other points than those mentioned above, and it is expected that at least twenty bait freezers will be in operation during the season of 1901, and that if the success attending the operation is such as is anticipated from past results, a large number of new applications will be received.’

### In British Columbia.

The fisheries of British Columbia have been reserved for special treatment because of the peculiar conditions existing. The men in the industry in the Pacific province are partly engaged as fishermen and partly as operatives in the canning factories. A large number of Indians, Chinese and Japanese are engaged, as well as white men. Indeed, white men are in a decided minority. In the fisheries, Indians take a large part, and in the canneries the majority of the employees are Chinese.

Most of the fishing has been done by whites and Indians, but latterly Japanese fishermen have taken a prominent part. Thus for example, one firm last year had in its employ 70 white, 36 Japanese and 10 Indian fishermen. Payment is usually made at a specified rate of so much per fish, the rate ranging from 6 cents to 30 cents a fish, according to the quantity caught and the general state of the market, the average price being about 15 cents a fish. White men who follow fishing exclusively (of such men one of the firms has 100 in its employ) average about \$600 per year.

In the case of five typical canneries the distribution of employees is as follows :—

	Chinese.	Whites.
Case 1 .....	80	20
“ 2 .....	100	20
“ 3 (a) .....	75	8
“ 4 .....	180	20
“ 5 .....	70	5

(a) In this case 25 Indian women are also employed.

In the canneries the white labour is mainly employed in superintending and directing work. Foremen receive \$100 to \$125 per month ; or in some cases where they are employed under a more permanent agreement, from \$600 to \$1,000 for the season. The wages of the other white employers range from \$40 to \$100 per month ; foremen’s assistants receive from \$60 to \$75 per month ; bookkeepers from \$60 to \$65 per month, all with board ; watchmen and tallymen, from \$40 to \$50 ; and white employees generally from \$40 to \$60 per month. The Chinamen as a general rule work under contract with one firm, and receive from \$35 to \$50 per month. In some cases Indian women are employed, receiving from 15 to 20 cents an hour without board.

The hours of labour per day vary according to the run of the fish. Sometimes the working day consists of as much as sixteen hours, although the average day is probably within ten hours.

The duration of the season is also uncertain, the period of employment for white men being at the most from five to six months ; and for Chinamen, four months. At the close of the season the Indians usually return to their reservations, the other men finding employment locally, on railway construction, lumbering or such other employment as may offer for the time being. Some of the men continue fishing for the fresh fish market.

Some employers report a scarcity of white men for work in the canneries, but otherwise the returns received do not show an unusually strong demand for labour.

### Sealing in the Pacific.

In the year 1899 there were 27 British Columbia sealing vessels, (with a total register of 1894), engaged in sealing on the Pacific coast. These vessels were manned by 213 whites, and 587 Indians. There were engaged in sealing, some 68 boats and 285 canoes.

The sealing catch for 1899 was distributed as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Columbia, coast...	5,384	5,797	11,363
Vicinity Copper Island....	210	489	699
Behring Sea .....	9,569	13,715	23,284
Total .....			35,346

Roughly speaking the British Columbia sealing vessels are in use, or in preparation for immediate use, about ten months in the year. About the middle of December they sail south, latterly to below San Francisco, and slowly follow the seals northward along the American coast to Behring sea. The close season in Behring sea lasts from May 1, until August 1. This period the sealers usually occupy, in the voyage home, in disposing of their catch, in refitting their vessels, and in the return voyage to the Behring sea, where they arrive about the end of the close season, after which there is usually about two months of sealing, the vessels returning home about the end of September.

While this is the usual course of British Columbia sealers, it was not usual up until a few years ago for sealers to prolong their season by operating on the Asiatic side of the Pacific, where there is no close season. In every case however the opportunity for following up and capturing the seals is limited by weather conditions. Between seasons most of the men are engaged in sea-faring.

The wages paid on the average are as follows : Boat-pullers and steerers, \$25 per month, and 50 cents per skin taken in the boat ; Hunters (white) \$3 per skin ; Hunters (Indians) \$2 per skin.

Masters of sealing vessels report a scarcity of good experienced men. In winter months an inferior class of labour is plentiful ; in summer it is reported difficult to secure men even with an increase of wages to \$30 per month and 50 cents per skin.

*(To be continued in April number.)*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING DISASTER.

The following particulars regarding the disaster at Cumberland mines are based upon the reports made by Mr. Spencer, correspondent of

the *Labour Gazette* at Nanaimo, the reports of the officers of the company, and upon other information which has come to the knowledge of the Department :—

A most appalling mining disaster occurred at the Cumberland mines in the mining town of Union Bay on Vancouver Island, about eleven o'clock on the morning of February 15, resulting in the death of sixty-five men, of whom twenty were white men, thirty-six Chinamen and nine Japanese. Up to the end of the month a full investigation into the cause and nature of the accident had not been made.

According to the statement of the resident manager, published in the *Vancouver World* of February 18, he was down in No. 6 shaft, the scene of the catastrophe, at 7.30 o'clock in the morning. When there he went through a portion of the mine with one of the foremen, from whom he received the report : 'Everything is all right.' At 10.50 o'clock a severe explosion took place, hurling into the air a huge mass of debris. A volume of dense smoke issued from the mouth of the shaft, and it was soon evident that the mine was on fire. Efforts were made by rescue parties to bring relief to the imprisoned miners, both by means of shaft No. 6 and through No. 5, which was connected with No. 6. Both efforts failed, however. The officers of the mine, with volunteer crews, did their utmost, but found it impossible to get far enough down the shaft, which is 614 feet in depth, to locate and extinguish the fire. It was found impossible, moreover, to restore ventilation, owing to the large quantity of gas in the mine.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a second explosion occurred at No. 6 mine, when all hope of rescuing the men was abandoned. This being evident, both No. 5 and 6 mines were sealed over, and a large stream of water was turned into No. 6, flooding the mine.

Theories are not wanting to account for the explosion. The burden of opinion is divided as to one of two causes : either that a heavy or badly fired shot broke down the bratticing, and so allowed an accumulation of gas to form ; or a large feeder



was struck which caused the explosion, partly of gas and partly of coal-dust.

At the end of the month fourteen bodies had been taken out, but as the mine was flooded on account of the fire, it was thought that some time would elapse before the remainder could be recovered.

It is understood that a full investigation will be made as soon as the mine can be cleared and examined.

On the day following the disaster, the Honourable William Mulock, Minister of Labour, sent a telegram to the Mayor of Cumberland, expressing extreme regret at the serious position of the entombed miners, and the hope they might be safely rescued. The Minister stated that the Department of Labour would be pleased to pay any special expense of efforts made towards their rescue.

The following is the text of Mayor Carthew's reply:—

'CUMBERLAND, B.C., Feb. 16,

'Via OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 17.

'Hon. WILLIAM MULOCK,  
'Toronto, Ont.

'Every effort was made until 10 o'clock, Friday night, when rescue party was driven out by fire in mine. A consultation was then held by Mr. Russell, manager of New Vancouver Coal Company's mines: mine inspector Morgan, supt. Little, manager Matthews, mining expert Sheppard and others, when it was decided to make one more attempt to get air to travel up No. 6 shaft, to clear mine of smoke and gas. This was continued until 4 a.m., when another explosion occurred. It was then decided to flood mine until closing on No. 6 side, which is now being done. No one had any hopes of any one being alive in mine after second explosion. Search party will proceed from No. 5 shaft, and if possible, work their way to No. 6. Ventilation will be carried with them.

'(Signed) J. A. CARTEW,  
'Mayor.'

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL TRADES, CANADA.

The statistical tables which appear in the present number of the *Labour Gazette*, on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the metal trades in Canada, have been compiled by the Department of Labour from information received by the Department from a large number of manufacturers, owners of foundries and workshops in all parts of the Dominion, the secretaries of local machinists' unions, and from reports prepared for the Department by its special correspondents. Blank forms were sent to these persons, with the request that accurate information be supplied in reference to the rates actually obtaining in the shops of the locality for which the information was sought, and the present tables, which embrace most of the centres in the Dominion, in which extensive employment prevails in the metal trades, are based on the returns made, which have been carefully compared and verified wherever opportunity allowed.

The present tables have to do with the rates paid to the different classes of labour employed in engine shops and in tool and wood-working machinery shops. The rates obtaining in agricultural shops, and for the classes of labour in branches of the

metal trades, other than those included in these three groups will be dealt with in the April number of the *Gazette*. Care has been taken in these tables, to designate the different classes of labour employed and the rates of wages paid to each class. Where it was apparent that different rates were being paid in the one locality, this has been indicated by giving the minimum and maximum figures. There are, doubtless, wide and varying fluctuations among the different shops in any one important centre, but the figures here given should serve as a fair index of the average rates obtaining in any one locality, and of the variations in these rates between different localities.

Comment is scarcely necessary in regard to the statistical information given, as its meaning and relation are indicated with sufficient clearness on the tables. In regard to the payments made for over-time, it might be mentioned, however, that in many of the shops where 'time and a quarter' or 'time and a half' is given as the amount paid, this will be the rate payable up to a certain hour, generally midnight, and that an even higher rate is paid for overtime for work performed after that hour, or on Sundays.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	TOOL MAKERS.				LATHE HANDS.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
	Cts.		¢		Cts.		¢	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
St. John.....	22½	54	9 12	1½	17-21	54	9-11	1½-2
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
Amherst.....		54	10 12	1½	18 26	60	11.50	1½
Halifax.....					54		10-12	1½
Oxford.....								
<i>Quebec—</i>								
Granby.....					18	60	10.80	
Montreal.....	19-25	55-59	10.50-13.00	1½	19 20	55-59	10.50-11.50	1½
Quebec.....	15-25	60	9-15	1½	15-25	60	9-15	1½
Sorel.....	20	60	12.00		20	60	12.00	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
Belleville.....					17	58		
Brantford..	18-19	59	10.60-11.20	1½	16 20	59	9.45-12	1½
Brampton.....					16	59	9.44	
Chatham.....	17½	59½	10.50		17½	59½	10.50	25
Cobourg.....								
Dunnville.....					12½	60	7.50	
Galt.....					16-23	55	11.55	1½
Hamilton.....	16-25	59	9.50-14.50		16 22	55 59	9.50-13.20	1½
Kingston.....	20	55	11.00		20	55	11.00	1½
London.....	18½-20	60	10.50-12.00	1½	18½	60	11.00	1½
Oshawa.....					17½	59	10.50	1½
Owen Sound.....					16½	60	11.00	
Stratford.....	18	47	8.50		18	47	8.50	
St. Thomas.....	20-22	54-60	11-13		20-22	54-60	11-13	
Toronto.....	26-27½	55	14.70	1½	22½-25	55	13.00	1½
Walkerville.....					22½-25	56	13.00	1½
<i>N. W. T. —</i>								
Calgary.....					29	56-60	16.80	1½
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
Nanaimo.....		51	18.00-21.00			51	18.00-21.00	
New Westminster.....	35	60	21.00	1½	30	60	18.00	1½
Rossland.....					35	60	21.00	
Vancouver.....					30-35	55	19.00	1½
Victoria.....	27½-35	59-60	16.50 17.00	1½	25-32½	59-60	16.50 18.00	1½

THE METAL TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.

Engine Shops.

PLANER AND SHAPER HANDS.				VISE HANDS AND FITTERS.				DRILL HANDS.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$	
17-21	54	9-11	1½-2	17-21	54	9-11	1½-2	17-21	54	9-11	1½-2
18-20	60	11.50	1¼	18-22	60	12.00	1¼	13-17	60	9-00	1¼
.....	54	10-12	1½	.....	54	9-10	1½	.....	54	9-10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	60	9.60	1¼	.....	.....	.....
15	60	9.00	.....	17	60	10.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	9.00	1¼	19	53	10-50	1¼	15	55	8-25	1¼
15-25	60	9-15	1¼	15-25	60	9-15	1¼	10-15	60	6-9	.....
20	60	12.00	.....	17½	60	10.50	.....	15	60	9.00	.....
15	58	.....	.....	17	58	.....	.....	15	58	.....	.....
17½	59	10.30-11.60	1¼	17-20	59	10-11.80	1¼	11½-13½	59	7.40-7.95	1¼
15	59	8.85	.....	17½	59	10-32	.....	12½	59	7.29	.....
17½	59½	10.50	25	20	59½	12.00	30	15	59½	9.00	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	16-22	59	.....	.....	15	59	.....	.....
12½	60	7.50	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13½-19	55	9.35	1¼	16-27½	55	12.65	1¼	12½-15	55	7.70	1¼
16-17½	55-59	9.50-10.50	1¼	17½-22	55-59	9-12	1¼	15½	55-59	7.50-9	1¼
17½-20	55	9.50-11.00	1¼	14	20	11.00	1¼	12½-20	55	6.75-11.00	1¼
17½-11½	60	10.50	1¼	17½-18½	60	11.00	1¼	13½	60	8.00	1¼
17½	59	10.50	1¼	17½	59	10.50	1¼-1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½	60	11.00	.....	16-20	60	11-15.50	.....	16½	60	11.00	.....
18-20	47	8.90	.....	18-23	47	9.60	.....	11-16	47	6.35	.....
20-22	54-60	11-13	.....	20-22	54-60	11.13	.....	12½	54-60	7.50	.....
22½-25	55	13.00	1¼	22½-25	55	13.00	1¼	14-16	55	9.00	1¼
22½-25	56	13.00	1¼	20-25	56	12.75	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	56-60	16.80	1½	29	56-60	16.80	1½	18	56-60	10.40	1½
.....	51	18.00-21.00	.....	.....	51	18.00-21.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00-18.00	.....
30	60	18.00	1½	30	60	18.00	1½	25	60	15-00	1½
35	60	21.00	.....	35	60	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30-35	55	19.00	1½	30-35	55	19.00	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
25-32½	59-60	16-50-18.00	1½	30-32½	59-60	18.00	1½	20-35	59-60	13.50-19.00	1½



## WAGES AND HOURS IN

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	MOULDERS.							
	Machinery.				Green Sand.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
	Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
St. John.....	17-21½	54	9-12	1½	17-22½	54	9-12	1½
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
Amherst.....	18-23	60	12.00					
Halifax.....		54	10-12	1½		54	11-12	1½
Oxford.....	17½	60	10.50	1¼				
<i>Quebec—</i>								
Granby.....	18	60	10.80					
Montreal.....								
Quebec.....								
Sorel.....	16	60	9.60		16	60	9.60	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
Belleville.....					18	58		
Brantford.....	21½-23	59	12.20-13.55	1¼	21½-23	59	12-13.50	1¼
Brampton.....	22½	59	13.27					
Chatham.....	20	59½	12.00	30				
Cobourg.....	22½	59						
Dunnville.....								
Galt.....	17-26	55	12.00	1¼				
Hamilton.....								
Kingston.....	23	55	12.55		20	55	11.00	
London.....	18½	60	11.00	1¼				
Oshawa.....								
Owen Sound.....	20	60	12.00					
Stratford.....	25	47	11.75					
St. Thomas.....	15-25	54-60	9-15		17½	54-60	9.45	
Toronto.....	25-30	55	13-15	1¼	25-30	55	13-15	1¼
Walkerville.....	36	56	16.50	1¼	20-25	56	12.75	1¼
<i>N. W. T.—</i>								
Calgary.....								
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
Nanaimo.....								
New Westminster.....	32½	55	17.90	1½				
Rossland.....	40	60	24.00		40	60	24.00	
Vancouver.....	35	55	20.00	1½	32½-35	55	19.00	1½
Victoria.....	32½-35	55-59	18.00	1½	32½-35	55-59	18.00	1½

THE METAL TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No.

Engine Shops—Concluded.

COREMAKERS.				PATTERN MAKERS.				UNSKILLED LABOUR.				MILLWRIGHTS.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$	
11-18½	54	6-10.00	1½	18½-28	54	12.00	1½	14	54	6-7.50	...	25-33½	54	13.50-18	1½
10-20	60	9.00	1½	20-25	60	13.50	1½	11-30	60	7.00	1½	20	60	12.00	...
.....	54	10-12	1½	.....	54	10.00	1½	.....	54	7-8	.....	.....	54	10.00	1½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9.60	1½	.....	60	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	60	7.20	...	15	60	9.00	.....	11	60	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	55	11.00	.....	11½	55	.....	.....	19	55	10½	.....
20	60	12.00	...	15-20	60	9-12	.....	10-12½	60	6-7.50	.....	.....	60	15-18	.....
15	60	9.00	...	20	60	12.00	.....	10	60	6.00	.....	25	60	15.00	.....
18	58	.....	.....	20	58	.....	.....	12½	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-18	59	8.85-10.20	1½	20-22½	59	13.25	1½	10-12½	59	7.40	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	59½	12.00	30	59	7.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	59	.....	.....	16	59	.....	.....	12½	59½	7.50	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13-19	55	8.25	...	18-25	55	12.00	1½	10-13	55	7.00	1½	17½	55	12.50	.....
14-15	55	7.70-8.25	1½	24	55	14.50	1½	12½	55-60	6-7.50	.....	27½	55	15.00	1½
12½	60	7.50	1½	18½	60	10.50	1½	10-11	55	5.50-6.00	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
12½	60	7.50	...	15-20	60	9-12	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	20	59	12.00	1½
10-12½	47	5.30	...	18-22	47	9.40	.....	10-11	47	4.90	.....	25	47	11.75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	19-20	54-60	11.00	.....	12½-16	54-60	7-9	.....	.....	.....	12.25	.....
15-22	55	9.50-12	1½	27½	55	15.10	1½	12½-15	55	10.50	1½	22½-25	55	13.75	1½
15-17½	56	9.25	1½	25	56	14.00	1½	12½-14	56	7.00	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	56-60	8.10	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	18.00	1½	20	60	12.00	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30-32½	55	17.00	1½	20	55	11.00	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
32-35	55-59	20.50	1½	32½-35	55-59	18.00	1½	20-22½	55-59	12.00	1½	30-40	60	21.00	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 2.—Tool and

Locality.	TOOL MAKERS.				LATHE HANDS.				PLANER AND SHAPER HANDS.				VISE HANDS AND FITTERS.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	cts.	\$ cts.			cts.	\$ cts.			cts.	\$ cts.			cts.	\$ cts.		
St. John.....	22½	54	12 00	1½	17 21	54	9 00 11 00	1½	17-21	54	9 00 11 00	1½	17-21	54	9 00 11 00	1½
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																
Halifax.....		54	10 00 12 00	1½	...	54	10 00 12 00	1½	...	54	10 00 12 00	1½	...	54	10 00 12 00	1½
<i>Quebec—</i>																
Hull.....	22	54	12 00													
Montreal.....					18	55	9 90	...	17	55	9 35	...	19	55	10 45	...
<i>Ontario—</i>																
Aurora.....					14 16				12½-16				13-15			
Belleville.....	15 20	60	10 50 12 00						20	60	12 00					
Brantford.....	18 25	59	12 00	1¼	16 20	59	9 45 11 80	1¼	17½	59	10 30	1¼	16-18½	59	10 50	...
Berlin.....	18	60	10 80	...	15 18	60	9 00 10 80	...	15	60	9 00	...	17½-20	60	10 50 12 00	...
Cobourg.....	22½	59			16½	59			17½-20	59						
Dundas.....	25	58	14 50	1¼	16 21	58	9 86	1¼	12½-20	58	9 00	1¼	16-22½	58	10 50	1¼
Galt.....	20 21	55	11 00 11 55	1¼	16 23	55	11 00 11 55	1¼	13½-19	55	9 25 9 55	...	16-27½	55	11 00 12 65	...
Gananoque.....	20	60			20	60			15	60						
Hamilton.....	22½	59 60	13 50	1¼ 1½	19½ 20	59 60	10 50 12 00	1¼	14-17½	59 60	8 40 10 50	1¼	17½ 22½	59 60	12 00 13 50	1¼
Ingersoll.....	20 30	49½	14 00 15 00	...	12½ 20	49½	8 00	...	12½-20	49½	8 00	...	12½-20	49½	8 00	...
London.....					17½	60	10 50	1¼	17½-20	60	10 50 12 00	1¼	22½	60	13 50	1¼
Southampton.....	19 25	55	11 00 12 00	1¼	17 25	55	11 00	1¼	12½ 23½	55	10 00	1¼	17½-25	55	10 00	1¼
St. Catharines...	22½	60	13 50	...	18	60	10 80	...	18	60	10 80	...	18	60	10 80	...
Toronto.....	25	55	13 75	1¼	20 22½	55 60	12 00	1¼	20-22½	55 60	12 00	1¼	20-22½	55 60	12 00	1¼
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
Victoria.....	30	60	18 00	1½	25 30	60	16 50	1½	25-30	60	16 50	1½	30-32½	60	18 75	1½



## METAL TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.

## Woodworking Machinery Shops.

DRILL HANDS.				COREMAKERS.				PATTERN MAKERS.				UNSKILLED LABOUR.				MILLWRIGHTS.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wage.	Overtime.
cts.		\$ cts.		cts.		\$ cts.		cts.		\$ cts.		cts.		\$ c.		cts.		\$ cts.	
17 21	54	9 00 11 00	1½	11 18½	54	6 00 10 00	1½	18½ 28	54	10 00 15 00	1½	14	54	7 50	...	25 33½	54	13 50 18 00	1½
..	54	10 00 12 00	1½	....	54	10 00 12 00	1½	..	54	12 00	1½	....	54	6 00 8 00	1½	...	54	10 00 12 00	1½
13	55	17 15										14	54	7 50					
												12	55	6 60		20	55	11 00	
12½	59	7 50										12½	59	7 50					
15	60	9 00										12½	60	7 50					
												10	59						
10 13	58	6 00 7 00	1¼									10 12	58	6 00	1¼				
12½ 15	55	7 70	...	13 19	55	8 25	...	17½ 25	55	9 25 13 75	...	10 13	55	6 50 7 15	...	25	55		
												12	60						
12½ 16	59-60	7 50 9 50	1¼	...				20 27½	59 60	12 00 14 50	...	12½ 15	60	7 50 9 00		60	10 50		
10 12½	49½	7 00										10 15	49½	7 50					
15	60	9 00	1¼	15	60	9 00	1¼	22½	60	13 50	1¼	12½	60	7 50	1¼				
12½ 14	55	7 15	1¼	14 16	55	7 15	1¼	21 23½	55	12 00	1¼	11 15	55	6 75	1¼				
												12½	60	7 50					
15 17	55 60	9 00										12½	60	7 50					
20 25	60	13 50	1½	32½	55	17 75	1½	32½	55	17 75	1½	20	55	11 00	1½	30 40	60	21 00	1½

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of February, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Post Office Building at Hochelaga, P.Q. Contract dated February 4, 1901. Amount of contract, \$20,737.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman of masonry .....	\$ 3.50	per day of	10 hours.
Contractor's foreman of carpentry.....	3.00	"	10 "
Masons .....	2.50	"	10 "
Bricklayers .....	3.00	"	10 "
Stonecutters .....	3.00	"	10 "
Stone setters .....	3.00	"	10 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Quarrymen .....	1.75	"	10 "
Derrick men .....	2.00	"	10 "
Powder men .....	2.00	"	10 "
Excavators .....	1.25	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	1.75	"	10 "
Joiners .....	2.00	"	10 "
Stair builders .....	2.50	"	10 "
Shinglers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Lathers .....	2.25	"	10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.75	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10 "
Plumbers .....	11.00	per week of	60 hours.
Steam fitters.....	11.00	"	60 "
Metal roofers.....	10.00	"	60 "
Tinsmiths .....	9.00	"	60 "
Electricians .....	10.00	"	60 "
Bell hangers .....	10.00	"	60 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	per day of	10 hours.
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse.....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with two horses.....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	"	10 "

Wharf at Leamington, Ont. Contract dated February 5, 1901. Amount of contract, \$27,949.93.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman .....	\$2.50	per day of	10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	2.25	"	10 "
Carpenters .....	1.75	"	10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Engineer for hoisting engine .....	2.00	"	10 "
Fireman .....	1.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths .....	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.50	"	10 "
Teamsters .....	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	"	10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	"	10 "

Breakwater at Mispec, N.B. Contract dated February 13, 1901. Amount of contract, \$10,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.			
	Not less than the following :			
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	\$2.50	per day of	10	hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10	"
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	"	10	"
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	"	10	"
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.75	"	10	"
Driver with one horse .....	1.75	"	10	"
Driver with two horses .....	2.50	"	10	"

Wharf at Black Brook, N.B. Contract dated February 14, 1901. Amount of contract, \$5,850.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES			
	Not less than the following :			
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	\$2.50	per day of	10	hours.
Carpenters .....	1.50	"	10	"
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	"	10	"
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Ordinary labourers .....	1.25	"	10	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	"	10	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	"	10	"
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	"	10	"
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	"	10	"

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

During the month of February the number of trade disputes reported to the department was exceedingly small, there being, in all, but four in the province of Ontario, and two in the province of Quebec. Of the former, three had commenced during the month of January, and, of these, two were concluded during the month of February, without concessions having been granted to any of the parties on strike. The other two disputes in the province of Ontario were still unsettled at the end of the month. The two disputes in the pro-

vince of Quebec were both unsettled at the end of the month. One is in the nature of a lock-out, in which twenty men are involved, and it resulted from the contractor refusing to make the changes in the rates of wages and the method of payment demanded by the men. The other is a strike which took place among some of the employees in a local factory in Montreal from reasons much the same.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began, or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the department.



## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Di-rectly Indi-rectly			
Ontario.....	London .....	Cigar makers.....	Against reduction in wages.	1	18 .....	Jan. 11 .....	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but women and children were working in factory in positions formerly held by strikers.
Ontario.....	Toronto .....	Engravers.....	Union men request dismissal of union employee who had broken union regulation. Co. refuse, and dismiss a member of union committee.	1	9 .....	" 18 Feb. 1 .....	.....	Some of the strikers returned to work; others left the city. Union's request not granted.
Ontario.....	Niagara Falls.....	Box and machine workers .....	Against alleged reduction in wages and change in foreman.	1	40 .....	" 25 " .....	2	No concession granted. Some former positions of strikers taken by others. Some of strikers returned to work.
Quebec.....	Rivière à Pierre .....	Stone-cutters .....	Lockout by contractor on demand being made by employees for increased wages and change from piece to day work.	1	20 .....	Feb. 4 .....	.....	Lockout still in continuance at end of month.
Ontario.....	Stratford .....	Pork-packers .....	Demand for dismissal of foreman.	1	15 .....	" 18 .....	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal .....	Boot and shoe lasters.....	Refusal of company to accept price list prepared by union for work performed on new lasting machines.	1	18 .....	" 25 .....	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES IN MINES.

In the February number of the *Labour Gazette* the legislation in the several provinces for the protection of employees in mines was set forth in so far as it relates to the definition of the scope of the various Acts, the prohibitions of employment, the conditions under which employment is permitted, the returns required from the proprietors of the mines, and certain restrictions regarding the payment of wages. It was the intention to have concluded the review of the mining regulations in the present number, but in view of the importance of setting forth in some detail the requirements of the law regarding the internal arrangements of mines, it has been decided to hold over the provisions relating to inspection and the administration and enforcement of the law until the April number.

The following article sets forth in detail the provisions of the law in the several provinces for the protection of miners against the peculiar dangers to which they are subject. These provisions have been grouped under four headings : IV. Shafts and Outlets ; V. Guarding dangerous places ; VI. Materials and apparatus ; and VII. Explosives and Inflammable Materials.<sup>(a)</sup> Most of the regulations under these headings appear in the Acts under title 'General Rules,' concerning which it is provided that they shall be observed 'so far as may be reasonably practicable' in every mine to which the Acts apply. Unless the contrary is specially stated, the following provisions are to be understood as coming within this group of 'general rules' :—

(a) The provisions of the law in Nova Scotia for the regulation of mines are set forth in the revised statutes of Nova Scotia, 1900, which have been received since the first part of the article went to press. The regulations for the protection of employees in mines appear under two headings: 'The Coal Mines Regulation Act,' vol. 1., title iv., chapter 19 : and 'The Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act,' vol. 1., title iv., chapter 20. In the present article reference is made to these two chapters instead of the several Acts from which they were compiled.

### IV. SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

In the provisions which have been made for the protection of miners, the providing of adequate means of ingress to and egress from the mines has a prominent place.

#### Single Shafts Prohibited.

In *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, employment is prohibited unless certain conditions regarding shafts or outlets are complied with.

In both provinces there must be at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work in the mine shall have communication, so that such shafts or outlets shall afford separate means of ingress or egress available to the persons employed in every such seam, whether the shafts or outlets belong to the same mine or more than one mine.

In *Nova Scotia* such shafts or outlets shall not at any point be nearer to one another than fifteen yards, and there shall be between such two shafts or outlets a communication of not less than four feet wide and four feet high.

In *British Columbia* the shafts are to be separated by natural strata of not less than ten feet in breadth, and the communication between them must be not less than four feet wide and three feet high.

In *British Columbia* it is further provided that the separation between the shafts shall not be deemed incomplete by reason only that openings through the strata between the two shafts or outlets have been made for temporary purposes of ventilation, drainage or otherwise ; or, in the case of mines where inflammable gas has not been found within the preceding twelve months, for the same purposes although not temporary.

In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* it is further provided that the Supreme Court may upon the application of the attorney general prohibit by injunction the

working of any mine which does not meet the requirements of the law in this matter of shafts or outlets. This provision does not, however, prejudice any other remedy for enforcing the provisions of the Acts. Written notices of the intention to apply for such injunction shall be given to the owner, agent or manager of the mine not less than ten days before the application is made.(a)

In *British Columbia* under the *Metalliferous Mines Act*, it is provided that as soon as it is practicable each mine shall have two or more exits, and levels or drifts each way from a shaft or incline or stope shall be connected by upraises or winzes, equipped with ladders to provide exits or means of escape in case of accident.

In *British Columbia*, under the *Coal Mines Regulation Act*, it is provided that where there is a down cast and furnace shaft, and both such shafts are provided with apparatus in use for raising and lowering persons, every person employed in the mine shall, upon giving reasonable notice, have the option of using the down cast shaft.(aa)

In *Ontario* every person, company or corporation who has sunk on any mine a vertical or an incline shaft to a greater depth than 100 feet, where the top of such shaft is covered or inclosed by a building which is not fireproof, and who has drifted a distance of 200 feet or more from the shaft and has commenced to stope, shall provide and maintain to the hoisting shaft or the opening through which the men are let into or out of the mine and the ore is extracted, a separate escapement shaft or opening. If such escapement shaft or opening is not in existence at the time that stoping is commenced, work must be begun upon it as soon as stoping is commenced, and must be diligently prosecuted until the same is completed, and the said escapement shaft or opening shall be continued to and con-

nected with the lowest workings of the mine. The escapement shaft or opening must be of sufficient size to afford easy passage way, and if it is an upraise or shaft it must be provided with good and substantial ladders from the deepest workings to the surface. If the outlet is not in a direct or continuance course, sign boards plainly marked 'Exit,' with an index hand showing the direction to be taken must be placed at each departure from the straight, continuous course.(b)

### Certain Exceptions.

Under the *Coal Mines Regulation Acts* in both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* the provisions regarding shafts and outlets do not apply :—

(1.) In the case either of the opening of a new mine for the purpose of searching for and proving minerals or of any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts so long as not more than twenty persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with each shaft or outlet in such new mine or such working.

(2.) In the case of any proved mine so long as it is exempted (in *Nova Scotia* 'exempted in writing by the commissioner') (in *British Columbia* 'exempted by the Minister of Mines') on the ground either (a) that the quantity of the mineral proved is not sufficient to repay the outlay which would be occasioned by the sinking or making of the second shaft or outlet, or (b) that the workings in any seam of a mine have reached the boundary of the property or other extremity of the mineral field of which such seam is a part, and that it is expedient to work away the pillars already formed in the course of the ordinary working, notwithstanding that one of the shafts or outlets may be cut off by so working away the pillars of such seam, and so long as not more than twenty persons are employed below ground at any time in the whole of the different seams in

(a) R.S., N.S., 1900, c. 19, s. 31; R.S., B.C., 1897, c. 138, s. 24. These sections do not come under the heading 'general rules' referred to in the introduction.

(aa) R.S., B.C., c. 134, s. 25, rule 19; R.S., B.C., c. 138, s. 82, rule 18.

(b) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, s. 22, rule 3.



connection with a single shaft or outlet ('or,' the British Columbia Act adds, 'if the mine is not a mine with inflammable gas than such larger number of persons as may for the time being be allowed by the Minister of Mines in British Columbia'), or (c) if the mine is not a mine with inflammable gas that sufficient provision has been made against danger from other causes than explosions of gas by using stone, brick or iron in place of wood for the lining of the shaft and constructing of the mid-wall.

(3.) In the case of a mine one of the shafts or outlets of which has become by reason of some accident ('and,' in Nova Scotia, 'while a shaft is being sunk or a shaft being made') unavailable for the use of the persons employed in the mine, so long as the mine is exempted by order of the Commissioner (in British Columbia, 'exempted in writing by the Minister of Mines') and the conditions annexed to the order of exemption are observed.<sup>(c)</sup>

### Means of Ingress and Egress.

In *Nova Scotia* it is provided that proper apparatus for raising or lowering persons at such shafts or outlets shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, and such apparatus if not in actual use shall be constantly available for use. In *British Columbia* such hoisting or lowering apparatus must be kept at each of the shafts or outlets or upon the works belonging to the mine and either in actual use or available for use within a reasonable time.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* a proper foot-way or ladder, inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows, shall be provided in every working shaft where a man engine (in *Manitoba* 'where machinery') is not used for raising or lowering persons (as provided in rule 22), and every such ladder hereafter constructed in a working shaft shall have substantial platforms at intervals of not more than 25 feet (in

*Manitoba* 'not more than 40 feet') and no such ladder shall be fixed for permanent use in a vertical or overhanging position unless in shafts used exclusively for pumping. In every mine in which vertical or overhanging ladders shall be in use in the shaft at the time these rules were first applied to it, such ladders may be retained if securely fixed platforms are constructed at intervals of not more than 30 feet from each other, and such ladders if sufficient spaces for footholds of not less than six inches.

In *Nova Scotia* a ladder permanently used for the ascent or descent of persons in the mine shall not be fixed in a vertical or overhanging position, and shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows; and every such ladder shall have substantial platforms at intervals of not more than twenty yards.

In *British Columbia* under the Metalliferous Mines Act, a ladder permanently used for the ascent or descent of persons in a mine shall be sufficiently strong for the purpose demanded, and shall be permanently fastened and kept in good repair. In a vertical shaft the ladder shall not be fixed in a vertical or overhanging position, and shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows, and every such ladder shall have substantial platforms at intervals of not more than twenty feet. The said platforms shall be closely covered and so arranged that by no means could a person fall from one ladder through the opening to the next ladder.<sup>(d)</sup>

In *Ontario* workmen may not be lowered or hoisted in shafts, winzes or other underground openings of a mine under any of the following conditions:—

(a.) In buckets, kibbles or tubs, where a cross-head is not provided as a guide for the rope or cable;

(b.) In buckets, kibbles or tubs which slide on skidways or other guides;

(c) R.S., N.S., c. 19, s. 33; R.S., B.C., c. 138, s. 28.

(d) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, rule 37; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, rule 16; R.S., B.C., c. 134; rule 15.

(c.) In skips ;

(d.) In buckets, kibbles, tubs or on cages which are not provided with a hood over them or with a secure guard wall or housing of logs, boards or masonry around and extending at least two feet above the level of each and every landing and loading stage, platform or station floor in the shaft or winze ;

(e.) Where loading bins are used on the side of the shaft or winze for loading by chutes directly into the skip, bucket, kibble or tubs.

(f.) Where no detaching hooks or other appliances are employed to prevent overwinding ;

(g.) Where the hoisting engine used is provided with less than two brakes ;

(h.) Where no indications other than marks on the rope or cable are used to show to the person who works the machine or hoisting engine the position of the bucket, kibble, tubs, skip or cage in the shaft or winze ;

(i.) Where the rope or cable passes through blocks instead of passing over a sheave or diameter suited to the diameter of the rope or cable and properly mounted on a secured lead frame ;

(j.) Where the lowering and hoisting mechanism consists of a derrick, horse-whim or hand windlass.

It shall be the duty of the owner of every mine to post and maintain at the mouth of the shaft or other conspicuous place a printed copy of this rule, and in any case of accident occurring as a result of violation of this rule the owner shall not be liable for damages except upon proof that he has permitted or authorized the employment of means herein prohibited for lowering and raising workmen in a mine, or that a suitable manway has not been provided.

All skidways for buckets shall be iron shod after a depth of sixty feet has been reached in a shaft or other opening in a mine, and all such irons shall have their ends turned down and securely fastened

into the timbers constituting the guide or skidways.

Unless with the written permission of the inspector, skidways shall be provided with back timbers to prevent skips leaving the track where such skipways are inclined at more than 45 degrees from the horizon.

Hoisting with horse and pulley block is forbidden where the depth of a shaft is more than thirty feet.

No person shall ride upon or against any loaded car, cage, kibble, bucket or tub in any shaft, slope or plane in or about any mine.

In *British Columbia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, the hoisting or lowering of employees at any mine shall be permitted or positively prohibited. Every working on trial shaft in which persons are raised or lowered shall, if exceeding 300 feet in depth, be provided with a cage and guides, such cage to be provided with a sufficient iron or steel covering or head and catches. A chain ladder twenty feet in length shall extend from the bottom of the wooden ladder to the bottom of the shaft.<sup>(e)</sup>

### Sanitation and Ventilation.

In *Nova Scotia* and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia* it is provided that an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels, stables and workings of the mines and the travelling roads to and from such working places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

In *British Columbia* under the Coal Mines Regulation Act it is further provided that an adequate amount of ventilation shall mean not less than one hundred cubic feet of pure air per minute for each man, boy, horse and mule employed in the mine, and as much more as the Inspector may direct. Every mine shall be divided into districts or splits of not more than 70

(e) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, rule 29 ; R.S., B.C. c. 134, rule 10 ; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 13.

men in each district, and each district shall be supplied with a separate current of fresh air. All intake air shall travel free from the stagnant water, stables and old workings. In the main roads where a door is required the Inspector of Mines may order that two doors shall be placed, so that while boxes are being taken through the one the other shall remain closed, and no air shall be lost.(f)

In *Quebec* it is provided that regulations may be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, respecting the sanitary conditions and safety of the works in mines, so as to protect the life and health of the workmen therein employed. Such regulations after their promulgation in the *Official Gazette*, become law, and a copy of the same shall be posted up in the most conspicuous places of the mine, in conformity with the instructions of the mining inspector.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba*, and under the Metalliferous Mines Act in *British Columbia*, it is provided that an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to such an extent that the shafts, winzes, sumps, stopes, crosscuts, underground stables and working places (in *Ontario* adit levels) of such mine and the travelling roads to and from such working places shall be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

In *British Columbia* under an amendment to the Metalliferous Mines Act, it is further provided that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute shall be made to pass through such mine for every man and beast employed therein.(g)

### Dressing Room.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and *Manitoba*, if more than twelve (in *Ontario* 'ten') persons in each shift are ordinarily employed in the mine below ground sufficient accommodation (in *Ontario* 'including

supplies of pure cold and warm water for washing') shall be provided above ground near the principal entrance of the mine, and not in the engine-house or boiler-house (in *Ontario* the engine-room or boiler-room), for enabling the persons employed in the mine to conveniently dry and change their clothes.(h)

### V.—GUARDING DANGEROUS PLACES.

The following provisions are made in the several Acts for the guarding of dangerous places in and about mines.

#### Fencing of Shafts.

In *Nova Scotia* and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, it is provided that abandoned mines shall be fenced, and plans of abandoned mines are to be furnished.

The top of every shaft which for the time being is out of use or used only as an air shaft shall be kept securely fenced.

The top and all entrances between the top and bottom of every working or pumping shaft (in *Nova Scotia*, 'working ventilating or pumping shaft') shall be properly fenced; but this shall not be taken to forbid the temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations if proper precautions are used.

Where the natural strata is not safe every working or pumping shaft shall be securely cased, lined or otherwise made secure.(a)

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba*, where the natural strata (in *Ontario*, 'or inclosing rocks') are not safe, every working or pumping shaft, adit, tunnel or drive, roadway slope or other working shall be securely cased, lined or timbered or otherwise made secure.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and *Manitoba* where one portion of the shaft is used for the ascent and descent of persons by ladders or by a man engine (in *Nova Scotia* 'by ladders or otherwise'), and another

(f) R.S., N.S., c. 19, rule 1; R.S., N.S., c. 20, rule 1; R.S., B.C., c. 138, rules 1 and 2.

(g) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, rule 1; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, rule 1; R.S., B.C., c. 134, rule 1; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 7. Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1550.

(h) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 26; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 21; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 38; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 17.

(a) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 13-15; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 9-11; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 14-16.



portion of the same shaft is used for raising the material being mined, the first mentioned portion shall be cased or otherwise securely fenced off from the last mentioned portion ('or,' in Nova Scotia, 'no person shall be permitted to travel in the shaft when the shaft is working. (b)

In Ontario where a shaft is being sunk below levels in which work is going on, a suitable pentice shall be provided for the protection of workmen in the shaft.

In Ontario and Manitoba the top of every shaft which was opened before the commencement of the actual working for the time being of the mine, and has not been used during such actual working, shall, unless the Inspector otherwise permits, be securely fenced, and the top of every other shaft which for the time being is out of use or used only as an air shaft, and all other pits or openings dangerous by reason of their depth upon which work has been discontinued, shall also be securely fenced.

The top and all entrances between the top and the bottom of every working or pumping shaft shall be kept properly fenced, but this shall not be taken to forbid the temporary removal of the fence for the purpose of repairs or other operations if proper precautions are used.

In British Columbia, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, every shaft, incline, stope, tunnel or drift and working place shall be, when necessary, kept securely timbered or protected to prevent injury to any person from falling material.

No stope or drift shall be carried on on any shaft which shall have attained a depth of 200 feet, unless suitable provision shall have been made for the protection of workmen engaged therein by the construction of a bulkhead of sufficient strength or by having at least 15 feet of solid ground between said stope or drift and the workmen engaged in the bottom of said shaft. (c)

(b) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 27; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 22; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 17, r. 22; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 10.

(c) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 17-19; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 6-7; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 20; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 12 and 13.

## Roofs and Sides.

In Nova Scotia and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in British Columbia the roof and sides of every travelling road and working place shall be made secure and a person shall not, unless appointed for the purpose of exploring or repairing, travel or work in any such travelling road or working place which is not so made secure. (d)

In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in British Columbia a sufficient cover overhead (in Nova Scotia 'for every cage or tub employed in lowering,' etc.), shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working shaft, except where it (in Nova Scotia, 'the cage or tubs') is worked by a windlass, or where the person is employed about the pump or some work of repair in the shaft, or where a written exemption is given by the inspector.

In British Columbia under the Metalliferous Mines Act it is provided that every shaft, incline or slope in which mechanical appliances for hoisting are used, and which is a means of travel for employees shall be of at least two compartments and shall be well timbered. The top of every shaft shall be covered or so protected as to prevent persons or foreign objects falling into such shafts. Slides or conductors for shafts which are at least 100 feet deep shall either be iron shod or all iron. All vertical shafts of a depth of at least 50 feet shall be provided with a crosshead and guide, which shall descend as the shaft is sunk, and shall in no case be farther from the bottom of the shaft than 30 feet. (e)

In Nova Scotia, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, in a mine whenever required by the Inspector, the coal, during the operation of holding or undercutting, shall be supported by coal or wood props, under the direction of a person appointed for the purpose. (e)

(d) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 16; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 12; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 17.

(e) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 18; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 14; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 12 and 13; R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 31; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 10 and 11.

### Refuges and Tramroads.

In *Nova Scotia*, under both the Coal Mines Regulation Act and the Metalliferous Mines Act, it is provided that on every road on which persons travel underground where the produce of the mine in transit exceeds 10 tons in any one hour over any part thereof, and where the load is drawn by a horse or any other animal, shall be provided, where there is not standing room of at least two feet, at intervals of not more than twenty-five feet, with sufficient man holes or with places of refuge, and every place of refuge shall be of sufficient length and of at least three feet in width between the wagons running on the tramroad and the side of said road.

Where the load is drawn by machinery or other mechanical appliances, and there is not standing room of at least two feet, there shall be provided at intervals of not more than fifteen yards sufficient man holes or places of refuge, and every such place of refuge shall be of sufficient length and of at least three feet in width between the wagons running on the tramroad and the side of said road. Whenever in the opinion of the Inspector the precautions required by this rule are not sufficient for the safety of the men, he may require the owner, agent or manager of such mine to provide a separate travelling road.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba* and *British Columbia* every man hole and every place of refuge shall be kept constantly clear (in *Nova Scotia* 'and frequently whitewashed'), and no person shall place anything in a man hole or place of refuge so as to prevent access thereto.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* every road on which persons travel underground where the produce of the mine in transit ordinarily exceeds ten tons in any one hour over any part thereof (in *Manitoba*, 'and where the load is drawn by a horse or other animal') shall be provided at intervals of not more than 100 yards with sufficient spaces for places of refuge, each of such spaces shall be of sufficient length and of at least three feet in width between the wagons

running on the tramroad and the side of the road, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands may, if he sees fit, require the inspector to certify whether the produce of the mine in transit on the road aforesaid does or does not ordinarily exceed the weight as aforesaid (in *Ontario*, and such certificate shall be conclusive as to the matters therein stated').

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, every underground plane on which persons travel, which is self-acting or worked by an engine, windlass or gin, shall be provided, if exceeding thirty yards in length, with some proper means of signalling between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case, at intervals of not more than twenty yards, with sufficient man holes for places of refuge.

Every road on which persons travel underground where the load is drawn by a horse or other animal, shall be provided, intervals of not more than fifty yards, with sufficient man holes, or with a space for a place of refuge, which space shall be of sufficient length and of at least three feet in width, between the wagons running on the tramroad and the side of the said road.

In *Ontario* where drifts extend from a shaft in opposite directions on the same level, a safe passageway and standing room for workmen shall be made on both sides of the shaft to afford protection against falling materials.(f)

### Water and Bore Holes.

In *Nova Scotia* in all mines, and in *British Columbia* in coal mines, it is provided that where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working approaching such place shall not exceed eight feet in width (in *Nova Scotia*, 'or height'), and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance, not being less than five yards in advance, at least one bore hole near the centre of the working

(f) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 14, 15 and 16; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 4 and 5; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 11 and 13.

and sufficient flank bore holes on each side.

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* it is provided that every working mine shall be provided with proper and sufficient machinery and appliances for keeping such mine free from water, the accumulation or flowing of which might injuriously affect any other mine.<sup>(g)</sup>

### Fencing Machinery.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, every fly wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of machinery in or about the mine shall be and be kept (in *Ontario*, 'shall be kept') securely fenced.<sup>(h)</sup>

In *British Columbia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, every plant using steam where boiler, engine, blacksmith shop and shaft are in the same building, shall have a hose and hose connection to injector or feed pump, ready for instant use, and with a line of hose sufficient to reach the farthest point of the plant.

All permanent buildings for housing boilers, engines and machinery shall be erected at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the mouth of any mine.

### In Case of Danger.

In coal mines in *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* if at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of the mine or any part thereof, that by reason of noxious gases prevailing in such mine or such part thereof or of any cause whatever, the mine or the said part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or such part thereof as is so found dangerous.

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, after dangerous gas has been found in any mine, a barometer and thermometer shall be placed above

ground in a conspicuous place near the entrance to the mine.<sup>(i)</sup>

In *Ontario* the owner, operator or superintendent of every mine where six or more men are employed in underground work shall maintain a properly constructed stretcher for the purpose of conveying to his place of abode any person who may be injured while in discharge of his duties at such mine, and where twenty men or more are so employed there shall be maintained two stretchers, and one additional stretcher shall be maintained for each additional twenty men employed.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, properly constructed ambulances or stretchers, with splints and bandages, shall be kept at the mine, ready for immediate use in case of accident.<sup>(j)</sup>

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, no Chinaman or person unable to speak English shall be appointed to or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about a mine subject to this Act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about a mine, viz.: as banksman, onsetter, signalman, brakesman, pointsman, furnace man, engineer, or be employed at the windlass of a sinking pit.<sup>(j)</sup>

Every person shall observe such directions with respect to working as may be given him with a view to complying with the Act or special rules.<sup>(j)</sup>

### Signalling in Working Shafts.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba* and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing minerals or for the lowering or raising of persons (in *Ontario* every working shaft in which persons are raised) shall, if exceeding fifty yards (in *Ontario* 100 feet) in depth, and not exempted by the inspector, be provided with

(g) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 9; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 4; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 10; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 21; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 9.

(h) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 23; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 18; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 39; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 18; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 25; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 7; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 9.

(i) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 6; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 7 and 27.

(j) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 31; R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 34; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 34 and 29.



guides and some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the bottom of the shaft, every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft and the surface.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, it is provided that every underground plane on which persons travel, which is self-acting or is worked by an engine, windlass or gin, shall be provided (if exceeding thirty yards in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane, and shall be provided in every case at intervals of not more than twenty yards, with sufficient man holes for places of refuge.

Every back or counterbalance used for raising or lowering minerals, if exceeding thirty yards in length shall, unless exempted in writing by the inspector, be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the lower end and between the entrance of every working place thereon for the time being in work and the upper end thereof.

The *Ontario* Act sets forth a code of signal bells to be used at all mines, and provides that copies of the code shall be posted up in the engine house, at the shaft mouth and at the landing and loading stations below ground. It is also provided that no person shall ring any bell except the station tender, unless in case of danger, or when the main shaft is being sunk. Engineers must slow up in passing stations when men are in the cage. A code is also given for level or station bells, and it is provided that the skip, bucket or other hoisting vessel must always be kept at the surface when not immediately required below ground. When the hoisting vessel is at the surface it shall be retained there until called down by ring of the station signal.

In *British Columbia* the Metalliferous Mines Act also sets forth a code of signals to be used by each mine using a code of signals. Other signals to meet other demands may be arranged, but the code of

signals in full shall be plainly printed and placed in the engine room, at the top of the shaft, and at each station or landing or level, together with a notice and penalty for wrong or improper signals.

The bell rope or other device for signaling shall be so constructed that signals can be sounded clearly and easily at the surface from any station landing or level. (k)

## VI. MATERIALS AND APPARATUS USED.

The Acts contain specific regulations regarding the character of the materials and apparatus to be used in mines.

### Safety Lamps.

In *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* it is provided that in every working, approaching any place where there is likely to be an accumulation of explosive gas, no lamp or light other than a locked safety lamp shall be allowed or used. Whenever safety lamps are required to be used a competent person appointed for the purpose shall examine every safety lamp immediately before it is taken into the workings for use, and ascertain if it is secure and securely locked as required by the law. In any part of a mine in which safety lamps are required, a person shall not, unless he is appointed for the purpose, have in his possession any key or contrivance for opening the lock of any such safety lamp, or any lucifer match or apparatus of any kind for striking a light.

The *Nova Scotia* Coal Mines Regulation Act provides that in any mine in which more than forty safety lamps are used at any one time, there shall be a person appointed whose duty it is to see that the lamps are in good order when given out to the workmen.

The *British Columbia* Coal Mines Regulation Act provides that where it is neces-

(k) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 17; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 13; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 35 and 36; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 11; R.S., B.C., c. 133, r. 20; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 8 and 9.

sary to work coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety lamps, it shall not be allowable to work with a naked light in another part of the same ventilating district between the place where such safety lamps are being used and the return airway. (a)

### Chains and Cages.

In *Nova Scotia* and *Manitoba*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, it is provided that a single linked chain shall not be used for raising or lowering persons in any working shaft or place except for the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, every cage used in a mine shall be stationary, and shall rest upon chains or catches before any person is allowed to enter upon or to leave a cage without the consent of the bandsman or onsetter. (b)

### Slipping on Drum.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba*, and in *British Columbia* (Coal Mines Regulation Act) there shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges or horns, and also if the drum be conical, such other appliances as are sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. (c)

### Brake and Indicator.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Manitoba*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, there shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water or other mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake, and also a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing the person who works the machine the position of the cage or load in the shaft.

(a) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 7; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 8.

(b) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 19; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 15; Man., c. 13, r. 13; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 22 and 23.

(c) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 20; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 16; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 14; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 27; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 23.

In *Ontario* it is provided that there shall be attached to every hoisting machine a brake, adequate to hold at any point in the shaft the weight, when filled with ore, of the skip, bucket or other vessel used for hoisting or lowering, and also in any shaft of greater depth than 200 feet there shall be a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) which will show to the person who works the machine the position of the cage or load in the shaft.

In *British Columbia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, the hoisting or lowering of employees at any mine shall be permitted or positively prohibited. Every working vertical shaft in which persons are lowered or raised shall, if exceeding three hundred feet in depth, be provided with a cage and guides. Such cage to be provided with a sufficient iron or steel covering or hood and catches. (d)

### Gauges and Safety Valves.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba* and *British Columbia* it is provided that every boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge and water gauge, to show respectively the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boiler, and with a proper safety valve. (e)

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario*, *Manitoba*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, no person shall wilfully damage, or without proper authority, remove or render useless, any fence, fencing, casing, lining, guide, means of signalling, signal cover, chain, flange, horn, brake, indicator, ladder, platform, steam gauge, water gauge, safety valve, or other appliance or thing provided for any mine in compliance with the Act. (f)

In *Ontario*, all old timber not in use to sustain the roof or walls of any part of the

(d) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 21; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 17; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 15; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 24; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 28.

(e) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 24; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 19; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 40; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 19; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 26; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 21.

(f) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 28; R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 23; Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 41; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 20; R.S., B.C., c. 138, r. 28.

mine shall, as soon as practicable, be taken from the mine, and shall not be piled up and permitted to decay therein.(g)

## VII.—EXPLOSIVES UNDERGROUND.

An important list of regulations have to do with the limitations of the use of explosives and inflammable materials underground. These regulations may be classified according as they relate to coal mines, exclusively or otherwise.

Special provisions regarding the use of explosives in coal mines exist in *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*.

### In Nova Scotia Coal Mines.

Under the *Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act* the following provisions relate to the use of any explosive in a mine :

- (a) It shall not be stored in a mine.
- (b) It shall not be taken into a mine except in a secure case or canister containing not more than six pounds.
- (c) A workman shall not have or use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters.
- (d) It shall not be taken into or be in the possession of any person in any mine during two months after inflammable gas has on three consecutive days been found in the mine in quantity sufficient to show in a safety lamp, except in the following cases : (1) in cases of stonework and sinking shafts in which the ventilation is so managed that the return air from the place where the explosive is used passes into the main return air-course without passing any place in actual course of working ; or (2) when the persons ordinarily employed in the mine are out of the same.

(e) In any case in which any explosive is used : (1) under the next preceding sub-head, or (2) in any mine during three months after inflammable gas has been found in quantity sufficient to show in a safety lamp, no shot shall be fired except by a person holding a certificate as a shot firer under this chapter.

(g) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 33.

(f) The Commission upon representation made to him in writing by the owner, agent or manager of any mine, that the finding of inflammable gas in quantity sufficient to show in a safety lamp on three consecutive days was exceptional in the case of such mine, and that the mine was damp and not dry or dusty, may cause an examination of such mine to be made by the inspector, and, if the inspector approves, may order that the provisions of subhead (d) shall apply to such mine only if inflammable gas is found in quantity sufficient to show in a safety lamp in two consecutive days in each of two consecutive weeks.

(g) If the inspector, together with any person experienced in the composition and use of explosives whom he associates with himself for the purpose, reports that any explosive is free from danger, the Governor in Council may order that the provisions of subhead (d) shall not apply to such explosive until such time as such order is revoked.

(h) In the application of this rule to any mine which is divided into districts in such a manner that each district has an independent in-take and return air-way from the main air-course, each such districts shall be considered a separate mine. (a)

### In British Columbia Coal Mines.

Under the *British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Act* it is provided that gunpowder or other explosive or inflammable substance shall only be used in the mine underground as follows :—

- (a) It shall not be stored in the mine ;
- (b) It shall not be taken into the mine, except in a case or canister containing not more than four pounds ;
- (c) A workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters ;
- (d) In charging holes for blasting an iron or steel pricker shall not be used, and

(a) R.S., N.S., c. 19, r. 8.



a person shall not have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, and an iron or steel tamping rod or stemmer shall not be used for ramming the wadding or the first part of the tamping or stemming on the powder ;

(e) No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size, and when a hole has been charged the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored for a charge at a distance of less than two feet from a hole where the charge has missed fire, but where a space of two feet from the first charge cannot be obtained, the explosive may be unrammed under the sanction and supervision of the shot examiner ;

(f) It shall not be taken into or be in the possession of any person in any mine except in cartridges, and shall not be used, except in accordance with the following regulations, during three months after an inflammable gas has been found in any such mine, namely :

(1.) A competent person, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall, immediately before firing the shot, examine the place where it is to be used, and all places contiguous thereto within a radius of 25 yards, and shall not allow the shot to be fired except by or under the direction of a competent person, who shall be appointed for the purpose ; (a) if the place where the shot is to be fired is dry and dusty, then the shot shall not be fired unless one of the following conditions is observed, that is to say : (b) unless the place of firing and all contiguous and accessible places within a radius of 20 yards are at the time of firing in a wet state from a thorough watering or other treatment equivalent to watering, in all parts where dust is lodged, whether roof, floor or sides, or (c) in the case of places in which watering would injure the roof or floor, unless the explosive is so used with water or other contrivance as to prevent it from inflaming gas or dust, or is of such a nature that it cannot inflame gas or dust ; (d) all hauling or other roads that are dry and dusty shall be watered sufficiently often to allay the dust.

(2) If the said inflammable gas issued so freely that it showed a blue cap on the flame of the safety lamp, it shall only be used : (a) either in these cases of stone drifts, stone work and sinking of shafts, in which the ventilation is so arranged that the return air from the place where the powder is used passes into the main return air-course without passing any place in actual course or working ; or (b) when the persons ordinarily employed in the mine are out of the mine or out of the part of the mine where it is used ;

(g) Where the mine is divided into separate panels in such manner that each panel has an independent intake and return air-way from the main air-course, the provisions of this rule with respect to gunpowder or other explosive or inflammable substance shall apply to each such panel as if it were a separate mine. (b)

#### Use in Metalliferous Mines.

In *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* special regulations regarding the use of explosives govern metalliferous mines. In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the provisions in this regard apply to all mines which come within the scope of the Acts.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, it is provided that an explosive : (a) shall not be stored in a mine ; (b) shall not be taken into a mine in which more than twelve men are employed in quantities exceeding the requirements of the day, and not in any case exceeding sixty pounds ; and (c) in any such mine the explosives shall be under the special charge of one man, and the firing of them shall also be under the control and supervision of one man especially appointed for the purpose.

In *British Columbia* the Metalliferous Mines Act provides that (a) gunpowder, dynamite or other explosive or inflammable substance shall not be stored or thawed anywhere underground in the mine, but shall be stored in a magazine provided only for this purpose ; (b) the magazine shall be placed far enough from any shaft, tun-

nel, engine or mining buildings as to insure their remaining intact in case of the explosion of the stock of explosive in the magazine ; (c) all explosives in excess of the amount required for a shift's or day's work shall be kept in the magazine ; (d) each mine to which the Act applies shall have a suitable device for thawing such explosives as require it, and such device shall be heated only by the use of hot water or steam ; (e) oils, candles and other inflammable substances, fuse and detonating caps, shall not be stored with the explosives ; (f) all iron or steel tamping rods shall not be used for ramming or tamping the wadding or first part of the tamping on the explosives. (c)

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the provisions regarding the use of explosives apply to all mines coming within the scope of the Acts.

### Use in Ontario Mines.

In *Ontario* (a) no magazine of powder, dynamite or other explosive shall be erected or maintained at a nearer distance than four hundred feet from the mine or works, except with the written permission of the inspector, and every such magazine shall be constructed of materials and in a manner to ensure safety against explosion from any cause, and shall either be so situated as to interpose a hill or rise of ground higher than the magazine between it and the mine and the works, or else an artificial mound of earth as high as the magazine and situated not more than 30 feet from it shall be so interposed ;

(b) No powder, dynamite or other explosive shall be stored underground in a working mine in excess of a supply for 48 hours, and in no case shall more than 100 pounds be so stored on one level. It shall be kept in securely-covered boxes and located in otherwise unused parts of the mine never less than 10 feet from lines of underground traffic nor less than 150 feet from places where drilling and blasting are carried on, and the temperature of such

place shall never be less than 60 degrees Fahr., nor more than 125 degrees Fahr. ;

(c) No fuse, blasting caps, electric detonations or any articles containing iron or steel shall be stored in the same magazine, box or other receptacle with powder, dynamite or other explosive, not at less distance than 50 feet from such magazine, box or receptacle ;

(d) Whenever a workman opens a box containing an explosive, or when he in any manner handles the same, he shall not permit any lighted lamp or candle to be in such a position that a current may convey sparks to the explosive, and a workman shall not approach nearer than five feet to an open box containing an explosive with a lighted lamp, candle, pipe or any other thing containing fire ;

(e) A thorough daily inspection shall be made of the condition of stores of explosives in a mine, and it shall be the duty of the manager, captain or other officer in charge of the mine to institute an immediate investigation when an act of careless placing or handling of explosives is discovered by or reported to him ; and any employee who commits a careless act with an explosive, or where explosives are stored, or who having discovered it omits or neglects to report immediately such act to an officer in charge of the mine, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act ;

(f) A proper apparatus, approved by the inspector, shall be provided for use in every mine for thawing explosives, and shall be employed under the direction of a mine foreman, or of careful and experienced workmen ;

(g) In charging holes for blasting no iron or steel tool or rod shall be used in any hole containing explosives ;

(h) A charge which has missed fire shall not be withdrawn, but shall be blasted, and in case the missed hole has not been blasted at the end of the shift, the fact shall be reported by a foreman or shift boss to the next relay of miners before work has commenced by them. To facilitate the blasting of such charge in cases where the

(c) R.S., N.S., c. 20, r. 2 ; R.S., B.C., c. 134, r. 2-6 ; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 8.

depth of the hole and length of charge are known, the tamping may be removed with a copper or wooden instrument to within three inches of the charge in order to insert a new primer for exploding it.

(i) All drill holes, whether sunk by hand or machine drills, shall be of sufficient size to admit of the free insertion to the bottom of the hole of a stick or cartridge of powder, dynamite or other explosive without ramming, pounding or pressure;

(j) No powder, dynamite or other explosive shall be used to blast or break up ore in roast heaps where, by reason of the heated condition of the ore or otherwise, there is any danger or risk or premature explosion of the charge;

(k) All oils and other inflammable materials shall be stored or kept in a building erected for that purpose, and at a safe distance from the powder magazine and from the main buildings, and their removal from the said building for use shall be in such quantities only as are necessary to meet the requirements of one day.

### Use in Manitoba Mines.

In *Manitoba*, gunpowder, dualine, dynamite or other explosive or inflammable substance shall only be used underground in the mine as follows:—

(a) It shall not be stored in the mine in any quantity exceeding what would be required for use during six working days;

(b) It shall not be taken for use into the workings of the mine except in a securely-covered case or canister, containing not more than 8 pounds;

(c) A workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters;

(d) In charging holes for blasting, saving in mines excepted from the operation of this section by the provincial lands commissioner, an iron or steel pricker shall not be used, and a person shall not have in his possession in the mine underground any iron or steel pricker, and a iron or steel

tamping rod or stemmer shall not be used for ramming either the wadding or the first part of the tamping or stemming on the powder;

(e) A charge of powder which has missed fire shall not be unrammed;

(f) A charge which has missed fire may be drawn by a copper pricker, but in no case shall any iron or steel tool be used for the purpose of drawing or drilling out such charge;

(g) No gunpowder, dualine, dynamite or other explosive shall be used to blast or break up ore in roast heaps where by reason of the heated condition of such ore or otherwise, there is any danger or risk or premature explosion of the charge. (d)

(To be continued in April number.)

### ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING FEBRUARY, 1901.

Nine complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act were received during the month of February. All were disposed of during the month with the exception of four which were still under investigation at its close.

Two complaints which were made in the month of January, but under investigation at the close of that month, were disposed of during February. In neither of these cases did the investigation disclose any violation of the Act. A third case, the investigation of which began during the month of January, had not been finally disposed of at the end of February.

Of the cases dealt with during the month of February by the department, the most important one was that of the importation of a number of workmen by a firm of contractors who were employing men to work on the Red Mountain Railway, near Rossland, B.C. On this matter, along with other alleged infraction, being brought to the attention of the Department on Febru-

(d) Ont., 63 Vic., c. 13, r. 3-12; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, r. 2.



ary 7 by Mr. E. P. Bremner, the Alien Labour Act officer in British Columbia, Mr. Williams, another of the special officers of the department for the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act, was sent to the coast to make a joint investigation with Mr. E. P. Bremner, of the several complaints, and on the report made by these two officers, the department ordered the deportation, at the expense of the contractors, of sixteen labourers who had been brought to this country under contract from Spokane, Washington, U.S, and on March 4 these men were deported to the States. Of the other complaints of alleged violations of the Act in British Columbia, the joint investigation made by Messrs. Williams and Bremner failed to show that in the cases in question any workmen had been ille-

gally imported into this country under contract.

In Toronto, Ont., prompt action on the part of the Department led to the intended importation of painters and decorators being immediately stopped and the work being placed in the hands of Canadian labour.

A feature of the month was the wide area covered by complaints, there being no less than four special investigations made in the province of British Columbia, seven in Ontario, all of which, with one exception, were in localities widely apart, and one complaint in the province of Quebec.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made or dealt with during the month, and the action taken in regard to each :—

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING THE MONTH  
ON FEBRUARY, 1901.

COMPLAINT MADE BEFORE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Results of Investigation.
Freeport, O...	Bridge construction...	Jan. 7..	Importing bridge mechanics...	No violation of the Act disclosed.
Blind River, O.	Building trades.....	" 14..	Alleged importation of carpenters and millwrights.	Under investigation.
Kamloops, B.C	Railway construction...	" 26..	Alleged importation of railway labourers.	No violation of the Act disclosed.

COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Rossland, B.C.	Mining industry...	Feb. 4..	Alleged importation of mechanics and miners.	No violation of the Act disclosed.
Bracebridge, O	Tanning industry.....	" 5..	Alleged importation of alien workmen.	Under investigation.
Rossland, B.C.	Railway construction ..	" 7..	Alleged importation of railway labourers.	16 labourers deported on March 4.
Toronto, O...	Corset manufacture ...	" 8..	Alleged importation of corset ironer.	Investigation disclosed no importation under contract.
Victoria, B. C.	Ship building.....	" 15..	Alleged importation of ship carpenters and other workmen.	Under investigation.
Port Dalhousie, O.	Rubber manufacture ...	" 18..	Alleged importation of alien workmen.	Under investigation.
Toronto, O....	Painting.....	" 26..	Alleged importation of painters and decorators.	Investigation led to stoppage of alien importation and work given to Canadian workmen.
Kingston, O..	Teaching.....	" 23..	Importation of mechanical instructor.	Exemption under Act.
Montreal, Que	Boot and shoe manuf're.	" 26..	Alleged importation of skilled workmen.	Under investigation.

## UNIONS FORMED DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

There were not many new unions formed during the month of February, but several important affiliations were made and local federations organized.

In *Nova Scotia*, the workmen of the Newcastle mine, at Port Morien, organized a lodge of the *Provincial Workmen's Association*, to be known as Banner Lodge No. 9. In North Sydney, the *Clerks* organized a society the object of which is to secure and maintain early hours for closing.

In *Quebec*, the two local unions of *Tanners and Curriers* and the *Carpenters and Joiners* of Quebec city affiliated with the *American Federation of Labour*; and in Montreal, the *Metal Workers and Core-makers* affiliated with the *Central Trades and Labour Council* of that city.

In *Ontario*, a local union of *Core-makers* was formed at Oshawa, and a local union of

*Barbers* in Stratford. A branch of the *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association* was started at Belleville, and is to be known as Branch 130. In Toronto, a *Federal Metal Trades Council* was formed by the five unions representing the metal trades of Toronto, and the organization of the *Broom-makers* was perfected by the establishment of local Branch No. 55 of *Broom-makers' Union*. Steps were also taken during the month towards the formation of a *Milkmen's Union* in Kingston.

In *British Columbia*, the *Fishermen* of the Fraser river have organized what is virtually a *Fishermen's Grand Union*. It is to include four unions, and the object is to enable more satisfactory negotiations to be carried on with the *Canners' Association* and to save the possibility of clashing in the making of settlements as to price of fish between that association and the fishermen of the province.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during February, 1901:—

### Ontario Bureau of Labour.

(First report of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario, for year ending December 31, 1900; King's Printer, Toronto.)

This, the first report of the Ontario Labour Bureau, includes about 100 pages devoted to a review of conditions affecting labour in the province of Ontario. Mr. Robert Glockling, Secretary of the Bureau, submits statistical information concerning 133 labour organizations, from which he had received reports prior to the publication of his report. These include 126 Trade Unions; 3 Trades and Labour Councils; 2 Local Assemblies (Knights of Labour); 1 District Assembly (Knights of Labour), and 1 Federation of Building Trades.

The replies submitted by these organizations elicit some interesting information. Thus, concerning Sunday labour, the report says: 'Of the thirty organizations making reference to this subject, the majority are Railway Servants' Organizations. An analysis of the answers shows that but little Sunday labour is carried on in the

province of Ontario, outside of railway operations and the care of horses. Other answers indicate that it is only in the case of necessary repairs that Sunday work operates.

'The consensus of opinion of the railway organizations reporting is that much Sunday work could be avoided in the handling of perishable freight.'

Concerning the periods of wage payments, the report shows the following to be the rule:—railway servants, monthly; other industries in towns, fortnightly; in cities, weekly. The question, 'Does your organization favour shorter hours in proportion to reduction of pay?' was answered in the affirmative by 47 organizations, in the negative by 55, while 31 made no answer.

The report goes on to state, in detail, particulars regarding the several organizations, including the membership and average wages. A tabulated statement is given showing the average wages per week, hours of labour and weeks idle in the trades reported upon.

The returns received by the Bureau showed 35 strikes and 2 lock-outs, distributed among the following places: Brantford, Berlin, Deseronto, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Merriton,

Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto and Walkerville. The result of the 37 strikes and lock-outs thus reported on were as follows :—Successful, 13 ; settled by compromise, 6 ; settled by arbitration, 2 ; unsuccessful, 5 ; still undecided, 8 ; no settlement, 1 ; partly successful, 2. The particulars regarding the strikes and lock-outs reported upon by the labour organizations are as follows :

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.—RETURNS FROM ORGANIZATIONS.

Location and Nature of Industry.	TIME OF BEGINNING AND ENDING OF STRIKE.		NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED.		Results.	Loss to Employ-ees.	Strike Allowance Paid out.	Total Cost of Strike to Organ-ization.
	From	To	Estab-lish-ments	Per-sons.				
STRIKES.						\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brantford.								
Ironmoulders .....	Feb. 20, '00			48	Still pending.		6,500 00	7,300 00
Metal polishers.....	June —, '99			7	"		5.00 p. w'k	
Sheet metal workers .....				15	Successful.....			
Berlin.								
Cigar makers.....	Aug. 11, '00	Aug. 25, '00		11	Successful....		110 00	
Fort William.								
Mechinists .....	Oct. 4, '99	Oct. 14, '99		10	Successful....	225 00		75 00
" .....	" 3, '00	Aug. 28, '00		10	Settled by ar- bitration ..	700 00		250 00
Kingston.								
Carpenters .....	Mar. 4, '00			7	Still pending.	126 00		
Ottawa.								
Builders' labourers .....	June 15, '00	June 30, '00		50	Unsuccessful.		262 00	
Stratford.								
Cigar makers. ....	May 6, '00	May 15, '00		27	Successful....	200 00	5.00 p. w'k	160
St. Thomas.								
Bricklayers and Ma- sons .....	May 14, '00	May 17, '00	1	22	Compromise .	150 00		
Toronto.								
Machinists ... ..	April 23, '00	June 25, '00	3	127	Settled by ar- bitration....			
Railroad teamsters..	" 23, '00	May 9, '00	2	212	Unsuccessful.		1,010 00	3,400 00
Horseshoers.....	Aug. 25, '00				Still pending.			
Bakers and confec- tioners .....	July 28, '00	Aug. 3, '00			Successful....		129 00	
Plasterers' labourers	" 1, '99	July 9, '99			"			
Pattern makers .....	April 1, '00				"			
Gilders .....				80	"			
Printing pressmen..	Oct. 9, '99	Oct. 11, '99			Compromised			
Painters and decora- tors .....	May 1, '00	May 2, '00	10	150	Successful....		5 to 7 p.wk	
Ironmoulders .....	Feb. —, '00		1	94	Still pending.	1,700 00	5,260 00	
" .....	May 1, '99	July 5, '00	1		Unsuccessful.	300 00	1,567 00	
LOCKOUTS.								
Ottawa.								
Electrical workers..	June 16, '00	July 24, '00		49	Unsuccessful.	700 00		
Journeyman stone- cutters .....	July 17, '00				Still pending.			60 00



The report gives a brief outline of the labour laws of Ontario, a list of the labour organizations of the province subordinate to international organization of the province subordinate to International organizations and concludes with a review of several English and United States labour reports.

### Quebec Factory Inspection.

(General Report of the Commission on Public Works of the province of Quebec for 1900; King's Printer, Quebec.)

An interesting chapter in this report deals with the inspection of industrial establishments and buildings. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act relating to the inspection of industrial establishments, the province is divided into three divisions: the Quebec division, comprising the judicial districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Rimouski and Gaspé; the Eastern Townships division, comprising the judicial districts of Bedford, St. Francis and Arthabaska; and the Montreal division, comprising the judicial districts of Montreal, Ottawa, Pontiac, Terrebonne, Joliette, St. Hyacinthe, Beauharnois, Iberville and Richelieu. The report opens by setting forth the provisions of the law for the protection of the employees in industrial establishments, and proceeds to publish the reports from the inspectors in the several divisions referred to.

An interesting statement regarding the effect of the existence of factory inspection appears from the following statement in one of the reports:—'A great many letters addressed to the Bureau betray a tendency to take the inspectors as arbitrators in the little every-day difficulties between masters and men. To this summary tribunal most of these difficulties are submitted when the parties are animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, and are smoothed over without resorting to the legal fraternity.'

Concerning child labour, the inspector of the Eastern division says:—'I have not seen cause for, or heard any direct complaint against the employers, or parents,

on account of children being at work under the required age.

'I am satisfied that the law is well observed in this respect, and that the statutory hours have not to any extent been exceeded, unless by permission of the inspector. Parts of three of our large mills have run night and day for months at a time, but in no case have children or minors been employed.'

The same inspector says:—

'121 accidents have been reported, four being fatal. Many of the others were not serious, still the loss of arms, hands, eyes and many fingers cannot be lightly passed over. The practical safeguarding of dangerous moving parts of machinery has had careful consideration and attention. It is the most serious part of our work, entailing, as it does, grave responsibility.'

Another inspector, speaking of the working day, says that, compared with other countries, the working hours of adults in the province of Quebec continue below the general average. Without being fixed by law, the 10 hours' day is recognized, and seldom exceeded, except in some industries. This inspector reports that he was notified of 94 accidents by the regulation notice. In the more serious cases investigation was made by the inspector.

One of the inspectresses says:—'I am happy to be able to state that, in my inspection district, the factory law seems to be getting better and better understood. Not only do the manufacturers comply with it willingly, but they even anticipate me by asking whether their establishments are perfectly in harmony with it, or if I have any suggestions to make.'

'But there are still some establishments which are far from being up to the mark in these respects; some employers are very negligent, and give us too much reason to believe that they are indifferent to all progress that does not contribute directly to their financial success. Happily the number of these is decreasing annually, and there is reason to hope that the good example given will be soon followed even by the laggards.'

Another inspectress, speaking of the provisions made for the safety of employees, says:—'Generally speaking, employers are very willing to take all the precautions necessary to protect the lives of their workpeople. I have, however, met

some who, being insured against accidents, do not see the necessity of taking preventive measures.'

Concerning the age of admission, she says:—'This year I found no child under the age prescribed by the law; but occasionally I have met children so puny and so small for their age that I had to demand their age certificates.'

'In the large factories I was painfully impressed with the small stature of the children in general. I would take the liberty of recommending that the age of admission for boys be made 14 years instead of 12, and this as well for the future as for the present generation.'

'As many parents force their children to work, to the injury of their physical and intellectual strength, it would be wise for the government to give attention to this question in order to obviate greater degeneration of the race.'

A full list of the establishments visited during the year, and of the nature of the accidents into which investigations were made, is published, as well as a list of notes on the inspections of different buildings made by two of the inspectors.

The report sets forth in some detail the proceedings of the Fifth International Convention on accidents and social insurance, and the First International Convention for the legal protection of working people, held in Paris in 1900.

### Ontario Vital Statistics.

(Thirteenth annual report of the Registrar General of Ontario, 49 pages; King's Printer, Toronto.)

In this report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1899, in the absence of any census in 1899, the basis upon which the population for the year is calculated is the addition of 1 per cent increase to that adopted in 1898, this being a rough estimate of the average yearly increase of births over deaths during the past ten years. This gives a population of 2,302,705. In the report for 1898 the fact of stillbirths not being registered as births as well as deaths was referred to. This error has been lessened in 1899 through the division registrars more regularly registering such as birth as well as deaths.

The total births recorded in 1899 were 44,705, as compared with 46,599 in 1898, showing a decrease of 1,894 and a rate per 1,000 of 19.4 as compared with 20.4 in 1898.

Commenting upon this statement the report says:

'Of this number the cities showed a decrease of 242, the rest of the province giving 1,652. With the assessors returns showing a total increase of urban populations in the thirteen cities having 10,000 population of 7,089, it becomes necessary to again refer to the fact that whether from imperfect registrations or other causes, the population of the province shows an almost yearly decreasing birth-rate.'

Of the marriage returns the report says:

'The total marriages returned for the year were 16,514, giving a rate of 7.1 per 1,000, and being an increase of 1,139 or 00.4 in the rate over 1898, giving of persons married 14.2 per 1,000. This is of interest as being in keeping with the general rule established by Dr. Farr, the first division registrar of England, that the marriage rate with the price in wheat was the most delicate index of general prosperity which statistics give. Thus the Registrar General of England notes that in 1898 the marriage rate had risen in successive years from 1894 to 1898, from 14.7, 15.1, 15.0, 15.8, to 16.0.'

The report of deaths shows that the total number of deaths recorded in Ontario in 1899, was 28,607, as compared with 26,370 in 1898, an increase of 2,237. This gives a death rate of 12.4 per 1,000, being 0.9 greater than in 1898. As the death rate in 1898 was exceedingly low, being 1,263 less than in 1897, the rate for 1899 shows a notable increase.

The rate, calculated from a 1 per cent, increase in population, shows in most of the cities an increase over 1898 in keeping with that in the province as a whole; 8 out of the 13 showing an increase. The increase of the whole over 1898 is 1.2 per 1,000. Toronto has 1.9 of an increase, while Hamilton shows a reduction of 0.7; but Ottawa shows an increase of 0.3; Brantford 3.1; Kingston, 2.2; and Chatham, 3.1. Or in all 502 more deaths occurred in the cities than in 1898. There are doubtless some relative differences between cities,

since the population in some, increases much more rapidly than in others, and hence with a too small estimated population the ratio will appear higher. Compared with cities in neighboring states and foreign countries, the health conditions of the province are as estimated by the death rate exceedingly good.

Thus—Chicago—(pop. school census, 1,851,588), 1898—13·47; 1899—13·81.

Montreal—(pop. 350,740), 1898—99—20·7.

New York—(pop. 3,438,909), 1898—18·50.

The average death rate per county for the past ten years is as follows: Algoma, . . Brant, 11·6; Bruce, 8·6; Carleton, 16·9; Dufferin, 9·0; Elgin, 9·8; Essex, 12·3; Frontenac, 13·2; Grey, 8·4; Haldimand, 8·8; Halton, 9·3; Haliburton, —; Hastings, 9·8; Huron, 8·6; Kent, 9·8; Lambton, 9·1; Lanark, 9·1; Leeds and Grenville, 9·3; Lennox and Addington, 9·4; Lincoln, 12·8; Middlesex, 10·1; Muskoka, —; Norfolk, 9·5; Northumberland and Durham, 10·6; Nipissing, —; Ontario, 10·1; Oxford, 11·7; Peel, 8·4; Perth, 8·1; Peterborough, 11·7; Prescott and Russell, 13·5; Prince Edward, 11·7; Parry Sound, —; Rainy River, —; Renfrew, 10·0; Simcoe, 9·3; Sormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, 9·5; Thunder Bay, —; Victoria, 9·9; Waterloo, 10·6; Welland, 10·6; Wellington, 9·9; Wentworth, 12·8; York, 14·1; the average rate is 11·0.

### Dakota Labour Statistics.

(Sixth biennial report of Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour, for North Dakota, for the term ending June 30, 1900; Grand Forks, N.D.; Public Document No. 18, 80 pages.)

This report shows the total area under cultivation in North Dakota in 1900 to have been 6,623,315 acres. The average yield of wheat for acres sown in 1899 is placed at 12·82; flax, 9·51; oats, 24·61; barley, 21,951; rye, 12·81; corn, 15·43. The acreage lost by hail in 1899 was as follows, total loss, 106,939 acres; three fourths loss, 108,892 acres; half loss, 118,933 acres; one-fourth loss, 129,795 acres.

A statement of farm labour statistics shows a total of wages paid, \$3,649,390; the number of male employees, 14,041, at an average wage of \$20.41 per week; the number of female employees 2,253, at an average wage of \$11.43 per month.

The report regarding coal mines shows the number of coal mines operated in 1899 to have been 25; number of men employed, 1,071; number of tons mined, 78,040; average cost per ton, 63 cents; and the total wages paid, \$49,518.

### Other Reports.

(Departmental Reports; King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.)

During the month a number of departmental reports were laid on the table of the House of Commons, including the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; the report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1900; the report of returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion, part I Excise, and part II, Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light; the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1900; report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ended June 30, 1900; report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; the 33rd. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ended June 30, 1900; the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1900; statement of bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State; report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries for the year ended June 30, 1900; the report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; and the Trade and Navigation Returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

(Report on Public Charities for the year ending September 30, 1900; Nova Scotia.)

This report, which covers 130 pages, gives a review of the work done by the public charitable institutions of the province during the year.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

### ONTARIO CASES.

#### Case of a Girl Employed in a Factory.

A girl, fifteen years of age, was employed in a factory, her work being to feed and run a machine for stamping cardboard. In taking out the stamped, and putting in the unstamped cardboard she was obliged to place her hands for an instant between the stationary and the moving parts of the machinery. She was given a good deal of practice in this work, and men did it for several days without any accident, and apparently without any difficulty. On one of the following days, however, her left hand was caught between two plates at the top of the machine, and was badly crushed. Her employers were sued for damages.

At the trial the girl could not tell how her hand came to be in the position in which it was when it was caught, nor could she give any explanation regarding the accident, which no one saw happen. Her father said that he never knew that she was working at the machine. Her employer admitted that he knew the kind of work she was doing, but said that he did not consider it to be a breach of the Ontario Factories Act on his part. The section referred to says that 'a child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine, while the machine is in motion.' A 'young girl' means a girl between fourteen and eighteen years of age.

Upon the evidence given, the court decided that even if the employer had contravened the Factories Act by engaging the girl to do such work, it was still necessary, in order to make him liable, to prove that he had been guilty of some negligence which had been the direct cause of the accident. As this had not been shown the action was dismissed.

Fahey v. Jephcott. The Canadian Law Times, vol. 21, page 143.

#### An Employee Injured by Negligence of One in Authority Over Him.

M was the driver of an engine going from Cobourg to York. On arrival at Port Hope the conductor of the train showed M a despatch saying that their train would meet an east bound freight train, called '2nd 86' at Newtonville. M read the despatch, and asked the conductor if it was all right. The latter replied that it was, and gave the signal to start. Two miles west of Port Hope the train collided with another, called '1st 86,' and M was injured. M sued the railway company for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging that the accident was caused by the negligence of the conductor, whose orders he was bound to obey, and that therefore the company was liable.

The court decided that the despatch had nothing to do with the matter, and that the accident was caused by the negligence of the conductor in failing to examine the train register at Port Hope. By one of the company's rules, the driver is obliged to obey the conductor's orders about starting a train 'unless they endanger the safety of the train,' which means 'unless the driver had reason to believe that they endangered the safety of the train.' In this case the driver had no reason to think so, because he was entitled to believe that the conductor, who said it was all right, had examined the register as he should have done. Judgment was therefore given in favour of M for damages to the amount previously agreed upon between the parties.

Miller v. Grand Trunk Railway Company. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Street, February 11, 1901.

#### What Constitutes a Defective Machine.

G was employed to work a jointer machine in a piano factory. In the course of his work he joined and left a piece of wood in its usual place, when it fell, and forced his left hand upon the knives of the ma-

chine, which were unguarded. G sued his employers, alleging negligence because the knives of the machine were unprotected, and because this defect was known to their foreman. A jury gave G damages. When the employers appealed, this verdict was sustained, and it was held that upon the evidence it had been proved that the jointer was a defective machine, and that its defective nature had been known to the foreman. The court adopted 'the governing principle that when a machine is defective with reference to danger, and such defect is within the knowledge of the employer, he is then liable.'

Godwin v. Newcombe. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, March 2, 1901.

### Workmen's Compensation Act.

H was employed by contractors who were building a sewer. He was told by the foreman to do some work on a part of the sewer where he had never been before. When he had finished the work he attempted to ascend by a ladder he saw, and by which he thought he could get to the surface. Several of the rungs were missing, and he fell and was injured. He sued his employers for damages, claiming that the ladder was such a 'way' as is referred to by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that therefore the employers were liable for any injuries caused to their employees by reason of its being in bad repair. The court decided that the ladder was not such a 'way' and that he himself was reckless in making such an attempt to get out of the sewer. The action was therefore dismissed.

Hoak v. O'Leary. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto, February 19, 1901.

### QUEBEC CASE.

#### Employer Liable for Negligence of Employee.

M, who was employed by a bridge building company, was engaged, with another employee, in raising, by means of a chain block, some heavy iron beams, weighing from one to two tons each, and in putting them on trucks so that they could be moved from place to place. While M was thus putting one of these beams on a truck another one rolled over, crushing his leg. He sued his employers for damages.

The evidence showed that there was no one to superintend this dangerous work, and that the accident was caused by the facts that the iron beam which rolled over had not been placed exactly level; and that the rails on the ends of which it rested were so situated that M, in pushing the other beam on the truck, as he was obliged to do, naturally rested his foot against the rails, thus displacing the beam.

The employers claimed that the accident was caused by M himself, and not by any negligence on their part; and that the work in question required no particular skill or experience, but only ordinary care.

The court held, however, that the accident was caused by the fact that the beam which rolled over was improperly placed, and that as this had been done by another employee of the company's, the latter was responsible to M for the result of his negligence. M was therefore awarded \$2,500 damages.

Meloche v. The Dominion Bridge Company. Judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Doherty, at Montreal, February 11, 1901.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
April 15, 1901.

The present number of the *Labour Gazette* contains reports from twenty-six special correspondents on the condition of the labour market generally, and of special trades and industries, in particular, for many of the most important industrial centres in the Dominion. The list of correspondents to the *Gazette* has been gradually increased, and at the present time there is a correspondent in almost every city. The reports, read consecutively, give a comprehensive, and, at the same time, concise account of local conditions in the various trades, and are instructive as showing the varying conditions from month to month, the possible opportunities of employment and other information of interest to employers and workingmen.

The Inland Fisheries of Canada is the title of a special article which appears as a supplement to the article on the fishing in-

dustry of Canada, published in the March number of the *Gazette*. The latter article presented a general survey of the fishing industry, but dealt more particularly with the deep sea fisheries. The present article is devoted to an account of the fisheries of the inland waters, where the industry is followed to such an extent as to furnish any considerable number of men with the means of livelihood during the whole or part of the year. The nature and extent of employment, duration of the season, the kind of employment followed by fishermen between seasons and the amount of earnings are described, and a review is given of conditions which have obtained during the past season. The account given is based largely on returns made to the Department by fishery inspectors, overseers and fishermen in the different provinces and on information contained in the latest reports of Provincial Departments.

Legislation for the protection of employees in mines is further dealt with in an article on that subject. This article describes the manner in which the Acts of the different Provinces are enforced. It summarizes the powers and duties of the various classes of officers concerned in their administration, namely, those appointed by the state; by the proprietors of mines; and, by the employees themselves. The nature of the penalties inflicted for any infraction of the Acts and the procedure necessary for their recovery is outlined. This article concludes the survey of legislation for the protection



of employees in mines, which has been dealt with in the two next preceding numbers of the *Gazette*. The series taken together give a complete compendium of existing legislation in the different Provinces of Canada on this subject.

It is the intention of the *Gazette* to keep its readers informed of current legislation in the different Provinces of Canada of concern to labour, and in the present number is an account of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act passed during the month of March by the Legislature of Quebec. This was the one measure of immediate concern to labour passed by that body at its recent session. In subsequent numbers of the *Gazette* an account will be given of the legislation enacted in other provinces and by the Dominion Parliament during the present sessions.

The statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment and other industrial conditions prevailing in the various trades of Canada give further particulars in

reference to the metal trades. These tables have been compiled by the Department from returns made by the owners of foundries, factories, workshops, secretaries of local unions and from reports prepared by the special correspondents of the *Gazette*, and the number of these sources from which information has been gleaned is very large. Other branches of the metal trades will be dealt with in the May number of the *Gazette*, after which month trades of another group will be taken up.

This number also contains a careful classification and compilation of the most important trade disputes of the month, an account of the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act and articles in reference to both of these subjects. Contracts containing the 'fair wages' schedules awarded during the month, recent legal decisions and reviews of reports of departments and bureaux on labour matters are continued as in former numbers of the *Gazette*.

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### REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the month of March two additions were made to the list of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Mr. A. F. Leggatt, of Ottawa, Ont., was appointed correspondent for the city of Ottawa and district, and Mr. H. Logie, of Sherbrooke, Que., correspondent for the city of Sherbrooke and district.

#### General Summary.

The reports of local correspondents indicate that the general prosperity characteristic in all branches of trade throughout the winter season has been maintained to its close, and that prospects are exceedingly bright for continued and, in some trades, increased activity during the spring months. Building operations have already commenced and the reports show that in many centres more building will be carried on during the

present than in previous years. Existing railway lines are being extended and new branches built in many parts. Some of the railway companies are making provision for a probable increase in trade by extending and improving their facilities for handling freight, and by adding to their rolling stock in new cars and locomotives. Similar preparations for a large business are being made by the navigation companies, many of which are increasing their fixed and rolling stock by extensions and improvements to harbours, shipping accommodation, and an increase in the number of their vessels. During the present month navigation will be opened on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, and as a consequence large numbers have been steadily employed at points along the two thousand miles of water route from Lake Superior to the Atlantic, and on the

Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In the metal trades there has been great activity, many of the foundries having worked considerably overtime. This is also true of many factories, while in the printing, tailoring and other branches of trade, work has been very steady. A noticeable feature is the extent to which municipalities are reported to be making preparations for extensive local improvements, which will provide work for large numbers of unskilled as well as skilled workmen during the coming months.

A feature of the month has been the considerable extent to which many of the trades, especially the different branches of the building trades, have secured increases in their scales of wages, and a reduction in the hours of employment. The nine hour day appears to have become pretty generally accepted in the building trades. A large number of unions have prepared new rates to come in force during the coming month, but a final agreement with employers at the close of the past month had not been fully effected.

The number of trade disputes during the month was somewhat larger than in the months previous, but for the most part these disputes were of short duration, and the numbers affected small.

Several new unions were formed during the month.

#### HALIFAX, N. S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market has shown a slight improvement in some lines, with good prospects generally for the Province. Pictou will be a busy place during the coming spring and summer. Fifty thousand dollars is to be spent on water works this year in Pictou. Seventy-five thousand dollars is proposed to be spent for wharf and railway accommodation. The Copper Crown Mining Company will spend a large amount of money.

Labourers' wages have increased nearly 50 per cent in Sydney during the past two years, and sober, industrious men are in demand.

*Carpenters* and other artisans receive about 75 per cent more to-day than they did before the boom commenced. It must be taken into consideration, however, that the wages paid in Sydney two years ago, especially to carpenters, &c., were not as great as those paid in Halifax or St. John.

Young men employed in stores, offices, &c., receive to-day better wages in Sydney than young men filling similar positions in the other towns of the Maritime Provinces. But this does not necessarily imply that there is a demand for young men. It simply means that Sydney is paying better salaries than her sister towns, because the cost of living there is correspondingly greater. Building operations will shortly begin in Sydney, and the demand for labour is bound to be enormous. There has been considerable agitation among mechanics owing to the importation on the 23rd of two carloads of Italians for the employ of the Dominion Coal Company; and the report that the coal company have a contract with Italian foremen to import large numbers of Italian labourers during the year.

The Rhodes-Curry Co., of Amherst, have a contract to build 600 coal cars for the Dominion Coal Co., and are working night and day.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council was held on the 6th inst. Mr. P. Ring was elected president, and Mr. D. Wilson, secretary.

The Council has had a very successful year, and are being congratulated in having introduced in the Local Legislature a Factories Inspection Act, which has passed both Houses. A movement was set on foot at the annual meeting to prepare for the proper celebration of Labour Day, which was not observed in any formal manner last year.

The *Carpenters of North Sydney* have organized a branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to be known as Union No. 732. At the last meeting it was resolved that the standard wages be \$2 per day of 9 hours, the same to take effect May 1, 1901.

The *Barbers of Pictou County* have organized and raised their prices all around, to take effect May 1, 1901.

*Bricklayers and Masons* have had very little work during the past month, a few odd jobs covering the work done.

*Carpenters* continue busy, and are likely to have a very busy season all over this district.

Work with *Coopers* has been good.

The *Truckmen* have had a good month.

With the *Steamship Labourers* work has been fair, though the supply still continues to more than equal the demand.

*Metal Workers* have been busily employed.

Owing to the city not being overstocked with *Shipwrights* and *Caulkers*, the past season has been a very good one, and continues fair.

Work with *Book and Job Printers* is rather quiet at present, although it is expected that with the opening of the new McAlpine Printing Company's building, it will improve.

*Painting* has been fair, and work is likely to be brisk from this on.

Immigration Agent Annand is strictly enforcing the law in regard to steamships landing paupers or persons who are likely to become charges upon the country, at this port. The mail steamer *Lake Megantic*, which arrived from Liverpool during the month, had on board, to land here, 543 passengers. Of this number 497 were of the steerage class, and included about 375 Italians, the others being French, Austrians, Belgians, Russians and Roumanians.

Mr. Annand allowed them to land after the manager of the Elder-Dempster line had given his assurance that the company would be responsible for them in the event of any of them being found to be without money or friends.

In the instructions issued to pursers of steamers by the Immigration Agent, is the following :

‘No pauper immigrant will be permitted to land in Canada. Providing only that they may be landed on permission of the Immigration Agent for the purposes of necessary examinations, in which case the ship is held liable, and sufficient provisions must be landed to provide for any such paupers until such time as the ship shall receive them again for transportation back to the port whence they came.’

#### ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The business outlook is assuming a more prosperous aspect in this city and district. Several coasting vessels have come out of winter quarters, and are preparing for the spring and summer trade. Great activity prevails about the wharfs in making preparations for the opening of navigation on the St. John river, and the mills are getting in readiness for business as soon as the drives from up-river arrive.

The *Broom and Brush Makers* report business as very brisk, and the prospects are that the boom will continue for some time.

*Carpenters* say that as spring advances work is increasing, and a good summer is anticipated.

*Cigar Makers* report business as continuing good.

*Brass Moulders and Finishers* say that work is active, with a likelihood of its continuance.

*Iron Moulders* report that all members are steadily employed.



*Masons* say that business is improving, as considerable jobbing is now being done.

*Plumbers* report work very slack, but it is thought business will improve as the season advances.

The *Printing Business* during the past month has been fair, but there are a few men idle. It is expected that an improvement will take place during April.

The *Pulp Mills* at Nispec and Pleasant Point are running steadily, giving employment to a large number of hands.

*Ship Labourers* report business good, work on the several steamers giving employment to a great many men. These vessels require such quick despatch that each gang of men only makes a few hours.

*Teamsters* have considerable work at present.

*Painters and Paper Hangers* are very busy renovating and cleaning dwelling-houses after the winter months.

D. W. Hoegg & Co., Fredericton, have secured a lease of the premises of the *Martime Pure Food Company*, and will commence business April 1.

The *Muniac Mills*, situate one mile from Kilburn station, Victoria county, were burned to the ground on the morning of March 28. The mills were the property of James B. Adam, and consisted of saw and grist mills, valued at \$4,500. The storehouse adjoining, with contents, were also destroyed, and were valued at \$1,700; insured for \$2,000.

#### SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, *Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

For many years there has not been such good times in and around Sherbrooke for all classes of labour. Wages have been well maintained, and the relations between employer and employee have been very cordial.

Throughout the winter months the demand for labour at times could not be met. During the past month the industrial and labouring classes have been fully employed.

The *Building Trades* have, as a consequence of the severe weather, been somewhat retarded on outside buildings, but the amount of repairs and alterations to stores and private houses, has kept members fully employed. There are several large contracts about to be closed which will have the effect of keeping the trade busy most of the summer. A new opera house and a large addition to the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital will be two of the most important contracts.

*Cigarmakers* report trade fairly good.

The *Machine Shops* report some heavy orders. Some of them have just dropped their night shifts, which they have had running for the past three months. The Jenckes Machine Co., which manufacture large quantities of mining machinery, shipped about eighteen carloads of machinery for mines in British Columbia, and other points in the east during the month of March. This concern now employs between 300 and 350 hands, and just recently has made large additions to its establishment.

The *Canadian Rand Drill Co.* have been exceptionally busy during the winter, and the men had to put in a lot of overtime to keep ahead of the orders. They have just shipped the last of three large compressors for the Dominion Coal Co., of Sydney, C.B., in addition to some heavy orders for the asbestos mines at Thetford, Que., and for mining companies in the west.

The *Sherbrooke Iron Works* had to advertise for *machinists* during the present month. They have had a large call for their patent log peeler.

The *Printing Trade* has kept very brisk all through the winter, and additional help had to be called in by several of the offices.

The *Custom Tailors* state that prospects are bright for a good season's work. The

wholesale house of W. Blue & Co. is working to full limit.

The *Sash and Door Factories* are running full time, and the output is expected to be much larger this year than heretofore owing to the many new buildings that are to be erected in the city and district.

The *Woollen Mills* report business quiet. This is always a dull time with these mills. The Paton Co., however, which employs about 700 hands, is running full time, but the smaller mills are not working to their full capacity.

There has been considerable activity among the *mining companies* at Thetford. The four properties at this place will be worked to their full extent during the coming year. New and improved machinery has been erected so that the rock that was thrown up on the "dump" will be worked, and every particle of the asbestos will be extracted. The Johnson Co. and the King Bros. have each added new mills, which will largely add to their output. Large additions have also been made to the Bell Co.'s plant. The Beaver Asbestos Co., whose mine has been closed down for the past four years, is now equipping a new mill with one of the finest plants that has ever been put up in the Thetford district. The population of the village of Thetford is now estimated at 5,000, but it is expected that this will be increased by another 1,000 this summer owing to the increased demand for labour which will be required to work the different mines. This increased activity at this mining centre has given work to a large number of carpenters and other workmen throughout the winter in erecting the buildings required for the additional plants, &c. The Johnson Co. is asking for tenders for the erection of 50 dwelling houses for the extra workmen which will be required by them. The other companies will also have to make similar provisions.

The same activity is apparent at Black Lake with the asbestos companies, where labour is also in demand.

## QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The question of *winter navigation of the St. Lawrence* from this city to the Gulf has been attracting a great deal of attention by all classes of the community during the past month. On March 7, the steam schooner *Diver*, renamed *La Presse*, left this port for St. John, Nfld., to make a practical test of the possibilities of winter navigation. Reports which have been received go to show that there is a strong probability of winter navigation along this route proving a success. The Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labour Council have been considering the question, and are inclined to believe in its practicability. Several lighters laden with timber for the Quebec bridge were towed up the river during the month by a tug. One boat went to the bridge site under sail as early as the 6th inst. A joint meeting of the Harbour Commissioners, the Councils of the Boards of Trade of Quebec and Levis, and the Directors of the Corporation of Pilots was to have been held on the 28th of the month to consider what changes and improvements in the St. Lawrence river are most urgent and necessary to make winter navigation practicable and profitable, but the meeting was postponed for a week to enable Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P., to be present. It is felt that any steps which may tend to bring about the improvements desired will mean a great deal, not only for the commercial, but also for the labour interests of this part.

A schooner, loaded with sleepers for Mr. Michael Dorval, of Lauzon, arrived at the Graving Dock, Levis, on Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., from St. Simon, Rimouski.

She was the *first coaster* to arrive this season.

The first *grain steamer* from Quebec this season will be the Leyland liner, *Belgium*, due to leave May 9. Two weeks later the *Mexican* will leave, and on June 3, the *Indian*, 10,000 tons, is billed to sail with grain for England.

The *Quebec Harbour Commissioners* are making preparations for an exceptional season this year. Besides erecting a new store they are having four of the other stores fitted up with electric lights. On April 1, the contract they have made with the lighting company will go into force, and there will be in these four stores, and on the wharfs in front of them, 318 lights. This will enable loading or discharging to be carried on at night. The new store will measure 800 feet by 85 feet, and is expected to be completed by July 1. It is being erected in anticipation of the increased traffic over the Great Northern Railway, and will be used to store package freight.

The improvements in the offices occupied generally by the Quebec and Lake St. John and Great Northern Railways have been completed, and the facilities of both railway offices are now greatly improved.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Co. has decided to construct a *line of railway from Valcartier to St. Catherine's*, a distance of about four miles. The contract includes the work of construction of an iron bridge measuring some 500 feet in length and about 50 feet high, supported by four pillars. Preparatory work has already commenced, and the construction of the line will be started as soon as the weather permits. The work is to be completed by the end of July.

The *Quebec Bricklayers Society* has given notice to contracting masons that it has adopted the 9 hour day commencing on April 8, and has decided to work only for contracting masons.

The *Quebec Typographical Union*, No. 302, held its regular annual meeting on March 2. Mr. R. J. Edwards was elected president and Mr. M. J. Crane, corresponding secretary.

A *Union of cigarmakers* with a charter from the International Cigarmakers Union was formed during the past month.

An important labour deputation, consisting of some of the most prominent labouring men in the city, and other gentlemen, waited on Premier Parent and members of the Quebec cabinet on the 21st instant. A number of amendments to existing laws were asked for and a programme of legislation on matters of labour outlined. The following is a list of the measures proposed by the deputation for the consideration of the Government:—That an act be passed providing that all employees shall in future be paid weekly; that all children under fourteen years of age be prohibited from all manual labour; that provincial building and scaffolding inspectors be appointed; that the Municipal Act of the province be amended so as to allow the entire electorate of municipalities to vote on all money by-laws and to adopt the ballot system in the election of councillors or mayor, and that the Mayor of the City of Quebec be similarly elected; that in all Provincial or municipal contracts a clause be inserted requiring contractors to pay union wages or at least the current rate of wages paid in the locality where the work is performed; and that a clause be also inserted fixing the hours of labour at eight hours per day; that all taxpayers have a right to vote in the city of Quebec whether their taxes are paid or not; to amend the Municipal Code by adding a clause depriving municipalities of the right to grant exemption, bonuses or subsidies to any person or persons for any object; that the union label be placed upon all government printing in future; that a law be passed fixing the first Monday in September as Labour Day; that all government insti-



tutions, or those institutions receiving bonuses or aid from the government, be prohibited from doing printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tinsmithing, woodworking or any other class of industry in competition with outside industries.

The Provincial Legislature has passed a bill, introduced by the Honourable Mr. Gouin, respecting councils of conciliation and arbitration for settling industrial disputes. The act is almost identical with the one at present in force in the province of Ontario.

*Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The month of March has been an exceedingly busy one for *machinists*. In most of the shops, overtime has been general, and it seems probable that it may continue during the next month.

About one-half of the *shoe factories* in the city have not been running full-handed during the month. The other half, however, including the larger factories, are still working the regular time, and three of them have been working overtime. Samples are going out a fortnight later than is customary. The period covered by slack time is usually from one month to six weeks, but the opinion expressed by several of the employees has been to the effect that the usual slackness will be of shorter duration this year.

The local branch of the *Bricklayers' International Union* has adopted a resolution and notified contractors interested, that on and after April 7, 1901, the working day will be 9 hours.

A large *goods warehouse* is to be erected on the Louise embankment for the accommodation of shipping. It will afford employment to a large number of carpenters and labourers for two or three months. The work is under the control of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, and has already commenced. The wages paid by the Harbour Commissioners during the winter were as follows :—Per day of eight hours—labour-

ers, 92 cents; carpenters, \$1.00; blacksmiths, \$1.20; foremen, \$1.20; time-keepers, \$1.20.

There have been no *trade disputes* of importance during the month, but the difficulty between the *Stonecutters* at Rivière à Pierre and their contractors has not yet been definitely adjusted. The Boards of Complaint and Conciliation appointed in accordance with the terms of the award of His Grace Archbishop Bégin to act in all matters of dispute between the Quebec shoe factory employers and the operatives, have been considering the matter of effecting a satisfactory adjustment of prices to be paid the present workmen on the new lasting machines recently introduced into some of the factories. These boards having failed to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter; it has been submitted for final arbitration to the Board of Arbitrators.

#### ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

In nearly all the trades the operatives have been fairly well employed during the month, except in the cigar manufactory established during the month of September last, which has suspended operations for a time.

The *shoe factory* of Seguin & Lalime has adopted the International Union label for its new samples. Its travellers will soon start. The employees of this factory were idle a couple of weeks during the time of stock-taking. The Brotherhood of United Boot and Shoemakers, working on machines, asked for an increase of wages from 10 to 15 per cent, which was granted them, the list of wages to be paid was signed for one year from May 1, 1901.

The *Tanners* and *Curriers* have been busier this month than usual. There is only one tannery.

The *Carpenters* and *Joiners* have plenty of work at the present time.

In the *Canadian Woollen Mills* there is great activity at present. They have orders booked to keep them working until September next. In some departments some changes were made by the company's new director. At the commencement of this month there were three minor difficulties of short duration, caused by a reduction in wages which the directors sought to impose on certain workmen. The first case was among the *Cutters*, caused by a reduction in wages on certain lines of goods. The cutters went out from the factory on March 7, and on the 9th of that month they returned to work, the manager having accepted their price list for one year and dismissing the two parties who had the misfortune to take the place of some old employees who were members of the union. The second difficulty arose when the *Weavers*, having made a request to the foreman for an increase in wages in certain lines which did not pay, this foreman, instead of handing the request to the superintendent in the morning, only handed it to him in the evening, so that the weavers, not having received an answer on the evening of March 12, did not go to work the following morning. At once friendly interviews between employers and employees took place, and on March 13, in the evening, the question was settled on condition that their wages should be increased at the end of a month, if they did not earn more than \$8 per week; they did not belong to the union. The third difficulty was among the *Carders*, who went on strike because the foreman dismissed two employees out of six, leaving the other four men to do the same amount of work; these men were night hands. The day shift continued working, although there were two men dismissed among them, but they had less work to do than the night men. The trouble commenced on the evening of March 13, and on the 18th, after an understanding with the

directors of the company, all the old employees were reinstated in their former positions, excepting two of them, one because he was not competent for the work he was called upon to perform, and the other because he was the ringleader. None of them belonged to the union. The union existing in this establishment is known as the *Workmen's Protective Union of St. Hyacinthe*. Last week the company discharged seven of their employees, telling them that there were too many for the execution of different kinds of work in certain branches. In doing away with the services of these men, the company paid them a week's wages in place of the notification which the company is bound to give.

#### MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There is not much change in labour conditions in this city and district since last month. The demand for labour in most branches of industry continues good.

The *Printers, Machinists, Stonemasons, Plasterers, Clothing Cutters, Moulders, Core-makers*, and several other trades have made formal demands for an increase of wages or shorter hours, and many organizations are preparing to take advantage of a suitable opportunity.

The *Clothing Cutters' Union* has received replies from several manufacturers stating they are willing to concede the demand relative to the abolition of the piece-work system and the inauguration of a flat scale of \$15 for a week of forty-nine hours.

The *Coopers* report trade dull and that it is likely to continue so till the opening of navigation.

After the 1st of April, the *Iron Moulders* will not handle cores made by non-union core-makers. The business agent reports all members employed at a minimum wage of

\$2.15 per day and expects an increase of 10 cents a day from the first of May.

The *Core-maker's* Union reports trade very brisk ; all members employed, and demanding a minimum wage of \$2 per day from the first of May.

The men of the various *shops of the G.T.R. and C.P.R.* are being kept particularly busy at present owing to the large contracts they have on hand just now. The construction, car and engine shops have a very large amount of work which must be ready for April 15.

The *Carriage and wagon workers* are very busy getting vehicles ready for spring use. Some of the large factories are working overtime.

The *Shipwrights* are all employed at present, a number of the river tugs and other vessels being overhauled and repaired previous to the opening of navigation.

The *Boilermakers' Union* reports all members employed, trade very brisk and a continual demand for labour.

In anticipation of the heavy travel during the coming summer, the *Grand Trunk Railway Co.* has placed an order in the Point St. Charles shops for fifty locomotives of the giant boiler and high-wheeled type of the design of Mr. F. W. Morse, superintendent of motive power.

J. Rattray & Company, of this city, one of the oldest cigar manufacturing firms in Canada, have come to an agreement with the *Cigarmakers' Union* whereby they will in future use the blue label on all their products.

At a meeting of the *Jacques Cartier Typographical Union* held on the 23rd inst., the committee appointed to wait on the different employers regarding the new rates of wages recently adopted by the union, which takes effect on the first of April, reported that they had met with great success, having signed agreements with nearly all the employers under their jurisdiction.

The *Granite cutters* are having a very busy season and a fair demand for labour.

The *Marble workers* report trade brisk and expect an increase of wages on the first of May.

## HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city has been, if anything, duller this month than it was during the month of February, due in part to the continued pouring-in of shantymen from the bush. Common labour is plentiful, as more men have come down than are willing to hire for the "drive," in anticipation of the opening of the saw-mills.

An attempt to organize the *Building trades* was made during the month, but was not attended with much success, and it is believed by some that the best artisans have been drawn to Ottawa by the better rates of wages obtaining there, and that building operations have suffered here in consequence. Very few buildings have been started during the current month, but several have been brought nearer completion. Wages still average about \$1.25 a day. Builders' labourers get \$1.00 per day ; joiners, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day. A few *Carpenters and Millwrights* have been at work in the Eddy shops. Their maximum wage is \$2.00 a day.

The new amendments to the Hull civic charter contain many important conditions from the workingmen's point of view. *Chinese laundries* will be discriminated against by a \$50 tax. Householders will be entitled to vote in municipal affairs without taxes being paid as formerly.

Work on the *Government dock* is progressing favourably. A score of men are busily engaged on the masonry work of its walls.

During the month the new *inter-provincial bridge* was opened to traffic. This bridge



will doubtless have an important effect on the commercial development of the two cities which it unites.

### OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Business prospects are good in Ottawa, but the season is backward. The winter is usually over about the middle of March, but this year the cold weather has continued to the end of the month and has delayed work and trade. Seasonable weather is needed, and when it comes trade will open up with a rush and all unemployed will be given work. Owing to the scarcity of snow and the almost continuous cold the winter has been a harder one than usual. Many men depend upon the snowstorms for work during a portion of the winter, but the cold season just closing has been remarkably free from storms. Consequently the pinch of hard times was felt severely by many.

A busy season, such as is expected, will enable all who are behind to catch up. A great deal of building will be done in spite of increased prices for all materials, and also in spite of the fact that men employed in the *Building trades* demand more money for their work.

Drainage and other public works will give employment to a great many men. The railways look for greatly increased traffic. The fire-swept area is being rapidly rebuilt and hundreds of mechanics are busily engaged.

While work will be plentiful it is stated that there are plenty of men here for all branches.

The *Bricklayers' Union* will work under a new scale this summer. Commencing April 1st the bricklayers will be paid 36 cents an hour and will work fifty hours a week: nine hours every week day but Saturday, when

they will work five. This is a higher rate than was paid last year.

The *Builders' Laborers Union* is asking for 22 cents an hour and the contractors have offered them 19 cents an hour, which is an advance over rates paid last year.

The *Carpenters, Joiners and Woodworkers' Union* has fixed a scale of prices: 25 cents an hour; nine-hour day. It is expected that this scale will be accepted. Hitherto this trade has not been organized properly and the wages ranged from \$1.50 per day to \$2.00.

The *Moulders' Union* has succeeded in getting the city council to demand that union wages be paid for all moulding work done for the city.

The *Household Workers' Association*, composed of domestics, was organized during March. It has already a large membership. It aims to improve the working conditions of household servants.

The trades unionists of the city have been active all winter and one of the results has been the formation of the *Building Trades Council*. This Council was organized on March 23 and has the following officers: President, I. E. Cross, of the *Carpenters and Joiners' Union*; vice-president, J. F. Martin, of the *Painters' Union*; recording secretary, J. W. Brown, of the *Carpenters and Joiners' Union*; financial secretary, W. L. Fraser, of the *Plasterers' Union*; treasurer, Robert Duckworth, of the *Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union*; tyler, Wm. Gregory, of the *Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union*; trustees, C. Russell, of the *Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gasfitters' Union*; M. J. O'Connor, of the *Builders' Laborers International Protective Union*, and A. Marshall, of the *Painters' Union*.

The *Ottawa Typographical Union* proposed recently to the *Ottawa Publishers' Union* the following increases from the old scale, per week :—

	Old Scale.	Proposed Scale.
1. Compositor (day) . . . . .	\$11 00	\$13 50
2. Overtime (per hour) . . . . .	0 30	0 35
3. Compositors (night) . . . . .	15 00	16 80
4. Overtime (per hour) . . . . .	0 40	0 45
5. Piece work (day) (per 1000 ems) . . . . .	0 33½	0 36½
6. Piece work (night) . . . . .	0 36½	0 40
7. Foremen . . . . .	13 50	15 00
8. Linotyper (day) . . . . .	13 50	15 00
9. Linotyper (night) . . . . .	18 00	19 20
10. Linotype operators . . . . .	\$9 to \$12	\$10 to \$14

Also the linotype machinists must be members of Ottawa Typographical Union.

The *Publishers' Union* agree to all but numbers 1, 3 and 9. Instead of No. 1, namely, \$13.50 for day compositors, the publishers offered \$12, an advance of \$1 on the present scale, and they asked that Nos. 3 and 9, namely, pay for night compositors and night linotypers should stand as now, namely at \$15.00 and \$18.00, respectively.

They also asked the Typographical Union to establish a piece scale for linotypes of 7 cents per 1000 ems for day work and 8 cents for night work. The Typographical Union does not permit piece work at present.

The Typographical Union discussed the whole case at a meeting a few nights ago. The publishers' offer of \$12.00 per week for case hands was not thought sufficient, and a piece scale on the linotype was objected to. It was decided to ask for \$12.50 for case hands. The matter stands in this shape at present.

This scale only affects printers outside the Government Printing Bureau. The rates paid in the Printing Bureau are: For case hands, day work, \$13.50 per week, for an eight-hour day, and for linotypers \$16.50 per week. The night scale is \$16.87½ for case hands, and \$20 a week for linotype operators.

The *Amalgamated Tin Sheet and Metal Workers' Union* has asked the employers for an increase of wages of fifteen per cent for all unionists who are now getting twenty cents an hour; and an increase to twenty cents an hour for all who are getting less. The cornice workers get from \$10.50 to

\$13.50 per week of 54 hours and the *Tin-smiths* get from \$8 to \$10.50 per week.

A movement is on foot to bring about the amalgamation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen with their American brethren. The Canadian Brotherhood has a membership of over 7,000.

The snow cleaning during the winter was done by day labour and a report by the City Engineer shows that the work was done more cheaply than under the contract system. The aggregate saving in an expenditure of \$8,368 was \$833.

The *day labour principle* is being extended. Last year the granolithic sidewalks were built by day labour and the work was done more cheaply and better than under contract system. The subsidiary drainage system in the south end of the city is being built by day labour and the City Engineer reports that it is being well and cheaply done.

## KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market in this city and district since last report. Some disturbances have arisen in one or two of the trades because of the objection of certain employers to their employees becoming members of trade unions. What is equivalent to a lock-out has arisen in the case of a local broom-making company. This company has generally employed about 50 hands, one-half of whom are boys. A union was recently formed among the latter, and during and subsequent to its formation, various members were dismissed from the employ of the company. The company have expressed themselves as directly opposed to unions, and their determination to discharge all unionmen. The Trades and Labour Council have taken up the matter, and will endeavour

to effect a settlement through interviews with the company early in April.

A number of the employees of a local cigar factory have also been laid off during the month, because, it is believed, of their connection with the union recently formed. An adjustment of this difficulty will be attempted by labour representatives early in April.

*Barbering.*—Satisfactory conditions have prevailed in this trade for some time past, but difficulty, which may affect the satisfactory working of the early-closing by-law, has arisen of late among some of the barbers, concerning the nature of the membership of the *Barbers' Assembly* of the K. of L., organized in this city a short time ago. There has been mention made of forming another union, but efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation.

*Blacksmiths* continue busy at fair prices.

*Butchering*, although somewhat affected by the lenten season, is fairly good.

*Bakers* are fairly busy at good prices.

*Carpenters* are beginning to be much in demand. Increased wages and shorter hours are under consideration, pending the formation of a Builders' Exchange.

The *Amalgamated Metal Workers* recently secured an agreement signed by the tin-smiths of the city, making their shops union shops, and agreeing to employ union men only for a term of five months from the 1st of April. Also that men who received \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day prior to the 1st of April, shall receive \$1.60 and \$1.75 per day respectively. The men who received more than these amounts to receive an increase of five per cent all round. Also 9 hours to constitute a day, instead of 10, and time and a half to be allowed for overtime. The men in return have agreed to do their utmost to further the interests of their employers, and

the best of feeling prevails between the two parties.

*Plumbers* have also secured better conditions, and business with them at present is good.

*Painters* report business as good. On the first of the month a strike occurred in this trade, owing to non-compliance by employers with the union's demand for a 9 hour day and for an increase in wages of 15 cents per day. The strike continued until the 16th inst., when the employers agreed to the demand, and the arranging of a special rate to be paid to workers incapable of earning \$1.75 per day. It was further agreed that union men were to have the preference of work.

There is plenty of work in *Ship Building and Repairing*. Good wages are being paid. Many boats are being hastily prepared for the season's work.

Many hands are employed at the *Locomotive Works* where great activity has prevailed of late.

At the suggestion of the Trades Council, the builders of the city met to form a *Builders' Exchange*. During the month several meetings were held and the work of organization about completed. It is believed that this step will lead to a better understanding among contractors, and also between contractors and their various employees.

A union of *Longshoremen*, with international headquarters at Detroit, has been organized. It has a membership of 50. Similar unions have been recently formed at Midland, Collingwood and Hamilton, in Ontario, and at Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia.

The local *Trades and Labour Council* has elected various committees and each of these bodies is actively engaged upon the special work assigned to it.



## BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The prospects for all kinds of trades and labour in this city and district are becoming brighter as the spring season advances.

There is a good demand for *Carpenters* at present, and wages are good.

A great deal of activity is seen at the *Docks*. Owners of vessels are preparing to get their craft in shape for the opening of navigation, which takes place about April 15.

*Machinists and Boilermakers* are busy at work on the steamboats. A number of Belleville machinists are at work in the Hepburn yards at Picton.

Belleville is to have a *Pork Packing Establishment* in the near future. A company has been organized and will be known as the Farmers' Co-operative Produce Company. The capital stock is placed at \$150,000. It is to be divided into 7,500 shares at \$20 a share. No one will be entitled to buy over ten shares. The plant has been selected, and it is expected that it will be in operation before six months. The company will pack pork and put up canned beef and poultry for the English market. The leading citizens of Belleville have taken stock, as well as prominent farmers of Hastings and Prince Edward county.

The demand for *Painters and Paperhangers* is good and wages are good.

The Chown Company are employing a large number of men at present and report that business was never better. They manufacture all kinds of *tinware and cheese factory supplies*.

## TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The general condition of the labour market is brisk and the prospects for a busy

and prosperous season of an encouraging character. Factories and workshops are as rule busy, with a good demand for skilled and unskilled labour. The spring movement in the *building trades* has been somewhat retarded by rough and uncertain weather, but now that the winter is fairly over active operations have commenced in earnest. There is likely to be a good deal of building especially in the outlying districts and suburbs owing to the growing demand for houses as evidenced by the steady increase of rents.

*Carpenters* have for some time been fairly well employed and anticipate a good season.

With the advent of spring the *Custom Tailors* have abundance of work, the demand for high class goods being particularly active this year. The *ready-made clothing trade* continues slack and many are out of work or only partially employed.

The *Printing and allied trades* are hardly as busy as usual at this season, business being dull in many shops. The temporary impetus given to this industry every spring by the meeting of the Legislature is of comparatively little benefit to the members of the local union as there is always an influx of workmen from the country towns and villages to take advantage of the opportunity. The numbers of the Typographical Union have been considerably increased during the last month or two from this cause, but as soon as the extra demand ceases the majority of them will leave town.

The *Longshoremen* will be at work next week, and owing to generally favourable trade conditions and the quantity of freight awaiting shipment on the opening of navigation, will be fully employed.

*Machinists, Blacksmiths and Iron workers* generally are busy, but the *Moulders* report trade rather dull.

The *Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters* have secured an increase of wages. At a confer-

ence with the employers on the 29th instant an agreement was arrived at by which the men were granted an increase of 10 per cent in the pay per hour, and the number of working hours per day were reduced from nine to eight, commencing May 1.

A union under the name of *The Allied Metal Mechanics*, No. 66, was organized on the 26th instant, the membership comprising helpers in machine shops, blacksmiths' helpers, moulders' helpers and pattern-makers' helpers. It is of an international character, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio. The local organization has enrolled 40 members and a large increase in the number is expected.

A local branch of the *Core-makers' International Association* was organized on the 23rd instant by William Curtiss, general organizer, with a charter membership of 24.

The *Metal Trades' Council* now consists of representatives from nine subsidiary organizations, two new bodies, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brassworkers' Union having recently been admitted.

The *strike of Broom-makers* employed by Taylor, Scott & Co. is still unsettled. Several of the men have found work elsewhere and some of them have started a co-operative factory on Sydenham Street, and are promised a liberal support.

The agreement between the *Builders' Labourers' Union* and the employers of the trade, regulating the hours and wages, expires May 1. On the 19th a committee was appointed by the union to wait on the employers and prepare a new agreement to take effect after that date.

Trouble in the painting trade is anticipated, as the *Painters' and Decorators' Union* has decided that its members will not work in shops where non-unionists are employed after April 1. There are about 300 painters in the union and about the same number who

are non members. The union scale of pay is 25 cents per hour, nine hours to constitute a day's work. It is feared that some of the employers will refuse to accede to the demand.

Chief of Police Grasett has reported as to *the inspection of fire escapes in factories*, which was completed on March 2. The totals are: Places visited, 810; number with external fire escapes, 110; number with fire extinguishers, 207; number of employees, 37,623. The report goes on to say: "It will be observed that about one place in four is provided with a fire extinguisher of some kind, and only one in eight has an external fire escape. This would seem to indicate that the majority of employees must depend upon the stairways and windows for their exit in case of fire. In some factories a good deal of expense has been incurred in providing the means to ensure the safety of the employees, but in others the conditions, I should say, are distinctly unsafe."

The reorganization of the *Trades and Labour Council* is in contemplation. If the new scheme is adopted the affiliated bodies will be grouped in sections, such as the Allied Printing Trades and the Metal Trades Council. Each section will have full authority over matters pertaining to the trades, while the general interests of labour will be relegated to the central body to be known as the Toronto District Council. The question will be referred to the various local unions.

On the evening of the 20th inst. a *deputation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Toronto Trades and Labour Council* waited upon Premier Ross. Mr. Charles March, of Toronto, and Mr. H. Obermeyer, of Hamilton, presented to the Premier four resolutions passed by the Congress respecting age-certificates of children seeking employment, the right of women and children employees to legal holidays, the requirement of permits from factory inspec-

tors before operations are begun, and the appointment of additional factory inspectors. Some other changes in the law were also asked for. The Premier promised that these requests would be carefully considered.

The first class in *manual training* established in Toronto was opened at Ryerson school on the 25th inst., comprising twenty boys, each of whom was provided with a set of the most necessary carpenters' tools and a bench. The system will probably be largely extended before long.

The *Canadian General Electric Company* have secured a tract of 30 acres at the crossing of the Northern and Canadian Pacific lines in the north-western part of the city, bordered on the north by the Davenport Road, where they intend to erect large foundries, machine shops, structural iron workshops, &c., all the machinery in which is to be run by motors supplied from the company's power house. Building is expected to start in the early summer.

### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Trade and labour in general has been very slack during the month. There are more idle men, both amongst skilled and unskilled labour, than for years at the same season of the year. With the opening of the season and the frost out of the ground the labouring classes will soon be employed; \$75,000 will be spent by the city in good roads in addition to the regular appropriation for general works.

*Building Trades.*—Many of the local *Bricklayers* and *Masons* have had considerable work during the cold weather at Dundas in rebuilding the House of Providence. Many new dwellings of brick and additional storeys to factories and hotels will aid to keep this craft at work steadily without any rush.

*Broom-makers.*—Members of this craft have had more work during the last month than the one previous.

*Bakers.*—A strong union exists amongst these workers in the city. The greatest harmony prevails between master and man. The sanitary conditions and hours of labour are observed according to the 'Bake Shops Act.'

*Custom Tailors.*—The *Journeyman Tailors* have been very slack during the last month. The local union have taken legal proceedings against a merchant tailor for illegally using their union label and secured judgment restraining its use. A similar case against another merchant is pending. A new schedule of prices and classification of goods has been submitted by the union to the employers, who have refused to sign the same, and a strike has been decided on. A few men are already out.

*Clothing (ready-made).*—Business and work in this line has been exceedingly slow during the month but is picking up with the usual spring trade.

*Hatters.*—Hamilton has a hat factory and has the only Hatters' Union in Canada. This branch seems to be on the decline and some are negotiating to leave town.

*Horseshoers* have had a good month in horseshoeing owing to icy pavements. The members of this branch have a trades union and receive very good wages.

*Labourers.*—This has been an unfortunate spring for out-door labourers, hundreds have been idle during the month. The city engineer has decided to begin crushing stone with a stone crusher, as the hand crushed stone is not considered fine enough. A sympathetic strike took place amongst the labourers at the smelting works owing to two men being dismissed for disobeying orders. About 70 men quit work; all but 11 have returned.

*Printers.*—During the month machine men and hand typesetters have been very busy



and few idle men are reported amongst the job office employees.

*Quarrymen.*—About 50 men have been employed in the quarries getting out stone for the new macadamized roads to be laid during the summer.

*Steel-metal Workers.*—Trade among the Metal-Workers has been fair during the month.

### District Notes.

*Dundas.*—Letters patent of incorporation have been applied for by the John Bertram & Sons Company of Dundas for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in machine tools, machinery, pulp and paper machinery, and operating by steam, water or electric power. The proposed capital is \$300,000, and the applicants are Messrs. John, Alexander, Henry, James and Thomas Bertram.

There has been a little trouble with a few of the garment workers who work in a strict union shop and would not become members. A special meeting was called and those who would not join were dismissed by the proprietor.

*St. Catharines.*—The most important measure during the month was the passage of the McKinnon-Dash by-law which was to grant a percentage on the pay roll of the McKinnon-Dash and Metal Works to induce them to build a large factory here. It was submitted to the property holders and was carried by 1,270 for the by-law and 53 against. The company owned a large factory at Niagara Falls Centre, and the terms of the by-law included the removal of this factory to St. Catharines. The city agrees to pay them for fifteen years 5 per cent on a minimum wage of \$40,000 and a maximum of \$80,000, which amounts to about \$4,000 annually, and exemption from taxation for ten years except school tax. They will now amalgamate the two factories here and build large new works and will employ about 250 hands.

The Geo. Wilson & Company's works have bought the old factory of Wylie & Nelson and have erected a new building. The new factory is principally of wood in heavy mill construction. There are now employed at the factory about 40 hands of all descriptions but by the time the orders from the canning factories and other heavy shippers are made, there will be from 150 to 200 men employed on the premises.

*Niagara Falls.*—*Carpenters' Union No. 713* and the contractors and builders of the town, centre and south, have come to an arrangement as to wages of men and the length of the working day. The agreement is as follows:—

1. The rate of wages for journeymen carpenters and joiners shall be 25 cents per hour.
2. The hours of work shall be nine (9) hours per day.
3. The rate of pay for legal holidays and overtime shall be time and one-half, except for mill hands.
4. No union man shall take any kind of lump work or sub contract from a carpenter-contractor.
5. If a contractor applies to the union for men and the union cannot supply them, the contractor may hire any men he likes at any rate of wages, but these men must be discharged before any union man is laid off.
6. Planing mill proprietors shall be bound by these promises only as far as they apply to carpenters and bench hands.
7. Pay days shall be on Saturdays, and the contractor shall pay the men their wages on the job where they are working.
8. The agreement shall go into effect on May 1, 1901, and continue for one year.

*Port Dalhousie.*—At Toronto on March 13, the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature amended the agreement between the Maple Leaf Rubber Co. and the village of Port Dalhousie, by providing that in consideration of exemption from taxation and privileges granted, the company shall have an investment of at least \$100,000 and shall employ at least 200 persons.

An enthusiastic meeting was held during the month by the ratepayers who propose building a town hall, equipping a fire department and installing a waterworks system. The scheme was favourably considered, and should the project finally be carried, it will mean employment to many men during the summer. At the present time, ship carpenters, caulkers, painters, &c., are very busy overhauling the several boats here for the summer. A large gang of men are employed. Some of the Niagara fishing boats have already arrived.

*Port Colborne.*—Contractor John Riley has received the contract for the new pier work on the east side of the canal. The pier is to be faced with concrete. Mr. Riley expects to start work about the first of April.

Port Colborne is experiencing a property boom just now, and the owners who have houses and lots for sale are raising the prices. Probably no less than twenty residences will be built this season.

There is a movement on foot among the employees of the rubber factory to form a sick benefit association. The object is to have a small percentage of their wages turned over to the association, and in case of sickness the association will provide for the patient.

*Thorold.*—Work has begun on the repairs to the new canal banks. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as it is to be completed by the time navigation opens. A large number of teams are busy drawing piles from the feeder.

*Dunnville.*—Several meetings in connection with the beet-root sugar industry have been held of late, and a strong effort is being made to get a factory established here. A local man is about to start a brick yard in this town, which, if carried out, will be an additional industry and will employ quite a number of men.

*Hagersville.*—The Michigan Central Railroad have a large force of men employed here at the bridge over the Grand river. Nearly 200 men are employed, earning from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. This is a most fortunate occurrence for many of the labouring men in town, as work has been remarkably scarce this winter. About the middle of the month thirty cars of steel rails were unloaded here by the M. C. R., and the men have commenced laying the rails on the double track.

The Hagersville sash and door factory reopened for the season. The prospects of a busy season in the building line are bright.

The Grand river is very well lined this winter from Cayuga to Dunnville with wood, logs, stave bolts and other timber. Bush gangs are having more men than in the past seventeen years.

#### BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Jas. C. Watt, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city during the past month, has been very satisfactory. The weather has become milder, with the result, that building operations, which were abandoned in the fall, have been resumed, and bricklayers and their helpers, who have been idle nearly all winter, are now finding employment. The *building trades* anticipate great activity this spring and its continuance throughout the summer.

In the *Iron trades*, greater activity prevails. Two of the agricultural shops have been working overtime until ten o'clock at night, so great is the demand for their products.

There are a few *unskilled workmen* who have not found employment, but it is expected that the extensive street improvements, which the city contemplates making, will give employment to those who have been unable to obtain work elsewhere.

For *Blacksmiths*, trade is good, a number of men have been working extra time.

All competent *Core-makers* and *Carpenters* are employed. The carpenters have a strong union in this city.

*Machinists* are active and there is a demand for first-class men. The membership of the local union is increasing steadily. The Engine Works Co. have purchased two new and expensive machines and taken on a few more men.

*Moulders* are very busy at present.

*Metal Polishers* report trade brisk.

The *Printers* report trade satisfactory.

*Plumbers* and *Tinsmiths* are slack.

For the *Tailors'* trade is better than it was in February.

The *Painters* have organized a union with about thirty members. The officers were installed on the 30th.

The *Moulders* of the Gould Shapley & Muir Manufacturing Co. are out on strike. They claim that their wages have been cut 20 per cent. The company claims that the cut will not be more than 10 per cent. Several men were brought to the shops to take the place of the striking moulders, but have since quit work. About fourteen men are directly concerned.\*

## GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Callander, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of the labour market during the past month, labour being better employed than at any time during the winter. Some of the industries that have been working on short time for several months past, are now working full time, and also full handed. There is every prospect of this favourable

condition being continued, and the working classes generally, expect plenty to do during the coming months of spring and summer.

The following is a summary of conditions prevailing in the individual trades :—

*Labourers*.—Some men out of work, but all hands expected to be at work soon. Prospects very good.

*Moulders*.—Trade good, but plenty of moulders.

*Finishers*.—All members seem to have plenty to do at present.

*Woodworkers*.—Trade good. A large number added to membership of local union, with more to follow.

*Bricklayers* and *Stonemasons*.—Not much doing, but prospects very good indeed.

*Tailors*.—Trade better now than the last two months. A fine season expected.

*Carpenters*.—Fairly well employed. Will have a good year.

*Tinsmiths* and *Painters*.—Trade rather slow ; wages poor.

*Blacksmiths*, all kinds.—Trade good.

*Machinists* and *Tool-makers*.—Plenty of work.

*Pattern-makers*.—Very busy.

All other kinds of labour, skilled and unskilled, are fairly well employed.

*District*.—All that has been said in regard to the industrial condition in Guelph can be applied to the neighbourhood. In-door workers have been well employed this past month. *Masons* and *Carpenters* are expecting to have plenty of work this spring and summer.

Many of the farmers in this vicinity have not yet succeeded in getting men for the summer. Wages are very high and men very scarce.

By-laws to grant loans all the way from eight to ten thousand dollars, have been carried in several places. These loans are for

\* Two clerical errors occurred in last month's report for Brantford and District : The Chalcraft Shoe Co. should have been the Chalcraft Screw Co. and the reference to the Malleable Iron Works, should read 150 employees and not 150 moulders.



the building of factories, all to be built and running this summer.

The new *Raymond Cream Separator factory* which was built last season and fitted out with machinery during the winter, is now running. The hands in this establishment are mostly all high paid mechanics.

The Public Works Department, Toronto, is preparing the plans for a \$40,000 library and convocation hall, donated by the Massey estate to the Guelph Agricultural College.

The management of the *Bell Organ and Piano Company* are preparing plans for their enlarged factory. This firm already employs 400 hands.

The *Guelph Trades and Labour Council* have been taking active steps to further the use of the union label and the work of organization in this city. A circular pamphlet has recently been published, giving the names of firms using the union label, and reasons for its adoption by others. Reasons are also given why intending purchasers should patronize union-made goods.

On the 16th inst., a *Labourers Union* was organized, which is composed chiefly of outdoor workers. They will demand fifteen cents per hour for a working day of nine hours. Some of the local contractors have already approved of this rate.

Much attention has been devoted in discussions and in the press, to the subject of early closing. The matter has received special attention in regard to the stores.

## STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The general condition of the labour market shows little change from that of the previous month excepting for those trades affected by the season.

Several plans for residential properties are prepared and contracts let. Building will

commence as soon as weather permits in the city.

The *Metal Trades* are booming, all shops in the city working full time.

*Carpenters* report business prospects bright for spring trade.

Inside *Wood-Workers* are very busy.

The *Agricultural Shop Employees* are working full time.

*Custom Tailoring* is comparatively quiet, but those employed in the manufacture of ready-made clothing report trade brisk.

Those employed in the *woollen mills* have been working overtime for some days. Difficulties are being experienced in manufacturing goods fast enough to meet orders.

*Merchants* report a satisfactory month's trade and anticipate a good spring turn over.

*Mechanics* report work steady in city shops.

The *Labouring classes* report work as being fairly steady although there is no scarcity of men.

The *White Pork Packing Employees' strike* terminated satisfactorily, but after ten days nine of the men were discharged. Some of those left the city and are seeking employment elsewhere, but the foreman is still retained by the company.

Commencing on March 26, the *employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Erecting Shop* began working 50 hours a week which is an increase of three hours over former time.

A deputation of *Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* went to Montreal to ask the Grand Trunk Railway management for some changes and for the reinstatement of three men who were discharged a short time ago. Considerable discontent was reported among train crews and as a consequence Grand Masters P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and F. P. Sargeant, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen attended. Messrs. H. Paton and F. Wright

were the Stratford representatives. A dispatch of the 27th of the month announced that the differences had been arranged between the management and grievance committee.

*Railway Train service Employees* are interested in the proposed abolishment of the white light as a safety signal and the substitution for it of a blue or yellow one. As the matter now stands the white light means that the line is clear and the movement of train safe. Specified coloured lights denote danger. If the globe on a danger signal should be broken the light would be white and the engineer would see a signal of safety. Such cases have happened, and it is thought that any signal would be an improvement on the white light for a safety signal.

City Clerk R. R. Lang received a circular from the Buildings Trades Councils of Seattle, Wash., signed by Messrs. H. C. Baker, president, and J. C. Oldham, secretary-treasurer, warning people to beware of false reports which are being circulated, intimating that between 9,000 and 15,000 labourers are wanted in Seattle. This the circular states is not the case, as many people are already stranded there for want of work.

#### District Notes.

It is the intention to erect nineteen houses and several barns, with other small jobs in the town of Sebringville, which is rapidly growing, and work will commence just as soon as weather permits. This will give employment to workmen from the city of Stratford as well as workmen residing in Sebringville, which is five miles distant.

A foundry is to be erected in *Tavistock* for the manufacture of turnip toppler and loader, and corn cutter machinery. The latter not only cuts the corn but loads it into the wagon. Besides this machinery, ploughs harrows, &c., will also be manufactured. This will give employment to a number of persons in that busy town, which is nine miles from the city of Stratford and has a

large population of different classes of employees.

The *Silver Spring Creamery Co. (Limited)*, of *Baden*, purpose doing an extensive business and will increase their staff of employees. This, with the employment of so many men in the flax and oil mills, will make *Baden* a flourishing labour centre.

The employees of the *New Hamburg Furniture Factory* anticipate good times in that trade. A large amount of logs have been hauled in for sawing purposes. Several buildings are about to be erected in this town with the opening of suitable weather, so that all workmen engaged in the building trade feel that they will be fully occupied at home this season.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Woonton*, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The month of March has been a fairly active one for the in-door workers and railroad men of this city, and indications are very promising for plenty of work for all out-door workers in a short time.

The *building trade* prospects for the coming summer are better than they have been for some years. There are several buildings already under way, and some handsome residences are to be built. The architects have plans in hand for very many more. The brick work on the *Sanitary Dairy Co.*'s building has been completed, and in a short while the company will be in a position to commence business.

The local *Bartenders* are taking steps to organize the *Bartenders* of *St. Thomas*. They report their organization in a prosperous condition.

The *Cigarmakers* report a slackness of work throughout March. A couple of the cigar factories were closed for a time, but an improvement in their trade is being felt at present. The firm of *Daly, Clark & Co.* has

dispensed with the use of the union label, but is paying the union scale of wages.

The London Pant and Overall Co., who employ none but union *garment workers* and use the label, has been working with but one-third of its staff during the past month through slackness, but notified its employees that all hands would be started at work again on April 1.

The *Electrical Linemen* report very little work doing within the city, but all hands are employed repairing the trunk lines throughout the country. Several gangs are working between London and Windsor stringing a No. 10 metallic line. This will complete this line from Montreal to Windsor.

The *Machinists* report business as slack, with a tendency toward improvement.

The *Stone Moulders, Mounters, &c.*, report business very brisk, with expectations of it remaining so for some time.

The *Metal Polishers* announce that the boycott commenced four years ago on the Columbia and Hartford Bicycles, manufactured by the Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., has been raised. The works have been thoroughly unionized, and the polishers received all they demanded.

The past month has been a good one for *printers*. All hands are employed. A falling off in business is apparent at the present time.

The *Tailors* report business better than at any time since last fall.

During the month the *Firemen* petitioned the city for an increase in their wages, but the Council considered that the state of the city's finances would not allow of it and refused the request.

*E. Leonard & Sons Engine and Boiler Works* are becoming busy, after a slackness extending through the winter months.

Several meetings have been held during the month for the purpose of interesting capitalists in the starting of a *beet root sugar*

factory in this city, and at present the outlook for a factory is promising.

The *Canadian Fire Appliance Works Co.*, Ltd. (formerly the Ronald Fire Engine Co., of Brussels) has decided to remove to this city, and is now advertising for a suitable site for its factory. It will manufacture all kinds of fire fighting appliances, and will commence operations with about fifteen employees.

The *Trades and Labour Council* has appointed its Labour Day Committee, and they are at work devising ways and means for the next Labour Day celebration.

The *McClary Mfg. Co.* has opened up a branch warehouse at St. John, N.B., and has sent one of its employees, J. J. Foote, there as manager for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at St. John.

#### ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Industry and trade throughout this city and district are in a healthy condition. During the past month nearly all local industries have been busy and in some cases the regular staff of employees has been increased.

The *Railways* have been very busy, employees in the traffic department have been crowded; and have worked considerable overtime. The usual extra summer gangs, for laying of steel, painting, and construction work, have been put on. In the car and locomotive shops work is brisk; extensive preparations are being made for the expected increase of traffic to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, which opens on May 1.

*Retail trade* has felt the effect of favourable conditions and is on the whole reported as fairly good. In dry goods, millinery, &c., tradespeople have been busy preparing for the spring openings.



A noticeable feature during the month has been the reported increase in wages of several crafts. The *Section Men on the C.S. R. division of the Michigan Central* will receive after April 1 an increase from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day, and the pay to extra gang men, commencing on the same date, will be increased from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per day.

The *Painters and Decorators* are asking for a schedule from their employers on a basis of 17½ cents per hour for brush hands, and 20 cents per hour for paperhangers. The current rate last year was 15 and 17½ cents per hour. The painters have been organized about eight months. Work in the decorating line is now entering the busy season.

The *Journeyman Tailors* report being busy, and having secured an advance in their schedule of twenty-five cents on morning coats, fifty cents on Raglan coats, and a raise from eighteen to twenty cents on work done by the hour.

The *Bricklayers* are negotiating with their employers for an advance from 30 to 33½ cents per hour and a nine hour day, and report as being exceedingly hopeful of success.

A noticeable feature in all the negotiations between trade unions and employers is the friendly feeling and desire of both parties to reach amicable settlements.

The *Cigar-Making trade* is reported as prosperous and fully up to standard conditions.

The *Printing Trade* is busy on job work.

The *J.H. Still Cos'. handle factory* reports being busy and having largely increased its staff, which now numbers about 165 in all ; about 40 of these are employed in the woods getting out timber.

In the *Building Trade* announcement is made of several business blocks to be built, as well as considerable house building. Some few houses have been started, but the trade has not yet fairly commenced. The contract

for an 'armory' for the 25th Battalion has been awarded by the Government to J. M. Green & Co., of this city, the work will be commenced soon.

The City Council has awarded a contract to the Dominion Bridge Co. for a steel superstructure to take the place of what is commonly known as the Wilson Bridge, their tender being \$21,600. The total cost including the stone abutments will be about \$27,000. Special legislation has been obtained from the Provincial Government to issue the necessary debentures without submitting a by-law to the people.

The public works committee of the city council are discussing the advisability of doing the concrete work by *day labour*.

The *St. Thomas Street Railway Company* is negotiating for the extension of its line to Port Stanley, but cannot state as yet whether the work will commence at once or not.

Farmers report a scarcity of *farm hands*, and are offering a higher rate of wages than heretofore but say it is difficult to obtain good men. The president of the Trades and Labour Council has published a neat vest pocket *Labour Directory* for the city of St. Thomas ; 2,000 copies will be circulated.

#### CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There is very little change to note in the condition of the labour market during the past month. Some lines of industry are fairly active, while others are somewhat depressed.

The *Building Trades* are very quiet, with no immediate prospect of improvement ; in fact the outlook for men in these trades is not very encouraging.

*Carpenters* are doing a little repair work, but very few are working steadily.

*Cigarmakers* are fairly busy and working full time.

*Carriage and Wagon Shops* are running full time with full staffs of hands employed, and plenty of orders ahead.

*Blacksmith trade* is good.

*Flour Mills* are running night and day, with orders coming in so fast they can scarcely be kept up with.

The *Painting trade* has been very slack, but as the season for house papering is at hand, some of the painters are at work, and soon all will be busy, painting and paper-hanging being combined in one trade here.

*Foundries and Machine Shops* report plenty of work, with a scarcity of hands. Some of the shops could employ more hands if they could get them.

The *Printing trade* continues brisk. Some of the newspapers and job offices complain of a scarcity of hands to do the work required.

*Planing mills* report business fair with all hands employed full time.

The *Tailoring trade* is quite active and the prospects for the spring are very encouraging.

The *Fanning Mill Shop* which had shut down for a short time during the past month owing to a break in the planer, has resumed operations again and reports business good with many orders on hand. At present they are employing their full complement of hands nine hours per day.

The *Woollen Mills* are running full time giving employment to a large number of hands, male and female.

*Shopkeepers and Merchants* report trade fairly good, the present condition of the roads, however, shuts off a great deal of the trade with the surrounding districts.

A large number of men and teams are employed at present cleaning the streets of the city.

## WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district is very good at the present time. There are practically no idle persons in the city, nearly all branches of trade being well employed. Labourers are busy, digging out cellars and sewers for new buildings, so that unskilled labour is as well employed as skilled.

There will be plenty of work for the *Building Trades* this spring. Contractors report more building than has been had for a number of years. All *Carpenters* and *Bricklayers* have been working during the month, and the probability is that when spring comes, contractors will have difficulty in securing carpenters enough to do the work required. Carpenters' wages are on an average, from 18 to 22½ cents per hour for a day of 9 hours.

*Painters and Paper-hangers* report plenty of work.

*Plumbers and Tinnerns* have 40 members in their union, and they are all working full time.

There are three large *Planing Mills* in Windsor. All of them at the present time are running at their full capacity in order to meet the demand.

The *Salt Works* which give employment to 75 hands, is running full time, and pays an average wage to its employees of \$1.65 per day of 10 hours.

The *Windsor Bent Goods Co.* have their large plant in running order and are giving employment to 50 hands at present. They expect to increase this number to 75 in the near future. The average wage paid is \$1.25 per day of 10 hours.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

Every day the trains arriving from the camp districts bring large numbers of men who have spent the winter in the bush. What men are left in the camps, or the camp localities, are employed principally in loading ties. Those now in the city will have to await the commencement of summer work. A certain proportion will return to agricultural operations, which will soon commence if the present open spring weather continues. An evident reluctance is generally shown by those who look for a livelihood from their labour to work on farms, and as a consequence the demand for help in seeding operations is never fully met. Preference is always shown for railway and other work, which is generally more continuous as well as more remunerative. There is a feeling that activity in railway construction will prevail during the coming summer and many men hope to get employment in connection with such. This feeling will have its effect on the demand for agricultural help. The large numbers released from camping operations will undoubtedly meet all demands this summer for ordinary manual labour.

*Building Trades.*—Jobbing and repairs are a little brisker, otherwise the only busy people are the contractors working on estimates. Stonemasons and carpenters have been engaged on the construction of the new bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but operations on this will soon have to be discontinued on account of the ice break up, and the usual spring time rise of the water. The new building of the Merchant's Bank of Canada is being again proceeded with, and will probably be the largest undertaking this season.

*Civic Works.*—Nothing as yet has been commenced. It is very probable that these will not nearly be as large as last year's undertakings.

*Cigar Making.*—Business keeps up to a good average. Full staffs are working steady.

*Custom Tailoring.*—Steady employment for all competent hands.

*Printing Trades.*—Printers still report steady employment and prospects are fair for its continuance. The lithographers also are enjoying steady work. The *Telegram* Printing Company have opened out their job printing plant and are busy on Provincial Government work.

*Railway Construction.*—No particular demand for extra men as yet evident.

*Logging and Camps.*—Camps are all breaking up.

*Milling Trade.*—Conditions normal.

*Foundry and Machinist Trade.*—Employment is steady. Jobbing shops are busy and prospects are good. One of the railroad companies is looking for good machinists.

*Railway Employment.*—Men are being sent out for track work. In the repair shops there is activity and full time is being worked by large staffs.

*Teaming.*—Teams are returning from the bush and report a good season's work.

On the evening of March 27, the *Bricklayer's* and *Mason's Union* of Winnipeg held a social gathering, and entertained as their guests several prominent contractors and architects. It is proposed to alter in some particulars the agreement existing between the men and their employers, but as yet no particulars can be made public.

The *Tailors* and *Tailoresses* of Winnipeg are holding a meeting with a view to strengthening their organizations. Already many new members have joined their organization. At their last meeting addresses were given by Messrs. Wm. Scott, John Appleton, T. Lawson, and their president, Mr. Nichols.



## BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel P. Stringer, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The industrial outlook at present in this city and district, is not as promising as in the corresponding month of last year, owing principally to the failure of the wheat crop. Brandon is not a manufacturing centre, but is the central point of the great wheat belt of Manitoba, and all business in this city and district is consequently affected by the success or failure of the agricultural industry.

*Agriculture.*—Owing to the heavy fall of snow, an early opening of spring is not looked for, but farmers hail the depth of snow as an indication of heavy crops next season. The movement of farm lands has already commenced, and local real estate agents report a number of sales at good figures. The first train of Ontario settlers arrived last week.

*Building.*—No building operations are in progress at present, but when spring opens considerable work is anticipated, as several buildings have been destroyed by fire and will be replaced by new ones.

*Elevators.*—The Brandon elevators of which there are seven, are closed as usual at this time of the year, although a considerable amount of wheat is on hand, and will begin to move when prices advance.

*Factories.*—The sash and door factory is closed since New Years, but will open with the spring trade. The felt factory is working its employees full time. This factory manufactures all kinds of felt goods, and obtain their supply of wool from farmers in this district.

*Mills.*—The Kelly Company flour mill is running night and day as usual, a large staff of hands being employed. This mill closes down one month in the year for necessary repairs. The saw-mill owned by the Hanbury Co., is not running during the winter months as usual. The men are cut-

ting timber in the bush, after which this timber will be rafted down the Assiniboine to Brandon to supply the mill, which will be running night and day during the summer months.

*Railways.*—The N.P.R. are doing a steady business, and employees are working full time. The company had to put on an extra force of men, on account of the difficulty of keeping the branch lines open, which were blockaded with snow. The C.P.R. men are working full time also. Trainmen on the main line are making good wages. Quite a number of special engines and crews have been engaged for several weeks in keeping the branch roads open.

*Carpenters.* A few carpenter shops have kept their men employed all winter at special work.

*Labourers.* There is a surplus of labouring men in this city, who have been out of work most of the winter. No doubt they will find steady employment in a few weeks.

*Plumbers.* Work in this trade still continues to be brisk and will likely remain so while the cold weather lasts.

*Tinsmiths.* The wholesale tin-plate manufacturing firms in the Eastern provinces are practically destroying this business, with the exception of those engaged in job and furnace work.

*Machinists.*—Machineshops are very busy. Some inquiries have been made for experienced machinists and boilermakers at two dollars and fifty cents per day. Owing to increase of business, one of the firms is going to enlarge its premises, when more hands will be employed. There are some openings for first-class engine fitters on the Western Division of the C.P.R. Applications may be sent to Mr. Ord, Master Mechanic, Winnipeg.

*Trade Unions.*—There are no trade unions in this city, other than the Railway Organizations, i.e. the Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen's Union.

## VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Men in all lines are beginning to start for the north in large numbers. The Atlin placer diggings are attracting the attention of many as being a good place to go to.

A *Building Trades Council* has been organized, and meets every Friday night. It is composed of two delegates from each union of the building trades, elected every six months. Joseph Dixon has been chosen president. Quarterly working cards will be issued at 25 cents each, of a uniform size and colour, and given to all affiliated unions, which in turn will be given to the members, who must have them on the first day of each quarter, or they will not be allowed to work. One or more agents may be appointed at \$15 a week, and must remain on call at the headquarters when not engaged in outside work. The agent will endeavour to adjust all difficulties between employer and employed, and failing to adjust any difficulty, he shall report to the council.

There are four places in the city which do *sign-writing*. Trade is reported fair, with the usual number of transient workmen, making a total of about twelve. The rate of wages for this class of work varies from 35 to 50 cents an hour.

*Paper-hangers and Decorators* have not been very busy during the past month. A year ago men were in big demand. Quite a number, however, will start to work on the 1st, when the prospects look bright in this line. The prevailing rate is 35 cents an hour. Out-door work will in all probability be brisk as soon as the weather can be depended on.

The *Building Trades* start the season well organized, and little or no trouble is anticipated with the employers.

There was a strike on a small job by the masons, who were told by the contractors that they must work with Chinamen, employed as labourers.

The *International Longshoremen's Association* is at present in a healthy condition, so far as membership goes, but work has been slack during the past month. A great deal of Sunday work is done. The prospects for work on the docks are bright. A rotary list of those working on the dock is kept, and the first idle goes to the bottom, and when a man goes to work, his name is marked off, so that no favouritism is shown. A boat working over one hour is considered a turn, as is also every five hours. In case any member is complained of as being inefficient in his work by the officer of a ship, the delegate of the union shall immediately place a member who will be satisfactory in his place.

The *Printing Trade* has been fair. A new publication has been started, the *Weekly Trade Budget*, which starts out under good auspices.

The *Bakers and Confectioners* report work good, but wages are low. The proposed 'Bake-shops Regulation Act' now before the House at Victoria is causing considerable discussion. The bakers want underground shops prohibited, as also night-work.

*Architects* state that they have considerable work in hand outside the city, and that men will be in demand in the district shortly.

The *City Council* will in future require the union label on all clothing made for the civic officials.

The *Retail Clerks* report work very poor

The *Bartenders* report work dull. The average wages range from \$40 to \$65 a month with board. At Dawson, and in the north, wages are from \$12 to \$15 a day.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of the labour market continues good.

A general activity prevails in the *Building Trade* and will be further increased as the spring opens.

A number of the *Canneries* have commenced preparing for this season's pack.

A number of men have left here for the north to build and repair *steamers for the Yukon trade*.

In the *Lumber Trade* a marked improvement is noticed. During the past month local lumber and shingle mills have been very busy. In three days there were shipped over the C. P. R. fifteen carloads of lumber and five of shingles. A large increase in local demand is also reported. Messrs. Galbraith & Son, a local firm of lumber manufacturers, have applied to the city for waterfront properties, with a view of increasing their manufacturing capacity.

The new *Steam Laundry* is now ready to commence operations. The owners intend to employ nine hands at the start.

Two new companies, with headquarters at New Westminster, have been incorporated. *The Westminster Sawing and Fishing Co.*, with a capital of \$20,000, and the *Gem Novelty Co.*, with a capital of \$20,000. The object of the last named is to manufacture the Household Washboard Pail.

During the month of March, Deputy Inspector W. T. Cokeby, of the Provincial Government, has returned to the United States, *twenty-seven Japanese* who had crossed the line to Canada, in violation of the provincial Act.

The *Tramway Employees* have, during the month, formed a union. They number *twenty-two*, with a number of applications for membership.

*Bricklayers* report trade fair, the weather not being favourable for much outside work.

*Carpenters*—Work is fairly brisk. Still no demand for outside help.

*Cigarmakers* report a slight improvement over the preceding month.

*Ironworkers, Plumbers and Tinsmiths* have been fairly busy during the month.

*Printers*.—Work in this line is improving each month.

*Painters*.—Spring work is now commencing, and in this line conditions are fairly good.

*Fishermen*.—Quite a number of men are now engaged fishing sturgeon at Pitt River and Lake. A number are also engaged on the river fishing spring salmon.

*Millmen* report times good, both in local and export trade.

*Shipwrights and Caulkers* are all working steadily, with prospects of a busy season. Good progress is being made on the Dominion Government dredge, the shipwrights having commenced planking.

## VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

During the month the demand for labour has been fair, and as the weather was favourable a larger amount of outside work was accomplished than usual. Trade in many lines shows indications of improvement.

The *Boot and Shoe Trade* in this city is very dull for white men, as the Chinese have practically monopolized it. The only factory of any size is that controlled by Angus McKeown (formerly Ames Holden Co.). This factory at present gives employment to twenty men, four white men and sixteen Chinese, but the manager has decided to discharge all Chinese and employ white labour only as soon as the necessary white labour can be procured. The representa-



tive of J. Adler, a San Francisco leather manufacturer, was here a short time ago for the purpose of establishing a shoe factory, but so far nothing definite has transpired.

*Boilermakers, Moulders and Machinists* report trade good in their several branches, particularly in marine work.

Outside the machine shops there are between 25 and 30 *Blacksmiths* employed. They report trade fairly good.

The conditions in the *Building Trades* remain about the same as reported last month—dull. But now that the season is opening up, the prospects are much brighter, and a good season is expected in this line. Already a number of small contracts have been let.

*House Painters* are kept pretty well employed, and during next month they will have all the work they can attend to.

Among the *Cigarmakers* trade is fairly good, but not as good as for the same month last year.

In the *Printing Trade* business is still good. The Government Printing Bureau has taken on several extras for the session. During the month two requests have been received from the Slovan country for printers.

The *Shipbuilding Trade* still continues brisk, and all competent *Shipwrights and Caulkers* in the city are kept steadily employed. The White Pass and Yukon Railway Company are making preparations for the rebuilding at White Horse of four of their boats for the Yukon service. They are now engaging men here for that purpose, but the rate of pay offered is not satisfactory to shipwrights, so they are having some difficulty in getting experienced men. They offer 60 cents per hour, for between two and three months' employment. The cost of living at White Horse is said to be high.

In the *Tailoring Trade* business is still dull, but the prospects for next month are much brighter.

Preparations are being made to establish a general foundry business at Ladysmith. It is expected that work will be commenced on May 1.

An up to date cold storage warehouse has just been completed at the ocean wharf. The plant was supplied by the Oakland (Cal.,) Iron Works.

T. N. Hibben & Co. are putting in a plant for the manufacture of paper boxes.

The difficulty between the *Bakers' Union* and several of the largest bakeries in the city is still unsettled. The employers refuse to recognise the union in the matter of wages and conditions of labour.

In labour circles all interest is centered in the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. The Commission (composed of Messrs. J. C. Clute, K. C., D. J. Munn and Chris. Foley) has made a very favourable impression on the public by the impartial and businesslike manner in which the proceedings are being conducted. The inquiry was opened here on March 13, and has been carried on daily since then, the morning session beginning at ten o'clock and the afternoon session at two. The Chinese and Japanese are represented by counsel. J. M. Bradburn for the former and Robert Cassidy, K.C., for the latter, while Chas. Wilson, K.C., represents the Provincial Government. At the end of the month about fifty witnesses, representing the professional man, the business man, the mechanic, and the labourer had been heard. The Commissioners extend an invitation to all to come forward and give evidence, and the invitation is readily accepted, as is shown by the large number of witnesses who have been before them. The Chinese and Japanese present their side of the case principally through interpreters, as only a small proportion of them are able to express themselves intelligently in English. The indications are that it will be at least two weeks before the Commission completes its labours in this city.

During the month a Longshoremen's Union was organized at Victoria, B.C., with a membership of 130, which includes all the longshoremen in the city.

## NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market are slightly improved since last report, but there are a good many idle men around as regular work has not yet commenced.

In the *Lumber Trade*, while there is fair employment for those engaged, there is no demand for extra help. Work in the woods is steady with no extra demand.

The *Building Trade* is quiet. A few new buildings are being put up, and some contracts for others have been let. As yet there is not much call for carpenters, and the masons and bricklayers have had very little work during the month.

*Painters* report not much doing as yet, owing to unfavourable weather.

*Quartz Mining* is looking up, and as soon as the weather permits, active operations will commence on several properties.

In *Coal Mining* the outlook is hardly as favourable as it was. As yet the mines are working full time, but it is rumored that during the coming month some of them will not work full time. At Cumberland, where the explosion occurred last month, they are

working steadily, getting the water out. The bottom of the shaft has been reached, and the body of the cager has been recovered; but it will take some time to get to the lower workings, as they are badly wrecked and the water makes it worse.

The trouble at *South Wellington* still continues. The company made an offer to the men to go to work for \$3 a day for diggers, but the secretary of the union and another man were not to get work. The offer was refused and the men are still out, although a good many of them have either left the Island or got work elsewhere.

The men of the *New Vancouver Coal Co.* made a demand for a ten per cent increase of wages. The manager of the company informed the committee that he could not grant an increase, giving his reasons for it. The matter was discussed at the union meeting, and laid over for two weeks, until April 6th, when the men will decide what action to take.

The *Japanese* employed at *Haslam's Saw Mill, Nanaimo*, asked for an advance in wages, and on being refused quit work. Their places were at once filled, and on their wanting to go back at the old price were told that there was no work for them.

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## THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN CANADA—*Continued.*

In the March number of the *Labour Gazette* a statement was given of the extent and value of the Canadian fisheries together with a review of the conditions existing in the industry so far as the sea fisheries are concerned. The present article deals with the fisheries in the inland waters of Canada and concludes by a general review of the fishing industry in the different parts of the Dominion during the year 1900.

### II.—THE INLAND FISHERIES.

Though important the inland fisheries of Canada, are not organized on as thorough a commercial basis as are the deep sea fisheries. There are, it is true, in some parts of the

lake districts, groups of men who devote themselves chiefly, if not entirely, to fishing, but such cases are relatively rare. The returns of the Department of Marine and Fisheries show the total number of men engaged in the fisheries, in tugs, vessels or boats in the inland waters of the Dominion to be less than 6,000, as compared with upwards of 90,000, engaged in the deep sea fisheries.

This number, 6,000, by no means represents, however, the total number of those interested in the inland fisheries. Besides furnishing means of employment to many men for 7 or 8 months in the year, the lake and river fisheries are important chiefly in two

ways: by furnishing a means of food supply to pioneers in remote districts; and by attracting large numbers of tourists, many of them from outside of the Dominion to remote parts of the country in quest of game fish, thus giving employment to guides, and putting in circulation considerable sums of money.

The capital invested in the fisheries in the inland waters of Canada in 1899 was

\$1,016,057. To this amount the inland fisheries of Quebec (exclusive of the Gulf division) contributed \$103,300; Ontario, \$782,504; Manitoba, \$120,763; and the North-west Territories, \$9,490. The number of fishermen, the number and value of tugs, vessels and boats engaged in fishing and the value of the fish taken in the inland waters of the Dominion in 1899 were as follows (a):—

## EXTENT OF CANADA'S INLAND FISHERIES.

DISTRICT.	TUGS AND VESSELS.				BOATS.			Value of Fish.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	
<i>Quebec.</i>			\$			\$		\$ cts.
1 South Shore, St. Lawrence River, Cape Chat to Point Lévis.....					534	5,719	768	196,949 46
2 North Shore, St. Lawrence River, Quebec City to Bersimis.....					48	1,030	287	61,260 00
3 Inland district, Quebec City to Upper Ottawa.....					870	10,590	1,213	171,345 90
<i>Ontario.</i>					1,452	17,339	2,268	424,555 36
1 Lake of the Woods and Rainy River ....	4	53	6,000	14	26	1,400	71	56,589 48
2 Lake Superior.....	21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	273,896 43
3 Lake Huron, North Channel.....	23	260	29,850	112	41	4,685	69	223,958 43
4 Georgian Bay.....	22	420	57,709	133	128	10,255	505	399,558 09
5 Lake Huron.....	12	274	33,200	70	82	5,488	173	147,748 84
6 River St. Clair.....					14	245	34	6,508 35
7 Lake St. Clair and Detroit River.....	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	14,012 13
8 Thames River.....					26	354	95	7,881 62
9 Lake Erie and Grand River.....	23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	297,626 67
10 Lake Ontario.....	4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	98,359 41
11 Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division.....					106	803	72	13,678 46
12 Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties.....								37,449 16
<i>Manitoba.</i>	109	1,886	238,925	541	1,033	70,305	1,889	1,590,447 07
1 Winnipegosis, Dauphin and Waterhen River.....	<sup>b</sup> 3	48	5,500	12	<sup>c</sup> 11	2,175	40	127,880 00
2 Lake Manitoba, Ebbs and Flow Lake and tributaries.....					115	3,100	180	24,050 00
3 Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries.....	1	14	1,800	5	104	1,167	128	22,165 00
4 Commercial fishing, Lake Winnipeg.....	7	132	21,700	55	16	3,000	44	148,241 00
<i>North-west Territories.</i>	11	194	29,000	72	246	9,442	392	322,336 00
1 Qu'Appelle.....					40	920	80	7,135 00
2 Macleod.....					10	200	15	2,250 00
3 Edmonton.....					108	1,300	200	16,270
4 Battleford.....					20	250	40	3,670
5 Prince Albert.....					109	1,090	140	13,800
6 Northern districts.....							100	257,450
					287	3,760	575	300,575 00
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>267,925</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>100,846</b>	<b>5,124</b>	<b>2,637,913</b>

<sup>a</sup> Compiled from returns to provincial and Dominion Fisheries Departments.

<sup>b</sup> Tugs. <sup>c</sup> Boats and barges.



### Protection of the Fisheries.

In all of the provinces interested in the inland fisheries the importance of protecting the supply has been realized. In *Quebec* upwards of two hundred lakes or groups of lakes are under lease to individuals or clubs, who, as they regard fishing from the sportsman's standpoint, are directly interested in keeping the lakes stocked. The revenue derived by the province in the year ended June 30, 1900, from the leasing of inland lakes and rivers, and the licenses granted in estuary and sea-bordering waters for netting privileges was \$40,373.24, and the fees for the incorporation of clubs, \$760. (a)

In *Ontario* netting is prohibited entirely in some waters and restricted in others in the matter of the kind of nets used and the duration of the fishing season.

Concerning the protection of the commercial fisheries, the report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners for the year 1899, says:—

‘Practically no attention has as yet been directed to our great north-west and northern waters, which teem with the finer qualities of fish. These fisheries are destined in the near future to afford a livelihood for thousands of our population, and become an important and continuous source of food supply and revenue. In the older portions of the province, under a judicious licensing system, a vigorous policy of supervision, and the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations enacted for the protection of the fisheries, there may soon be expected to be a large increase in the supply of fish and a perceptible improvement in the fishing industry, a matter which concerns not the present generation only, but which is of vital importance to succeeding generations also. Any other course will result in their complete extinction.’

Concerning the protection of game fish, the same report says:—‘If our game fish are not to be entirely exterminated, more potent means of protection and preservation must be adopted than are afforded by existing regulations, or than can be accomplished

by our overseers, in view of the large area of territory each has to supervise. Probably no remedy so effective could be suggested for their preservation, as to prohibit their sale.’

The Deputy Commissioner further recommends that the sale and export of game fish—speckled trout, small and large-mouthed bass and maskinonge—be prohibited for a period of not less than three years.

The policy of leasing the lakes is also engaging the attention of the fishing authorities in Ontario, as may be seen from the following statement in the report:—

‘There are hundreds of lakes of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness in the unsettled portions of the province, still belonging to the Crown, the land in the immediate vicinity of which is suited neither for agricultural purposes nor other settlement. Many of these lakes are outside the great tourist belt, and it is respectfully suggested that they might therefore be utilized as a source of revenue to the province. The policy in Quebec and New Brunswick respecting similar lakes is to lease, with certain public reservations, the fishing rights therein to individuals and clubs. Not only has this been found to be an important source of revenue to these provinces, but it has attracted to them a class of persons who spend money freely, and who give employment to hundreds of guides and boatmen, and the erection and care of cottages and club houses, and in many cases hatcheries, have furnished employment to many others.

### EARNINGS OF FISHERMEN.

The commercial fishing of the inland districts is practically confined to the St. Lawrence and parts of the Great Lakes of Ontario, Manitoba and the Territories. On Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and portions of the Georgian Bay, tugs and sailing craft of some size, carrying crews of from four to six men each, are regularly engaged. Otherwise, even in cases where men pursue the industry with a view to selling their catch, they do not depend upon it exclusively as a means of gaining a livelihood. Both in the St. Lawrence and on the Upper Lakes th

(a) Report of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, Quebec, 1900. Pages 5 and 66-70.

fishing season lasts from six to eight months. Wide local variations exist, however, some fishermen pursuing their avocation by fishing through the ice in the winter, whilst others disregard everything but the fall fishing.

The following table showing the earnings of those engaged in the commercial fisheries in the inland waters, is based upon returns made to the Department of Labour by fisheries inspectors and overseers, and fishermen in the several districts. The wide variation in the returns is due to the differences in

the equipment used in taking the fish, and the additional fact that the weather and the movements of the fish are important in determining the amount of the catch. As will be seen, the earnings appear to be larger in the case of fishermen who own their own boats, although some of the reports state that owing to the expensive nature of the outfit required, and the difficulty of keeping it in repair, the fishermen in some parts of the lake district have difficulty in 'making a living'. The fishing in Quebec is chiefly done along the shore in small boats.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES A.—No. 46.

### EARNINGS OF FISHERMEN.

#### INLAND FISHERIES.

District.	Wages paid to Men on Fishing Tugs and Vessels.			Wages Paid to Guides.	Average Earnings of Fisherman.		Earnings between Seasons.
	Master of Vessel.	Engineer.	Crew.		Boats Owned by Themselves.	Boats Owned by Another.	
<i>Quebec.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
South Shore St. Lawrence River.					100 to 200	100 to 150	12 to 20 per m'th, with board.
North Shore St. Lawrence River.					100 to 300	90 to 160	12 to 18 per m'th, with board.
Inland District.				1.50 to 2.00 per d. with board.	100 to 200		About 1.00 per day, when employed.
<i>Ontario.</i>							
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.					60 to 70 per m., 500 to 600 per annum.	40 per month	25 to 30 per m'th, with board.
Lake Superior.					400 to 600 per annum.	200 to 275	25 to 30 per m. with board
Lake Huron (north channel)	50	40	30		225 to 500	180 to 250	20 to 28 per m'th, with board.
Georgian Bay.				1.50 to 2.25 per d. with board.	200		1.00 per day, when employed.
Lake Huron.	60 to 70	45	30 to 35		300 to 450	150 to 250	50 to 150.
Lake Erie.					250 to 600	30 per month with board	1.00 per day, when employed.
Lake Ontario.					300 to 500	150 to 250	50 to 150.
Inland Districts.				1.50 to 3.00 per d. with board.			

### Earnings of Guides.

The popularity of the game fisheries in the inland waters of Canada has given rise to the employment of a considerable number of guides. These men are particularly to be found with fishing parties in the inland district of Quebec, along the St. Lawrence River, in a portion of the Georgian Bay district and generally in the Northern inland waters of Ontario. The pay of guides ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 per day with board, although in some parts of Ontario specially qualified men receive as much as \$3 per day.

Concerning this class of men the report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners says:—

‘There will be in the near future a means of earning a livelihood on the River St. Lawrence, which will be more remunerative to our fishermen than fishing, namely, as guides and boatmen, in case netting is prohibited. There are said to be fully four hundred men who obtain employment on the other side of the river in this capacity, and who earn from \$2.50 to \$5 per day. The flood of traffic must, it is believed, soon be directed to the Canadian side, as the capacity of American hotels, &c., has been more than taxed during the last two years.’

A report received by the Department of Labour from the Nepigon district stated that 50 canoes, each manned by two Indians are engaged for about 3 months each year as guides with sportsmen engaged in trout fishing on the Nepigon. The wages, including canoe, average \$2 per day.

### Employment between Seasons.

As has already been intimated, fishing is by no means the sole occupation of many of those engaged in exploiting the inland fisheries of Canada. In some cases the fishermen own farms in the neighbourhood of the fishing grounds to which they devote attention when not fishing. Others of the fishermen occupy themselves between seasons in repairing their gear and boats. In the case of the men not occupied in either

of these ways, and the number includes the majority of those employed by fish companies, particularly in the upper lake districts of Ontario, a large number spend the winter in the lumber camps. Thus during the past winter fishermen usually engaged in the fisheries of Lake Superior and Lake Huron have been earning from \$20 to \$30 per month and board in the lumber camps of the district. In the more settled parts of the country, the fishermen take such employment as offers, receiving usually about \$1 per day.

### III.—THE FISHING SEASON OF 1900.

The following particulars regarding the fishing season of 1900 are taken from the preliminary reports submitted by the inspectors of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In submitting his report, the Deputy Minister of the Department says:

‘A glance at the preliminary reports (herewith appended) received from our different inspectors in their respective provinces or districts, on the general aspects of the fishing operations for the season of 1900, now closing, indicates a falling-off in the aggregate value of the fish catch, as compared with that of 1899, as detailed in this report.

‘The salmon-canning industry of British Columbia accounts alone for a million dollars decrease. Considerable diminutions are also expected from the Cape Breton and Bay of Fundy districts, where the herring and sardine fishermen have fared badly. Another disadvantage was the extraordinary storms prevailing during the autumn, which not only destroyed numerous fishing vessels and much gear, but brought bereavement to many humble homes. The drowning, off the coast of Prince Edward Island, of forty-seven fishermen, all from Gloucester county, N.B., on September 13, was certainly one of the worst catastrophes recorded in our fisheries reports in one year.

‘Notwithstanding these circumstances, it is safe to estimate the value of the present year’s fisheries yield at over twenty million dollars.’

### In Nova Scotia.

From Nova Scotia, the inspector from District No. 1 reports that the full returns



will show a decrease in the catch of fish as compared with that of 1899. This he accounts for by the fact that the great development in mining and railway construction, and the building of the iron and steel plants now under way at Sydney have taken from the fishing districts hundreds of men who would otherwise be engaged in fishing. He adds that not only have Canadian fishermen been able to secure employment at good wages at this work, but that more than 3,000 men from Newfoundland have come across into Canada and obtained employment. While all branches of the fishing industry have suffered as the result of this drain on the fishing population, he reports no scarcity of fish in the coastal waters, except in the case of mackerel, which branch, he says, has been almost a failure this year, the falling-off in the mackerel catch amounting to about 55 per cent under the average year. Lobsters he reports as fairly plentiful throughout the season. This industry was not so much affected by the demands of outside employment, as boys and girls are largely engaged in it. A considerable increase is reported in the export of live lobsters to the American market. Another feature of the fisheries in 1900 is the preserving of haddock. A good demand for canned haddock is expected in the foreign markets.

The inspector for District No. 2 reports that an increase in the catch of lobsters, which is the principal fishery of the district, a good cod, haddock and hake season, abundance of herring and a phenomenally large catch of mackerel, have combined to make this season the best for years. Not only have fish been abundant, but prices obtained are reported satisfactory. The salmon fishery returns show a slight increase on the Bay of Fundy, Atlantic coast and Straits of Northumberland. The shad fishery, which last year gave excellent results, will show a decrease of about 75 per cent.

The inspector for District No. 3 reports that in his opinion the full returns will show the year 1900 to be a good season for

the fisherman. He looks for a falling-off in the number of cod secured, but says that the ready sale at good prices will fairly meet the deficiency. An increase is looked for both in the amount and value of the catch of lobsters. Mackerel in some places show a largely increased catch, particularly in Lunenburg, where the catch amounted to 15,000 barrels, as compared with 3,000 in the previous year. In Digby the mackerel catch was fair, while in Queen's and Shelburne it was a failure. The Yarmouth traps did not pay expenses. The herring catch was only fair, Herring is a useful bait fish, and in this particular this scarcity determines the catch of the more valuable fish. Salmon yielded an average catch, river fisheries being generally fairly remunerative.

#### In New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick the inspector from District No. 1 reports that the catch of nearly all kinds of fish for 1900 will be found below that of the previous year, and some kinds will show fully 25 per cent of a decrease. The value of the catch he also says will be found below that of any season during the past ten years. The falling-off will be most apparent in the herring fishery, more especially in the district of Grand Manan, whose fishermen claim that the herring catch has been the poorest they have experienced for the last twenty years. The pack of the sardine herring at the various sardine factories will return about a 30 per cent deficit from that of last year. Lobsters will yield about the same as heretofore, with a probable increase in the value of the catch, although more traps, men and labour were required to capture them. When the statistics are all in, line fish of all kinds will show a decrease, which can be attributed not to any scarcity of fish, but to the great want of herring for bait at the time line fish were plentiful, and also to the fact that many of the handliners and trawlers engaged in weir fishing, which yielded them much poorer returns than if they had remained at their old

calling. The much desired mackerel schools did not put in their appearance in the Bay of Fundy this season, although many good hauls were made by the United States seiners off the entrance to the Bay.

The inspector for District No. 2, New Brunswick, says that the aggregate catch of fish caught in 1900 will be somewhat larger than in 1899. While the number of salmon netted was about the same as in the previous year, spring herring was very plentiful. Fall fishing on the banks of the Caraquet and Miscou was also unusually good, and a larger catch of fine fish secured and sold at good prices. The catch of cod-fish up to September 13 was the largest for many years, but the gale on that date, when thirteen fishing schooners belonging to Gloucester county were wrecked and forty-seven lives lost (the most fatal ever known) made fishing thereafter irregular, but the quantity taken during the whole season was above the average, and prices ruled high. The take of oysters has been hardly up to the average. The take of smelts will be even above the large one of the year before. These fish appear to be more abundant than ever. The catch of lobsters, notwithstanding the increase of factories and gear, is scarcely up to that of 1899, except in the narrow part of the Straits of Northumberland. In conclusion, the inspector says that, taking the quantity and prices into consideration, the past year has been a good one for the fishermen and merchants.

The inspector for District No. 3 reports fishing operations of a satisfactory character. Although there has been a slight falling-off in a few lines, yet the increase in others, and better general prices more than compensated for the deficiency, particularly so in regard to lobsters. Owing to a change in the regulations in regard to size, none under 10 inches were allowed to be taken from the traps. This reduced the catch, but so enhanced the price, that in the end the fishermen received more than for the number caught last year.

Among the other fish in which there was a decrease were salmon and herring. Those showing an improvement were cod, hake, haddock, pollock, eels and sardines.

### In Prince Edward Island.

The inspector for Prince Edward Island reports an average season. The lobster fishing, to the surprise of many, has, he says, held out well, and it now appears as if the present catch may be maintained if the regulations keep in force. Cod and hake were reported plentiful during the first part of the season, but owing to the rough weather, very little fishing was done during the fall. The oyster fishing in Richmond Bay has been a fair season, but in East and West rivers the catch was much below that of the previous year. Good prices were obtained and fishermen made fair wages, and shippers were well satisfied with the season's business. The mackerel fishing showed a great improvement on the last year's catch. All other fishing gave about an average yield.

### In Quebec.

The fishing officer in charge of the Gulf of St. Lawrence Division in the province of Quebec reports that in spite of an unusually rough season the returns for 1900 will show an increase in the total yield from the fisheries over each of the three preceding years. This will be due to an increase in the cod, salmon and herring fisheries. Salmon were below an average in Bonaventure and Gaspé, but very plentiful on the north shore of Labrador. Herring were also plentiful and remained late on the coast. Mackerel and lobster will both show a decrease. Fall smelt fishing in Gaspé Bay was good. Arrangements have been made for the operation and development of the fishing possibilities of Anticosti. Extensive buildings are being put up on Fox Bay. A tank steamer is being built to carry the fish alive from the fishing grounds to the packing houses, and a large number of men will be wanted in

the coming spring to prosecute the various fisheries on the island. These men will have to be shipped during the winter, and will most likely be secured among the fishing populations of Gaspé and Nova Scotia.

The inspector at L'Islet, Que., states that on the part of the coast of the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé summer and fall cod fishing was good, but would have been better, had it not been for the frequent and severe storms which were experienced when fishing was at its height. Herring fishing was excellent. Salmon fishing was somewhat better than last year, although the rivers kept very high in spring and summer. Prices ruled very high, 12, 15 and 20 cents a pound being paid. From Gaspé to Métis cod fishing is not so generally pursued as in former years. The people now give time to agricultural operations, to their great advantage. During the last twenty years five new parishes have been established on this part of the coast, and there are everywhere evidences of progress and comfort. From Métis to Lévis the result of the fishing operations in 1900 will be about the same as in the previous year.

The inspector for the Western Division of the province of Quebec reports that in his opinion the yield of the fisheries for 1900 would far exceed that of the previous season. Almost everywhere along the St. Lawrence, particularly on the Richelieu River, Chateauguay, Vercheres, Lake St. Pierre, and even below Quebec the spring fishing was better than for years past.

#### In Ontario.

The inspector for the Eastern Division of the province of Ontario says:—‘The waters of this division are frequented by nearly all the varieties of sporting fish of the finest kind, and it is of the utmost importance that the regulations should be strictly enforced.

‘The past year has been an average one, from the anglers standpoint. Charleston Lake, Rice Lake and the Bay of Quinte afforded excellent fishing.’

The inspector of the Central Division of the province of Ontario reports as follows:—

‘In the Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay districts the catch of trout and pickerel has been equal to or slightly above last season's; while whitefish, herring and sturgeon show a falling off.

‘In Lake Erie the catch of pickerel has been an exceptionally good one, with herring fully up to or above the average. The catch of sturgeon has decreased very materially, and the catch of other fish has been above the average one.

‘In that portion of Lake Ontario, in my division, this year's catch shows a decided decrease all round, with the single exception of herring, which has held up exceptionally well.

‘In the inland waters, which, with the exception of Lake Nipissing, and the waters running out of it, are chiefly given over to local and sporting fishermen, the catch has been about the same as last season (a poor one), not having recovered from the depletion that occurred last season.’

The inspector for the Western Division of the province of Ontario says:—‘The catch of whitefish, trout and pickerel aggregate about the same as last year. The number of men employed and the number of gill nets are in excess of last year. I also visited the Nepigon River this spring, which is the finest trout stream known in America, and every season is visited by sportsmen, not only from all over this continent, but even from Europe. \* This sport furnishes employment for some two hundred guides during the summer, at an average wage of two dollars per day and board, each year finding an increased number of visitors. The Nepigon is still holding its own as a producer of the finest speckled trout.’

#### In Manitoba.

The inspector for Manitoba reports an average season, some lakes showing an increase in output, and others a proportionate decrease. Continuing, he says:—

‘In Lake Winnipegosis and Dauphin district the catch was more than double what it was the preceding year. This is accounted for to some extent by the large influx of population to this particular part of the province, following the construction of the Manitoba Northern into the Swan River country. The extension of this road to the north last season so increased the transport



facilities that quite an impetus was given to the fishing industry in the northern part of Lake Winnipegosis, which had never been fished before to any extent, and in which fish were abundant.

'All fishing operations on Lake Winnipegosis this year have been successful and everybody made money. Fishing was most satisfactory, and as high as two and one-half cents per pound has been paid to the fishermen for whitefish by the rival buyers at this point.

'The returns from this lake this year show a yield of over one and a quarter million pounds of whitefish alone and a total yield of nearly five and a quarter million pounds of all other kinds valued at \$127,880. This is an increase on last year's business of \$74,680.

'When one considers the figures in the preceding paragraph, it will be recognized that the fish of our lakes is one of the most valuable resources the country possesses, and will if properly protected, prove an important factor in feeding the vast population, which will, in the near future, people this country.'

#### In the Territories.

The report of the inspector for the North-West Territories for the year 1899 states:— 'South of the Saskatchewan River the number of those actually dependent on the fisheries for their livelihood is steadily diminishing, and the most serious danger of the exhaustion of the fish supply is therefore

passing. In the more settled districts the amount of fishing done depends largely on the call for labour in other occupations, and the general activity prevailing throughout the Territories in 1899 caused fewer people than usual to resort to fishing.'

#### In British Columbia.

The inspector for British Columbia reports as follows:— 'In the Fraser river district this year sockeye and cohoes have been very scarce. The northern canneries, however, made good packs.

'The deficiency caused by the failure of the sockeye and coho runs has, however, been partly made up by the canners having this year put up between 90,000 and 100,000 cases of qualo or dog salmon (O. Keta). A market is found for these in South America. Some 7,000 cases of humpbacks (O. Gorbuscha) were put up last year, otherwise the packing of the dog salmon and humpbacks is a new industry here. The removal of the close season between the sockeye and coho runs has greatly facilitated the utilization of these varieties. The returns are not yet all in, but the gross pack for the province will amount to nearly 550,000 cases, as against 765,519 cases in 1899, 492,550 cases in 1898, and 1,027,180 cases in 1897. In addition to the salmon put up in cans, there will be an increase, as compared with last year, of the quantities exported, dry, salted and frozen. While the catch of sturgeon has been very small, there is an increase in the yield of halibut.

'A larger number of commercial salmon licenses were issued than heretofore from this office (4,892).'

### THE QUEBEC TRADE DISPUTES ACT.

On March 28, Bill No. 3, of the Quebec Assembly, known as 'An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes,' was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor. The main provisions of this Act, which is to be cited as the 'Quebec Trade Disputes Act,' and is quite similar to the 'Ontario Trades Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration Act,' (R.S.O., 1897, chap. 158), are given below.

As will be seen, the Act contemplates two distinct bodies: a Council of Conciliation,

consisting of representatives of the parties to the dispute; and a Council of Arbitration, a body of a more permanent character, which may, upon application of one of the parties, hear cases which have been before a Council of Conciliation without being settled, or, upon application of both parties, hear cases which have not first gone to the Council of Conciliation. A separate Council of Arbitration is provided for in cases of disputes between railway companies and their employees. The award of the Council

of Arbitration is not binding, excepting with the assent of the parties. The failure of the parties to accept the award does not, however, prevent a further reference to a Council of Conciliation.

### Scope of the Act.

The Act extends to all employers employing not less than ten men in the same business.

A claim or dispute within the meaning of the Act includes any of the following matters as to which there is a disagreement between an employer and his employees:—

(a). The price to be paid for work done, or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages, or to the hours or times of working;

(b). Damage done to work, delay in finishing the same, not finishing the same in a good and workmanlike manner, or according to agreement; or the nature and quality of materials supplied to employees;

(c). The price to be paid for extracting any mineral or other substance from a mine or quarry, or the allowance, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults or other causes whereby the extraction thereof is impeded;

(d). The performance or non-performance of any written or verbal stipulation or agreement;

(e). Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them or supply them with provisions or stores of any kind;

(f). Ill-ventilated or dangerous places in mines, or insanitary rooms in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places;

(g). The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees;

(h). The dismissal of an employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labour organization.

No claim or dispute shall be the subject of Conciliation or Arbitration in any case in which there are less than ten employees.

### Duties of the Registrar.

The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and

of Arbitration' for the settlement of industrial disputes, chosen from among the persons performing other duties in the public service.

The Registrar shall receive and register all applications of employers or employees, or on their behalf, for references to a Council of Conciliation, or to a Council of Arbitration of any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act; convene such councils; keep a register of proceedings, issue notices, and do all such things as may be required to carry the Act into execution, and perform all duties defined by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The registrar may issue all summonses to compel witnesses to attend to give evidence before a Council of Conciliation, or a Council of Arbitration, or to produce any document in their possession.

### Council of Conciliation.

A Council of Conciliation for the purpose of any dispute or claim shall consist of four conciliators to be nominated by each of the parties in dispute. The nomination shall be in writing lodged with the registrar.

The dispute or claim may be referred to a Council of Conciliation in the two following cases:

If the parties to the dispute lodge an application therefor with the registrar;

If only one of the parties lodges the application.

The registrar on receipt of any such application from the parties or from one of them, shall lay the same before the council constituted in the prescribed manner; and he shall carry out all directions of the council given him to affect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

Either party to the dispute or claim may be represented by one or more persons not exceeding three.

Such party shall be bound by the acts of such representative or representatives.

The parties to the dispute shall, if possible, draw up a joint written statement of their case; but, if they do not agree thereupon, a statement in writing from each party shall be made.

The statement or statements shall be forwarded to the registrar before the meeting of the council.

When the parties have named their conciliators, the registrar shall by notice in writing convene a meeting of the conciliators at such time and place as he determines.

After taking cognizance of the dispute and of the facts, hearing the parties and endeavouring to conciliate them, the Council of Conciliation shall transmit to the registrar a report setting forth the result of its operations.

In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring about any settlement of the dispute, the registrar on receipt of the report, shall transmit a copy, certified by him, to each party to the dispute; whereupon either party may require the registrar to refer the dispute to the Council of Arbitration for settlement.

### Council of Arbitration.

There shall be two Councils of Arbitration: a Council of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes other than between railway (including street railway) companies and wage earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways; and a Council of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between such railway companies and wage earners so employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways.

Each Council of Arbitration shall consist of three members, British subjects, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

One member is appointed on the recommendation of the employers and another on recommendation of the employees; such two members may within twenty-one days after

their appointment, submit to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the name of some impartial person to be the third member and president of the council.

In case of the said two members failing so to do, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint as president an experienced impartial person not personally connected with or interested in any trade or industry, or likely by reason of his former occupation, business vocation, or other influence, to be biased in favour of or against employers or employees.

The same person may be president of both Councils.

As soon as practicable after the Council has been completed the names of the members of the Councils shall be notified by the registrar in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the recommending authority, cancel the appointment of any member appointed on the recommendation of such authority.

The term of office of a member of each council shall be two years; at the end of which term and every successive term of two years, a fresh appointment of members shall be made in the manner aforesaid.

Every member retiring from office shall be re-eligible.

If the president of a council becomes insolvent, or makes a composition with his creditors, or makes an assignment of his property or salary for the benefit of his creditors, or if any member of a council is convicted of any criminal offence, he thereby vacates his office of member.

A number of detailed provisions dealing with the filling of vacancies, follow.

In the matter of the remuneration it is provided that the members of each Council of Arbitration shall be remunerated for their services in such manner and according to such rate of payment as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint, from and



out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.

The recommendation of employers and employees as to the persons to be appointed as members of the Councils of Arbitration respectively is ascertained as follows :

#### Selection of Arbitrators.

For the selection of the person to be recommended by the employers, every employer in the province having at least ten persons in his employment is entitled to one vote ; every organization in the province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, is entitled to one vote ; every Board of Trade in the province legally constituted is entitled to one vote.

For the selection of the person to be recommended by employees as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters foreign to railways, every Trades and Labour Council, every District Assembly of the Knights of Labour, every Federated Council of Building Trades, every lawfully incorporated Trade Union, every organization of wage earners of an industrial calling primarily constituted, and actually and bona fide operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labour, is entitled to one vote.

For the selection of the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in the matters connected with railways, every organization in the province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways is entitled to one vote.

For the selection of the person to be recommended by railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters referring to railways, every railway company controlling or running a line of railway in the province is entitled to one vote.

The registrar shall give notice in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for the selection of a member to be recommended to either council, or claiming to be so entitled, to communicate with him on or before August 1, 1901, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

The registrar shall, after August 1, aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Commissioner of Public Works for his advice or direction. Provision is also made for the keeping of the list up to date and the distribution of ballot papers.

Between September 1 and 15 next and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the registrar shall transmit by mail to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper in the form required by the Act.

The registrar shall forthwith after October 15, count the recommendations by or on behalf of employees or by or on behalf of employers for each Council, and shall forward the same to the Commissioner of Public Works, together with his report thereon ; and the Commissioner of Public Works, upon being satisfied of the accuracy of such report, shall publish in the *Quebec Official Gazette* the result of such recommendations, and the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to be members of the Councils of Arbitrations, and also the names of and number of recommendations in favour of the five persons who have received the greater number of recommendations for each Council on behalf of employers and employees respectively.

#### When references may be made.

Any dispute may be referred to the appropriate Council of Arbitration for its

hearing and determination in any of the following cases :—

On application to the registrar by either party to a dispute or claim which, having been referred to a Council of Conciliation, has not been settled or adjusted by such Council ;

On application to the registrar by both parties to the dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act, which has not been so referred to a Council of Conciliation.

If, in either case the award of the Council of Arbitration is not complied with and carried out by the parties, or for any reason proves abortive, the parties to the reference or either of them shall not thereby be precluded from again referring the dispute to a Council of Conciliation.

Whenever a party to a dispute has lodged an application with the registrar requesting that the dispute be referred to a Council of Conciliation, and has appointed conciliators, and notice of the application and of the appointment of conciliators has been given to the other party, if such other party has not within a reasonable period appointed conciliators, and if the party lodging the application has not proceeded to a strike or lock-out, as the case may be, the Council of Arbitration, if it thinks fit, may proceed as in case of an abortive reference to a Council of Conciliation, and such Council may report their decision as to the settlement of the dispute in question.

In every case referred to a Council of Arbitration, the Council shall have power to require, either or each party to the claim or dispute to name not more than three persons, who, upon their consent in writing being lodged with the registrar, shall for all purposes of the reference be taken to represent such party in the proceedings before the Council.

The meetings of the Council of Arbitration are public.

The president shall, for the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the Council, have all the powers of a judge of the Superior Court, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

#### Effect of Decisions.

The Council of Arbitration shall decide disputes according to equity and good conscience.

The award of the Council of Arbitration shall be made within one month after the Council has completed its hearing of the reference, it shall be given by and under the hands of a majority of the members of the Council.

At the request of either party, and if the Council of Arbitration approves, a copy of the award is published by the registrar in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

The award, or a copy certified under the hand of the president of the Council, is deposited in the office of the registrar, and shall be open to inspection without charge during office hours.

Either party to a dispute referred to either Council of Arbitration, may, at any time before award is made, by writing under the hands of such party, agree to be bound by the award of the Council, in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a submission under Chapter lxxiii of the Code of Civil Procedure agreeing to be bound by an award.

Every agreement of that nature made by one party shall be communicated to the other party by the registrar, and if such other party also agree in like manner to be bound by the award, then the award becomes executory in accordance with article 1443 of the said Code.

No party to any dispute referred to a Council of Conciliation or a Council of Arbitration shall be represented by an advo-

cate, or by any paid agent or agents other than one or more of the persons between whom the dispute or claim has arisen.

No fees shall be paid to the registrar by any party in respect of any proceeding under the Act.

Each member of any Council of Conciliation shall be paid for his services out of

the consolidated revenue fund of the Province at the rate of \$3 for a preliminary meeting ; \$4 for whole day sittings, and \$2 for half day sittings at subsequent meetings.

The Act concludes by setting forth a number of forms in which applications, &c., are to be made.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

In the March number of the *Labour Gazette* statistical tables were given showing rates of wages and hours of employment in certain branches of the metal trades in this country. In that number the rates of wages for tool-makers, lathe-hands, planer and shaper-hands, vice-hands and fitters, drill-hands, moulders, coremakers, pattern makers and millwrights were given for persons engaged in these branches of the trade in engine shops and in tool and wood-working machinery shops. In the present number these tables are continued for the same classes of labour employed in agricultural shops, and rates of wages and hours of employment are also given for the following classes engaged in the work of boiler making, viz :—Flangers, riveters, holders-up, helpers and heaters, and for engineering machinery and carriage blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers. The May number of this publication will conclude the series on the metal trades by giving the current rates of wages and hours for polishers, platers, buffers, stove plate moulders, stove pattern makers, stove mounters, bicycle workers, brass moulders and finishers and sheet metal workers. These tables have been compiled by the Department of Labour from information received by the Department from a large number of

manufacturers, owners of foundries and workshops in all parts of the Dominion, secretaries of local unions and from reports prepared for the Department by its special correspondents. Blank forms were sent to these persons and a request made that accurate information be supplied in reference to the conditions actually obtaining in the shops in the locality for which the information was sought, and the returns sent in have been carefully compared and verified and the information classified in as concise a manner as possible.

Care has been taken in these tables to designate the different classes of labour employed and the rates of wages paid to each class. Where it was apparent that different rates were being paid in one locality this has been indicated by giving the minimum and maximum figures and in some cases the average. It has not been possible to include every locality in which work of the kind indicated is being carried on, nor has it been possible to give the many variations of rates often paid within any one locality, but taken as a whole the figures represent in a fairly accurate manner the differences in rates obtaining in different localities throughout the Dominion and the actual average earnings in the cities and towns named.



# WAGES AND HOURS IN

## TABLE No. 3—

LOCALITY.	TOOL MAKERS.				LATHE HANDS.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.
Nova Scotia—								
Amherst . . . . .	20	60	12.00		17½	60	10.50	
New Glasgow . . . . .	18	60	10.50					
Quebec—								
Iberville . . . . .	15-20	60			15-20	60		
Montreal . . . . .	15-25	55-60	12.00	31¼-32½	20	55-60	11.00	25.30
Quebec (outlying parishes)	15	60	9.00		15	60	9.00	
Sorel . . . . .	15	60	9.00		15	60	9.00	
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .		60	6.00			60	7.50	
Ontario—								
Ayr . . . . .					65	60	9.00	
Aurora . . . . .					15-18	54-60		
Belleville . . . . .	15-20	60	10.00	1¼	15-20	60	10.00	1½
Brantford . . . . .	17-20	59-60	10-12	1¼	14-17	59-60	8.40-10	1¼
Clinton . . . . .	15-17½	60	9-10.50	1¼	15-17½	60	9-10.50	1¼
Grimsby . . . . .	15	60	9.00		15	60	9.00	
Guelph . . . . .						60	10-12	
Hamilton . . . . .	22-25	59	13-14.50		19-22	55-50	13.50	
Hastings . . . . .					16	59	9.00	
London . . . . .	18½	60	10.50	1¼	15½	60	9.00	1¼
Peterborough . . . . .	25	60	12.00		17½	60	10.00	
Sarnia . . . . .					15-17½	60	9-10.50	
Smith's Falls . . . . .	20-22½	59-60	11.80-13.50		17½-18	59-60	10.50-10.60	
Stratford . . . . .	15	54	7.65		15-16½	51-60	7.65-9.75	
St. Mary's . . . . .	22	60	13.20		16	60	9.60	
St. Thomas . . . . .	21-22	60	13.00					
Tara . . . . .	16½	60	10.00		16½	60	10.00	
Toronto . . . . .	25	55-58	13.75	1¼	20	55	11.00	
Walkerville . . . . .								
Watford . . . . .	12½-15	60	8.25	1¼	12½-15	60	8.25	
Manitoba—								
*Winnipeg . . . . .	27	50	13.50	1½	25-27	50	13-50	1½

\*The rates here given are the rates prevailing in general workshops, there being no metal working shops

## THE METAL TRADES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.

## Agricultural Shops.

PLANER AND SHAPER HANDS.				VICE HANDS AND FITTERS.				DRILL HANDS.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.
17½	60	10.50	.....	17½	60	10.50	.....	15	60	9.00	.....
				15	60	8.50	.....	14	60	8.00	.....
15-20	60	.....	.....	15-20	60	.....	.....	12½	60	.....	.....
20	55-60	11.00	25-30	20	55-60	11.00	25-30	12-17½	55-60	8.30	21-26
15	60	9.00	.....	15	60	9.00	.....	10-15	60	6-9	.....
15	60	9.00	.....	20	60	12.00	.....	12½	60	6.50	.....
.....	60	6-8	.....						60	4.00	.....
15	60	.....	.....	15	60	.....	.....	12½	60	.....	.....
15-18	55	.....	.....	15-17½	54-60	.....	.....	10-12	54-60	.....	.....
15-20	60	10.00	1½	18-20	00	12.00	1¼	15-20	60	10-12	1¼
.....	59-50	10.80-12	1¼	12½-18	59-60	7.20-10.80	1¼	9-15	59-60	5.40-9	1¼
15-17½	60	9-10.50	1¼	15	60	9.00	1¼	12½-15	60	7.50-9	1¼
.....				15	60	9.00	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....
.....	60	10.00	.....		60	10.00	.....		60	7.50-8.10	.....
15-16½	55-60	9.00	.....	20-24	55-60	14.00	.....	12½-13½	55-60	8-10	.....
10	59	5.50	.....	11	59	6.00	.....				.....
16	60	9.00	1¼	16	60	9.00	1¼	12	60	7.00	1
.....				17½	60	10.00	.....	10-15	60	6.00	.....
15-17½	60	9-10.50	.....	14-17½	60	9-10.50	.....	10-12½	60	6-7.50	.....
17-17½	60	10-10.50	.....	17½-19	60	10.50-11.20	.....	10-13	59-60	6.00-7.70	.....
18-25	51	9.70	.....	17½-23	51-60	10.50	.....	10-15	51	6.40	.....
10	60	6.00	.....	16	60	9.60	...	10	60	6.00	.....
.....								12½	60	7.50	.....
16½	60	10.00	.....	17¼	60	10.50	.....	17½	60	10.50	.....
20	55	11.00	1¼	20	55	11.00	1¼	14-15	55	7.70	1¼
12½-15	60	8.25	1¼	12½-15	60	8.25	1¼	10	60	6.00	.....
18	50	9.00	1½	27	50	13.50	1½	16-21	50	8.00	1½

n Winnipeg and adjacent territory other than those doing a general jobbing trade.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3—

LOCALITY.	MOULDERS.							
	Machinery.				Green Sand.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.
Nova Scotia—								
Amherst .....	20	60	12.00					
New Glasgow.....								
Quebec—								
Iberville .....	15 20	60						
Montreal.....								
Quebec (outlying parishes)					20-23	60	12-15	
Sorel .....					17½	60	10.50	
St. Hyacinthe.....								
Ontario—								
Ayr .....					14½	60		
Aurora.....					22	55		
Belleville.....	20	60	12.00	1¼	20	60	12.00	1¼
Brantford .....	15-18	59-60	9-10.80		23-26	59-60	13.80-15.60	1¼
Clinton .....	17½-20	60	10.50-12	1¼				
Grimsby .....	15	60	9.00					
Guelph.....	20	60	12-13.80		20	60	12-13.80	
Hamilton .....	25¼	59	15.00					
Hastings.....	15	59	8.50					
London.....			11.00	1¼			11.00	1¼
Peterborough .....	18½-25	60	12.00					
Sarnia .....	20-25	60	12-15					
Smith's Falls .....	20-22	55-60	12-13.00					
Stratford.....	20-25	51 60	12-13					
St. Mary's.....								
St. Thomas.....	17-22	54-60	10.20-13.50			60	21.00	
Tara.....	17½	60	10.50					
Toronto.....	25	55	13.75	1¼	25	55	13.75	1¼
Walkerville .....					17½	50	7.15	
Watford.....	15-18	60	9.50					
Manitoba—								
*Winnipeg.....	25-30	50	12.50	1½	25	50	12.50	1½

\* The rates here given are the rates prevailing in general workshops, there being no metal working shops



## METAL TRADES—Continued.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 3.

## Agricultural Shops—Concluded.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

COREMAKERS.				PATTERN MAKERS.				UNSKILLED LABOUR.				MILLWRIGHTS.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Overtime.
Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	60	10.50	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	60	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15-25	60	12.00	1¼	12	60	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12.00	.....	15-20	60	9-12	.....	10-12	90	6-7.50	.....	.....	.....	15-18	.....
10	60	6.00	.....	22½	60	13.50	.....	8	60	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	9.00	.....	.....	60	9.00	.....	.....	60	2.50-5	.....	60	6-9	.....	.....
16	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	55-60	.....	.....	17½	55-60	.....	.....	10-12½	54-60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	60	13.25	1¼	23	60	15.00	1½	12½	90	7.50	1¼	30	60	18.00	1½
12½-16	59	7-9	1¼	20-25	59	12-14.75	1¼	10-12½	59	6-7.50	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-12½	60	6-7.50	1¼	17½-20	60	10.50-12	1¼	10-12½	60	6-7.50	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	60	6.00	.....	15	60	9.00	.....	10	60	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	60	12.00	.....	.....	60	10.50	.....	.....	60	7.50	.....	60	12	13.50	.....
16¾	59	9.50	.....	22	55-57	12.00	.....	12-15	59-60	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	59	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	9.00	.....	.....	60	12.00	1¼	12½	50-60	6-7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-15	60	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-12½	60	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	59	5.90	.....	19-20	59-60	11.20-12	.....	12-12½	59-60	7-7.50	.....	20	60	12.00	.....
10-10½	51-60	6.00	.....	18-22	51-60	10.20-15	.....	10½	51-60	5.35-6	.....	16½-22	51-60	9.25-11.25	.....
10½	60	6.00	.....	25	60	15.00	.....	10½	60	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17-20	60	10-12	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	60	10.50	.....	14	60	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-17	55	8.80	1¼	27½	55	15.10	1½	11.12	55	6.05	1¼	25	55	13.75	.....
14	50	6.25	.....	15	50	8.71	.....	13½	50	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	60	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10-12½	60	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20-25	50	10.00	1½	22½-25	50	12.50	1½	14	50	7.00	1½	27	50	13.50	1½

in Winnipeg and adjacent territory other than those doing a general jobbing trade.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN

TABLE No. 4.—Blacksmiths

LOCALITY.	BLACKSMITHS.											
	Engineering.				Machinery.				Carriage.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.
	Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$	
<i>N. Brunswick—</i>												
St. John.....	16½-25	54	9-13.50	1½-2	16½-25	54	9-13.50	1½-2	16½-25	54	9-13.50	1½-2
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>												
Amherst.....	25	60	15.00	1½								
Halifax.....	20	54	10-13	1½-2	20	54	10-13	1½-2	17	54	9-13	1½-2
Oxford.....	18	60	10.80	1½								
Yarmouth.....					20	60	12.00					
<i>Quebec—</i>												
Beauharnois.....					22½	60	13.50					
Coaticook.....					15	60	9.00	1½				
Lévis.....	15-17½	60	9-10.50	1½	15-17½	60	9-10.50	1½	15-17½	60	9-10.50	1½
Montmagny.....	12½	60	7.50									
Montreal.....	18-25	55-60	10-13	1½-1½	18-25	55-60	10-13	1½-1½	17-25	60	9-13	1½-1½
Quebec.....	20-25	60	12-15	1½-1½	15-20	60	9-12	1½-1½	15-20	60	9-12	1½-1½
Sherbrooke.....	20	59	12-15	1½	20	59	12.00	1½	20	60	12.00	1½
St. Hyacinthe.....	20	60	12.00		17½	60	10.75					
<i>Ontario—</i>												
Belleville.....					15-20	60	9-12	1½	15-20	60	9-12	1½
Brantford.....	15-20	59	8.85-11.80	1½	15-25	59	11.80-14.75	1½	15-20	59	8.85-11.80	1½
Chatham.....	20-22½	55½-60	12-13.50	1½-1½	22½	55½	13.50	1½-1½	17½-25	55-60	12-13.50	1½-1½
Goderich.....	22½	60	13.50	1½	17½	60	10.50	1½				
Guelph.....	20	60	12.00	1½	20	60	12.00	1½	20	60	12.00	1½
Hamilton.....	25	59	12-15	1½	17½-25	59	12-15	1½	17½	60	10.50	1½
Hastings.....					15	59	9.00					
Kincardine.....	17½	60	10.50	1½								
Kingston.....	20-25	50-59	12.00	1½-1½	20-25	55-59	12.00	1½-1½				
London.....	17½	60	10.50	1½	17½-20	60	10.50-12.00	1½-1½	15-18½	60	9-11	1½
Merrickville.....					15	59	9.00					
Mitchell.....	12½	60	7.50	1½								
Newburg.....									15	60	9.00	20
Orillia.....					15	60	9.00	1½	20	60	10-12.00	1½
Oshawa.....									16½	59	10.00	
Ottawa.....	20-22½	60	12.50	1½-1½	20-22½	60	12.50	1½-1½	15-22½	60	10.50-12.50	1½-1½
Peterboro.....					17½-20	60	10.50-12.00	1½				
Petrolia.....					20	60	12.00	1½				
Sarnia.....					17½	60	10.50					
Seaforth.....	18	60	10.50	18	18	60	10.50	18				
St. Geo. Brant.....					15-17½	60	9-10.50					
St. Thomas.....					17 23	60	12-13.00	1½-1½	12½-16	54	9.00	
Stratford.....	20-28	47	10.00	1½	17-20	47	10.00			47	7-9	
Toronto.....	17½-23	55-60	11-12.00	1½-1½	17½-23	55-60	11-12.00	1½-1½	16½-23	58-60	10.50-12.00	1½-1½
Windsor.....	17½ 20	60	11.00		17½-20	60	11.00		17½ 20	60	11.00	
Woodstock.....					20	60	12.00	1½	15	60	9.00	
<i>Manitoba—</i>												
Brandon.....					25	59	15.00	1½-1½	23	59	13.80	1½-1½
Winnipeg.....	27-27½	54-56	15.00	1½	26-27½	54-56	15.00	1½	25	54	13.50	1½
<i>B. Columbia—</i>												
Nanaimo.....		51	18.75			51	18.75		30	45	17	
N. Westminstr.....					32½	60	19.50	1½				
Vancouver.....	25-33	55	14-17	1½	25-33	55	14-17	1½	25-33	55	14-17	1½
Victoria.....	30-32½	60	18-19.50	1½	30-32½	60	18-19.50	1½	30-32½	60	18-19.50	1½

THE METAL TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.

and Blacksmiths' Helpers.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS.											
Engineering.				Machinery.				Carriage.			
Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate for Overtime.
Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$		Cts.		\$	
12½	54	6.60	1½-2	12½	54	6.60	1½-2	12½	54	6.60	1½-2
12½ 15	60 54	7.50 8.00	1½ 1½-2	15	54	8.00	1½-2	15	54	8.00	1½-2
				20	60	7.50					
10-12½ 9	60 60	6.00 6-7.50 5.40	1½	10-12½	60	6-7.50	1½	10-12½	60	6-7.50	1½
12½ 14 10-12	55-60 60	7.80 6-7.50	1½-1½ 1½-1½	12½-15 10-12	55-60 60	7.50-9.00 6-7.50	1½-1½ 1½-1½	12½-17 10-12	60 60	7.50-9.00 6-7.50	1½-1½ 1½-1½
10 12	59 60	6.00 7.00	1½	10 10	59 60	6.00 6.00	1½	10 10	59 60	6.00 6.00	1½
11-13 12½ 14 12½ 15	59 55-60 60 59	6.50-7.50 7.50 8.40 7.50 9.00	1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	12½ 12½ 12½ 15 10	60 55½ 60 60 59	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 9.00 6.00	1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	12½ 11-13 12½ 58-60 12½	60 59 55-60 60	7.50 6.50-7.45 7.50 7.25-7.50 7.50	1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
12 12½ 11	55 60	6.60 6.60	1½	11 11-12½ 12½	55 60 59	6.05 6.60-7.50 7.50	1½-1½	5-10	60	3-6.00	1½
								7½ 12½ 15 12	60 60 59	4.50 7.50-9.00 7.20	1½
10-12½ 12½ 12½	60 60 60	7.50 7.50 7.50	1½-1½ 1½ 1½	10-12½	60	7.50	1½-1½	10-12½	60	7.50	1½-1½
12½	60	7.50	12½	10 12½ 10 10	60 60 60 60	6.00 7.50 7.50 8.00	12½				
				13-14 11	60 57	6.27					
12½-15 10-15	47 55	6.10 7.50	1½ 1½	12½-15 10-15 12½	55 60 60	7.50 7.50 7.50	1½	10-15 10-15	58-60 60	6-8.00 6.50-8.00 7.50	1½
15 17 17½	59 54-56	9.00 9.00	1½-1½ 1½	15 17-17½	59 54-56	9.00 9.00	1½-1½ 1½	14 17-17½	59 54	8.40 9.00	1½-1½ 1½
	51	15.00		51		15.00		20	45	9.00	
16 20½ 20	35 60	8-14.00 12.00	1½-1½ 1½	20 20 20	60 55 60	12.00 11.00 12.00	1½-1½ 1½	20 20	55 60	11.00 12.00	1½-1½ 1½



WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL TRADES, CANADA.  
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.  
 TABLE No. 5.—Boiler Makers.

LOCALITY.	PLANGERS.			RIVETERS.			HOLDERS-UP.			HELPERS.			HEATERS.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																
St. John.....	Cts. 19-20	54	\$ 10.50	1½-2	Cts. 19-20	54	\$ 10.50	1½-2	Cts. 12-13	54	\$ 6.60	1½-2	Cts. 5-6	54	\$ 3 1½-2	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																
Amherst.....	20	60	12	1½	20	60	12	1½	15	60	9	1½	12½	60	7.50	1½
Halifax.....	22½	54	11	1½-2	20	54	10	1½-2	15	54	9	1½-2	10	54	5	1½
Yarmouth.....	18-19	60	10	1½	18-19	60	11	1½	12-13	60	7.50	1½	6-7	60	4	
<i>Quebec—</i>																
Lévis.....	16-18	60	10-11	1½	15-16	60	9-25	1½	11-13	60	7	1½	5	60	3	1½
Montreal.....	18-27	45	10-15	1½	18-21	45-60	9-11	1½	13-15	45-60	7-9	1½	4-12	45-60	2.50-7	1½
Quebec.....	25-30	60	15-18	1½	16-18	60	10-13	1½	12-15	60	7.50	1½	5-10	60	3-6	1½
Sherbrooke.....	20-25	59	12-15	1½	18-20	59	11-12	1½	10	59	6	1½	5	59	3	1½
Sorel.....	25	60	15	1½	20	60	12	1½	15	60	9	1½	10	60	6	
St. Hyacinthe.....	20	60	12	1½	17½	60	10.75	1½	10	60	6	1½	6	60		
<i>Ontario—</i>																
Belleville.....	20-25	60	12-15	1½	15-25	60	9-15	1½	12½	60	7.50	1½	5	60	3	1½
Brantford.....	20-23	59	12.50	1½	17-20	59	11	1½	12-13	59	7.40	1½	5-7	59	3.50	1½
Chatham.....	20	55	60	12	17-20	55-60	11-25	1½	12½	55-60	7.50	1½	10	55-60	6	1½
Guelph.....	20-22	60	12-15	1½	20-22	60	12-15	1½	12½	60	7.50	1½	6	60	3.54	1½
Hamilton.....	20½	59	11	1½	21	59	12-39	1½	13½	59	7.77	1½	6	59	3.54	1½
Kincardine.....	17½	60	10.50	1½	15	60	9	1½	10	60	6	1½	7½	60	4.50	1½
Kingston.....	20-25	55	12-11	1½	20	55	11	1½	12-12½	55	6.60	1½	8-8½	55	4.15	1½
London.....	17-23	60	10.50-14	1½	15-20	60	12-14	1½	12½-14	60	8.14	1½	13-14	60	4.50	1½
Ottawa.....	20	60	12	1½	15	60	10.50	1½	13½	60	8	1½	3½-4½	60	4	1½
Peterborough.....	20-22½	60	12.75	1½	20	60	12	1½	13½	60	7.50	1½	7	60	4	1½
Petrolia.....	20	60	12	1½	20	60	12	1½	12½	60	7.50	1½	7	60	4	1½
St. Thomas.....	17-25	60	12.50	1½	15-17	47	7.50	1½	14	60	8.40	1½	4	47	2	
Stratford.....	20-25	47	10.50	1½	20-22½	55-60	12-25	1½	12½-15	55-60	8.25	1½	5-15½	55-60	5	1½
Toronto.....	20-27½	55	13-15	1½	20-22½	55	16-25	1½	15	59	9.14	1½	1			
<i>Manitoba—</i>																
Brandon.....	27½-31	54-50	15-50	1½	26	54	14	1½	17	54	9.00	1½	1			
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
Winnipeg.....																
New Westminster.....	35	55	20	1½	35	55	19-20	1½	22½-25	55	14	1½	20	55	9 10-50	1½
Vancouver.....	35	59-60	20-21	1½	35	59-60	20-21	1½	20-22½	59-60	11-13.50	1½	17½-20	59-60	4-12	1½
Victoria.....																

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MARCH

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly	Indirectly			
Quebec	Riviere Pierre.	Stone-cutters.	Lockout consequent on demand by employees for increased wages and change from piece to day work.	1	20	1	Feb. 4		Lockout still in continuance at end of month.
Ontario	Stratford.	Pork packers.	Demand for dismissal of foreman.	1	15		18 Feb. 27		Company agree to protect employees against possible injustice of foreman.
Quebec	Montreal.	Boot and shoe lasters.	Refusal of company to accept price list prepared by union for work performed on new lasting machines.	1	27		" 25		No settlement reported at end of the month.
Ontario	Kingston.	Painters.	Non-compliance by employers with union's demand for 9-hour day and increase in wages of 15 cents per day.	3	35		Mar. 1	Mar. 16	Employers agreed to demand; a special rate of wage to be arranged for workmen incapable of earning \$1.75 per day; union men to have preference.
Ontario	Toronto	Broom-makers	Alleged employment of non-union man to take place of union man at machine.	1	16		" 5		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	St. Cyprien.	Core-makers	Demand for increased wages.	1	4	16	" 6	Mar. 13	Increase granted by employers.
Quebec	St. Hyacinthe.	Cutters	Reduction of wages.	1	6		" 7	" 9	Employers agree to price list submitted.
Quebec	Montreal.	Clothing cutters.	Non-compliance by employers with union's request that piece work be abolished and a minimum scale of \$15 per week adopted.	1	7		" 9		No settlement reported at end of month, but company state that place of strikers filled by other men.
Br. Col.	Nanaimo.	Mill hands.	Non-compliance by employers with request for 8 instead of 10-hour day at same wage.	1	32		" 11	Mar. 13	Strike unsuccessful; places of strikers filled by other men.
Quebec	St. Hyacinthe.	Spinners.	Non-compliance by employers with union's request for higher wages.	1	32		" 12	" 13	Strike due in part to mistake of foreman to forward request to superintendent. Settled by agreement of company to raise wages if less than \$8 per week earned.
Quebec	St. Hyacinthe.	Corders.	Dismissal of two employees.	1	25		" 13	" 18	Amicably settled by agreement.
Br. Col.	New Westminster.	Single sawyers.	Refusal of employers to accede to demand for increase in pay from 10 to 12 cents per M.	1			" 16		No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	Brantford.	Moulders.	Against alleged reduction in wages.	1	14		" 18		No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec	Montreal.	Cigarmakers (Cuban).	Non-compliance by employers with demand for increased wages.	1	32		" 27	Mar. 29	Demand of employees granted.
Ontario	Hamilton.	Smelters.	Dismissal of two employees.	1	70		" 29		No settlement reported at end of month, but all save eleven had returned to work at that date.

\* Settlement not reported to Department until month of March.

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MARCH.

The number of trade disputes reported to the Department during the month of March was larger than for some months previous, although most of these disputes were of short duration, and the numbers affected small. Taking into account the three disputes which were in continuance at the end of February, the division among the provinces for the month of March was as follows:— In Ontario, 5; in Quebec, 8; in British Columbia, 2. Of these disputes, about half were still unsettled at the end of the month. All the disputes with the exception of four, had to do with the question of wages or hours, two were against a reduction of wages, and nine for an increase in wages, or shorter hours, or both. In five cases the demands of the men were granted in whole or in part. In two cases amicable adjustments of the difficulties were made by the two parties. In the other cases no settlement had been

effected at the end of the month. Of the eight disputes in Quebec, three occurred in different branches in the one factory. They were all of short duration, and were amicably adjusted, some concessions being made to the men. Of the five remaining disputes in Quebec, one was settled two days after the men had gone out, the employers conceding all demands. Of the total disputes other than those arising out of the question of wages or hours, two were occasioned by the dismissal of certain employees; another because of the refusal of a demand to dismiss a foreman, and the fourth because of the alleged employment of a non-union man to take the place of a union employee.

The table published on p. 147 is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began, or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the Department.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES IN MINES.

The peculiar dangers to which miners are liable have not only called into existence the elaborate regulations for the conduct of the mines already set forth in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*, but have led to the adoption of a more or less complicated machinery for the enforcement of the law. Three district sets of officers are provided for in the Acts: (1) those appointed by the State; (2) those appointed by the proprietors of the mines; and (3) those appointed by the employees. To the first class belong the mining inspectors; to the second, the managers, foremen and overmen, appointed by the proprietors of the mines; and to the third, the checkweighers and others appointed by the men.

As will be seen the extent of the supervision required by the law is greatest in the case of coal mines.

## VIII.—INSPECTORS.

In the several provinces the government departments interested exercise their supervision over the mines within the scope of their powers mainly through the agency of mining inspectors.

## Appointment and Qualification.

The Acts in the several provinces recognize the general rule that the appointment of inspectors and the provisions for the payment of their salaries shall rest with the Lieut.-Governor in Council. In *Nova Scotia* the inspector is required to be a competent, scientific, practical mining engineer. In *Quebec*, he must be a mining engineer, possessing sufficient knowledge of mineralogy and metallurgy, and must have exercised his profession during at least five years.



The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to appoint one or more practical men as mine surveyors under the direction of the inspector of mines.

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, anyone who is employed in or about a mine, or is an arbitrator in any difference between owners, is debarred from acting as inspector. Fit persons holding mine manager's certificates are eligible.

In *Quebec* the inspector is not permitted to take an interest or share in mines in his division. (a)

### Powers and Duties.

In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and *Manitoba* and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of *British Columbia*, the inspector is authorized; (a) to make such examination and enquiry as is necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of the law are complied with in the case of any mine; (b) to enter, inspect and examine any mine and every part thereof at all reasonable times by day and night, but so as not to impede or obstruct the working of the mine; (c) to examine into the state and condition of any mine, the ventilation of the mine, and the sufficiency of any rules for the time being in force, and all matters or things connected or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mines, or any mine contiguous thereto; and (d) to exercise such other powers as are necessary for carrying out the law. (b)

In *Ontario* and *Manitoba* the inspector is further authorized to give notice to the owner or agent in writing, of any particulars in which he considers such mine to be dangerous or defective, and to require the same

to be remedied within the period of time named in such notice.

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the inspector shall visit every mine within his jurisdiction, and every working part thereof, and all traveling roads thereto and therefrom, and all air courses, at least once every month.

In *Quebec* every inspector, constable or peace officer may enter upon private or public lands that are being mined, and examine the pits, shafts, tunnels and subterranean passages or other mining works or excavations, and require from the proprietors all the facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose.

In *British Columbia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, the Minister of Mines is empowered to instruct the inspector to examine and report to him the condition of the machinery and apparatus in use in metalliferous mines; the appliances used for extinguishing fires; the condition of the working in the mine; the exits, means of ventilation and sundry conditions, and also, how and where all explosive and inflammable oils and supplies are stored, and the system of signals used in the mines.

### Notice of Defects.

The inspector shall not give notice to any owner, agent or lessee of the time when such inspection is to be made. The proprietor of mines is required to admit the inspector upon exhibition of his certificate of appointment, but the inspector shall not unnecessarily obstruct the working of the mine. If he finds anything defective in the character or in the operation of the mine which in his opinion threatens the bodily injury of any person, he shall give notice in writing thereof to the owner, and shall order the same to be remedied. (c)

(a) R.S. N.S., c. 18, Part I., s. 4; Que. 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1525; R.S.O., c. 36, s. 16; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, s. 17; R.S. B.C., c. 138, s. 66; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 47, s. 2.

(b) R.S. N.S., c. 19, 39; c. 20, s. 15; R.S.O., c. 36; s. 19; Man., 50 Vic. c. 118, s. 45; R.S. B.C., c. 138; s. 67.

(c) R.S. B.C., c. 134, sec. 8; R.S. B.C., c. 138, sec. 69; Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20 art., 1534; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 47, s. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act the inspector is empowered to take cognizance of the case of persons dangerous on account of mental or physical incapacity which would prevent him clearly understanding instructions conveyed to him, or who may be a source of danger to any person in the mines, and it is the duty of the inspector of mines, upon application in writing of any three miners employed in such mine, to examine any such person for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such want of understanding, knowledge or skill, or other incapacity or incompetency exists. It has further been provided that the inspector may make the inquiry on his own initiative if the need is apparent.

Under the Metalliferous Mines Act the inspector is required to keep secret any information in regard to ore, or other information respecting the mine, obtained by him in making his inspection.

In *Nova Scotia*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, if, in any respect not provided against by express provision, the inspector finds any thing or practice in or connected with any mine to be dangerous or defective, so as, in his opinion, to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person or the waste or misuse of any property leased from the Crown, the inspector may give written notice to the owner, agent or manager stating the nature of the defect, and unless the same is forthwith remedied the Inspector shall report the same to the Commissioner (in *British Columbia* "to the Minister of Mines").

In *Nova Scotia* it is further provided that if the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedying the matter complained of in the notice, he may within ten days after the receipt of such notice send his objection in writing to the Commissioner, and thereupon the matter shall be decided by arbitration by the Commissioner, together with one arbitrator appointed by the inspector and one appointed by the owner or

agent; and the award of the Commissioner with one of the arbitrators shall be final.

Five days' notice of the time and place at which the Commissioner (under the Metalliferous Mines Act, "at which the arbitrators") will hear such matter shall be given to the parties interested.

The Commissioner, if satisfied that the owner, agent or manager has taken active measures for complying with the notice or award, but has not with reasonable diligence been able to complete the works, may adjourn proceedings so as to allow a reasonable time for completing the work.

No person shall be precluded by any agreement from doing such acts as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this section or be liable under any contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing such acts. (d)

In *Ontario and Manitoba*, every inspector is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and it is not necessary to possess any property qualification whatever in order to enable him to lawfully act as such justice of the peace. Under several of the Acts he has extensive powers at investigations. (dd)

#### Attendance at Inquests.

In *Nova Scotia and British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, it is provided that where a coroner holds an inquest on the body of any person whose death may have been caused by an accident of which notice is required to be given to the Commissioner, the coroner (in *Nova Scotia*, "whenever practicable,") shall give notice of the inquest, in order that the inspector, deputy inspector, or some other person duly authorized by the commissioner, may be present to watch the proceedings. The inspector, or such other person so appointed, or a person appointed by the

(d) R.S.N.S., c. 19, s. 41; R.S.N.S., c. 20, s. 16; R.S.B.C., c. 138, s. 69; B.C., 62 Vic., c. 49, s. 6.

(dd) R.S.O., c. 36, s. 23; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, s. 18.

workmen of the mine at which the accident occurred, may examine any witness, subject to the order of the coroner. Where evidence is given at an inquest, at which the inspector, or such other person so appointed, is not present, if it has appeared that any defect in or about the mine required a remedy, the coroner shall send to the inspector notice in writing of such neglect or default.

In *Nova Scotia*, if in the opinion of the inspector, it would lead to a more thorough investigation, he may require the constable or other officer, to summon jurymen of not more than three workmen employed at any other mine than that at which the accident occurred who shall form part of the jury.

In *British Columbia*, persons having an interest are debarred from sitting on a jury.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act special provision is made for formal investigation by the inspector under the direction of the Commissioner.<sup>(e)</sup>

### Removal of Inspectors.

In *British Columbia*, under the Metalliferous Mines Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to remove an inspector from office for incompetency, neglect of duties, or abuse of the privileges of his office. One cause for removal specially provided is where the inspector fails to keep secret information obtained in the course of his inspection.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also authorized to remove inspectors.<sup>(f)</sup>

## IX.—MANAGERS AND FOREMEN.

The supervision of the several departments of a mine on the part of the proprietor is in practice usually deputed to managers or

other officials with certain qualifications and responsibilities.

### Appointment and Qualifications.

In *Nova Scotia* under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, it is provided that a mine shall be under the control and supervision of the manager, and the owner or agent of every mine shall nominate himself or some other person to be manager, and shall send a written notice to the Commissioner of the name and address of such manager. Underground workings of every mine shall be under the daily charge of an underground manager or managers, and foremen or overmen holding certificates under this chapter.

Certificates of competency for managers, underground managers and overmen shall be issued by the Commissioner upon the report of a board of examiners provided for by the Act. This board shall consist of the inspector of mines, three managers of mines, three working miners and three persons who shall be experienced mining engineers in coal mining, and not employed in or connected with any mines in operation. The province for the purpose of this section is divided into three districts, called respectively Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton. A register of holders of certificates shall be kept at the office of the Commissioner.

Exceptions to the operation of the rule requiring a certificated manager exist in both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* Coal Mines Regulation Acts: (a) Where the owner of a mine has used all reasonable means to prevent the mine being worked in contravention of the rule;

(b) Where for any reasonable cause there is for the time being no man qualified as required by this section, the owner or agent of such mine may appoint any person holding a certificate as underground manager for a period not exceeding two months, or such longer period as elapses before this person

(e) R.S.N.S., c. 19, sec. 43; R.S.B.C., c. 138, sec. 81; R.S.N.S., c. 20, sec. 18.

(f) R.S.B.C., c. 134, sec. 7 and 11; B.C., 62 Vic. c. 47, sec. 2.



has an opportunity of obtaining by examination, the certificate as manager ;

(c) A mine in which less than thirty persons are generally employed underground (in B.C. "or in which the average daily output does not exceed 25 tons") shall be exempt from the provisions of the Acts, so far as relates to the appointment of a manager, unless required by the inspector.

#### Cancellation of Certificates.

In cases where a charge is made that any manager, underground manager or overman, holding a certificate under this chapter, has been guilty of incompetency, drunkenness or gross negligence in effecting the discharge of his duties, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, enquire into the conduct of such manager, underground manager or overman. The enquiry shall be public, and before its commencement the person charged shall be furnished with a statement of the case upon which the inquiry is instituted. If the Commissioner finds that the person charged, by reason of incompetency, drunkenness or gross negligence is unfit to discharge his duty, he may require the accused to give up his certificate, and when the certificate is thus cancelled or suspended a record is to be made in the register of holders of certificates.

The Commissioner may at any time, if it be shown to be just so to do, renew or restore the certificate so cancelled, upon such terms as he thinks fit.

In *British Columbia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, a certificated manager is also required, and the board of examiners, which is to determine who shall be granted a certificate, is appointed by the Minister of Mines, and consists of two persons being owners, agents or managers of mines, two persons being practical coal miners, and one inspector under this Act.

A similar provision to that made under the Nova Scotia Act holds under the

British Columbia Act, in so far as enquiries into the competency of managers and the cancellation of certificates in cases of unfitness are concerned.(a).

#### X.—REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKMEN.

Not only are the officials of the mines required to hold certificates of qualification but, in some cases, miners are required to hold certificates.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to cut, mine, bore, blow, shear, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery or otherwise, unless he has been employed in some capacity in the mine for the period of one year, and holds a certificate to that effect from the Board of Examiners of Workmen hereinafter provided for. No person shall be employed in the mine as shot-firer unless he holds a certificate of competency as such, granted by such Board. The Governor General in Council may appoint Boards of Examiners of Workmen in such manner as he may deem requisite.

#### Workmen Inspectors.

In order to give the workmen an opportunity of making good their claims, provision is made for the appointment in certain cases of representatives of the workmen employed in the mines.

In *Nova Scotia* it is provided that persons employed in the mines may from time to time, appoint two of their number to inspect the mine at their own cost, and the persons so appointed shall be allowed at least once a month (accompanied, if the agent or owner of the mine thinks fit, by himself or one or other of the officers of the mine) and shall be afforded by the owner, agent and manager, and all persons in the

(a.) R. S. N.S., c. 19, s. 5-11 ; R. S. B.C., c. 138, s. 31-50.

mine, every facility for the purposes of such inspection. A true report of the result of this inspection shall be recorded in a book to be kept in the mine for the purpose.

A majority of the workmen at any mine may appoint a committee chosen from among themselves to examine the site of any accident resulting in death or injury of any person.

In *British Columbia* under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, a similar provision is made for the inspection of a mine by one or two persons appointed by the employees. The inspection by the persons so appointed shall be allowed once or oftener in every shift, day, week or month, and if the report made by them refers to an accident, or apprehended accident or danger, the owner, agent or manager shall forthwith cause a true copy of the report to be sent to the inspector of the district.

It is further provided that the books in which these reports are made, are to be kept at the office of the mine, and that any inspector under the Act and any employee in the mine may have access to them at all reasonable times, and be allowed to take copies of or extracts from any such books (*b*).

#### Check-weighers.

Under the Coal Mines Regulations Acts, in both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* the persons who are employed in a mine and are paid according to the weight of the mineral gotten by them, may at their own cost, station a person known as a check-weigher at the place appointed for the weighing of the mineral in order to take an account of the weight thereof on behalf of the persons by whom he is so stationed. The check-weigher shall have every facility afforded him to take a correct account of the weighing.

In *Nova Scotia*, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the privilege is extended to examining and testing the weighing machine, the checking and taring of tubs and boxes when necessary, and also counting the boxes and tallies in order that the number of boxes, weights or quantities credited to each person may be ascertained. It is also provided that he shall have furnished to him a shelter from the weather and a desk or table at which to write, to be furnished by the owner, agent or manager, and access to all parts of the mines and bank heads, necessary for the fulfilment of his duty. The check-weigher shall not be authorised in any way to impede or interrupt the working of the mine, or to interfere with the weighing, and his absence shall not be a reason for interrupting or delaying the weighing.

When a check-weigher has been appointed by a majority ascertained by ballot of the persons employed in the mine, who are paid according to the weight, and has acted as such, he may recover from any persons for the time being, employed at such mine, or so paid, his proportion of the check-weigher's wage or recompense, notwithstanding that any of the persons by whom the check-weigher was appointed, have left the mine, or others have entered the mine since the check-weigher's appointment.

In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, provision is made for the removal of the checkweigher, upon being convicted of having interfered with the working of the mine, or of otherwise misconducting himself.

In *Nova Scotia* it is further provided that in any coal mine in which the persons employed are, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of mines, paid by mutual agreement otherwise than agreed by the weight of the mineral obtained by them, they may, at their own cost, employ a practical miner, who shall have at all times afforded to him the proper facilities to check the correctness of the methods, modes, measure or

(*b*) R.S.N.S. c. 19, sec. 15; R.S.N.S. c. 19, s. 44, Rules 32 and 33; R.S.N.S. c. 20, sec. 19, Rules 26 and 27; R.S.B.C., c. 138, s. 82, Rules 31 and 32.

quantities, according to which such persons are paid, and also for counting boxes and tallies once daily, in order that the number of boxes, weights or quantities credited to each person may be ascertained.

In *British Columbia* the weight of a ton of coal within the meaning of the Act is placed at 2,240 pounds. (c)

## XI.—REGULAR INSPECTION OF MINES.

In *Nova Scotia*, and under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in *British Columbia*, at least once in every twenty-four hours a competent person, or persons, appointed for the purpose, shall examine the state of the internal parts of the machinery, working appliances, and other works of the mine which are in actual use, and once at least in every week shall examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend, and the guides or conductors there. (a).

In *British Columbia* it is further provided that the result of the examination shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose, signed by the person who made the report.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts in *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* it is provided that in every mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding 12 months, a competent person, or persons, (in *Nova Scotia* "holding certificates as underground managers, overmen or shot-firers") appointed for the purpose (in *British Columbia*, "before the time for commencement of work in any part of the mine") shall inspect with a safety lamp that part of the mine being, or intended to be worked, and the roadway leading thereto (in *Nova Scotia*, "within 5 hours of the time at which the 'shift' commences work").

In *Nova Scotia* it is further provided that if inflammable gas has been found within the preceding three months, the inspection shall be made within three hours of the time of commencing work.

In both provinces the persons making the inspection shall make a true report (in *Nova Scotia* "to the manager, underground manager or overman at the time in charge of the pit") of the condition of the mine or workings, as far as ventilation is concerned, and workmen shall not go to work in such part until the same and the roadways leading thereto, are stated to be safe.

In *British Columbia* the report shall be recorded without delay in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the person making the report.

In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* the Coal Mines Regulation Acts provide that in every mine in which inflammable gas has not been found within the preceding 12 months, once in every twenty-four hours, a competent person or persons, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall (in *Nova Scotia*, "within five hours before the time for commencing work in any part of the mine;" in *British Columbia*, "so far as is reasonable and practicable, immediately before the time for commencement of work in any part of the mine") inspect that part of the mine and the roadways leading thereto, and shall make a true report of the condition thereof, so far as ventilation is concerned, and workmen shall not go to work in such part until the same, and the roadways leading thereto, are stated to be safe.

In *British Columbia* it is further provided that every such report shall be recorded without delay in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed by the person making the report.

(c) R.S.N.S., c. 19, s. 22-26; R.S.B.C., c. 138, 19-23; 62 Vic., c. 47, s. 7.



### Inspection Stations.

In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, provide that a station or stations shall be appointed at the entrance to a mine, or at different parts of the same mine as the law requires, and workmen shall not pass beyond any such station until the mine or portion of the mine beyond the same has been inspected and stated to be safe. (b)

In Ontario a thorough daily inspection shall be made of the condition of stores of explosives in the mine, and it shall be the duty of the manager, or other officer in charge of the mine, to institute an immediate investigation when an act of careless placing or handling of explosives is discovered by or reported to him. (c)

### XII.—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

The penalties imposed in the several provinces for an infringement of the Act, where no express penalty is mentioned, are as follows :—

In *Nova Scotia* every owner, agent or manager (and under the Coal Mines Regulations Act, “underground manager and overman”) who is guilty of an offence against the Act is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$80. If such offence is permitted or continued after notice by the inspector, a further penalty of \$5 for each violation or for each day that such violation continues after the notice. Every person, other than an agent, owner, manager (under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, “underground manager or overman”) guilty of an offence is liable to a penalty of \$8.

In *Quebec*, for every day in which contravention of the law occurs or continues, a

fine not exceeding \$20 and costs, or in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding one month.

In *Ontario*, where the guilty party is owner or agent, a fine of \$50, and if another \$10; the owner, agent or other person being liable to a further fine not exceeding \$5 for every day that such offence continues after notice.

In *Manitoba*, a penalty not exceeding \$50, if the offender is an owner or agent, and if he is any other person, \$10 for each offence; and a further penalty not exceeding \$5 for every day after notice.

In *British Columbia*, a penalty not exceeding \$100 if the offender is the owner, agent or manager, and if he is any other person, \$10 for each offence; and a further penalty of not more than \$100; and not less than \$10 for every day after notice; and in the case of other persons, a further penalty not exceeding \$5 for every day after notice.

It is further provided that where an owner, agent or manager, or a person employed in or about a mine, is guilty of an offence which in the opinion of the Court that tries the case was one reasonably calculated to endanger the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine, or cause serious injury to any such person, or a dangerous accident, and is committed wilfully by the act or default or negligence of the accused, such person shall be liable, if the court is of the opinion that a pecuniary penalty will not meet the circumstances of the case, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months (a)

(a.) R. S., N.S. c. 19, R. 30; R. S. N.S., c. 20, R. 25; R. S., B.C., c. 138, R. 30.

(b.) R.S.N.S. c. 19, R. 2, 3 and 5; R. S. B.C., c. 138, R. 3 and 4. (c.) Ont. 63 Vic. c. 13, s. 22, R. 7.

(a.) R.S.N.S., c. 19, s. 54, 55 and 56; R.S.N.S., c. 20, s. 23, 24 and 25; Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20, art. 1, 543; R.S.O., c. 36, s. 80; R.S.B.C., c. 138, s. 98 and 99; R.S.B.C., c. 134, ss. 29 and 30.

### Special Penalties.

In several of the Acts specific penalties are specified for specific offences.

Thus in *Nova Scotia* special regulations relate to the working of submarine areas in coal mines. These require that no submarine seam of coal or stratified deposit shall be wrought under a less cover than 180 feet of solid measures, nor shall passage ways be wrought under less than 100 feet; that a barrier of mineral of not less than fifty yards, 25 yards on both sides of the seam, shall be left unwrought between the workings of every submarine seam; and that the proposed system of working shall, before work is commenced, be submitted to and approved by the inspector. The owner, agent or manager contravening the provisions regarding the working of submarine areas shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, and if the offence is repeated after notice, the Supreme Court may upon application of the Attorney General prohibit by injunction the working of the mine. Exceptions may be made by the Commissioner in cases where valuable areas cannot otherwise be wrought.(b)

Other cases where particular penalties are specified are as follows:—

In *Quebec* for employing a woman or girl, or a male child contrary to the Act; a fine not exceeding \$20 and costs or imprisonment for not more than one month.

For discontinuing working in a shaft 4 feet or more in depth without fencing in the shaft to a height of at least 4 feet; a fine of \$50 and costs or one month's imprisonment.

For refusal to admit the inspector; a fine not exceeding \$5 and costs or one month's imprisonment.

• For witnesses refusing to appear, a fine of \$5 and costs and imprisonment until they consent.

In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* provision is made (in *Nova Scotia* by a special Act, R.S. N.S., c. 21), for arbitration in cases of dispute. The nature and extent of the provision so made will be considered under a separate heading in a subsequent issue.(c)

### Application of Fines.

In *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* where a penalty is imposed for neglect to send notice of an explosion or accident, or for any offence against the Act which has occasioned loss of life or personal injury, the Commissioner (in *British Columbia*, "the Minister of Mines") may direct such penalty to be paid or distributed among the persons injured, and the relatives of other persons whose death has been occasioned by such accident or explosion or offence or among some of them, provided that such persons were not parties to the commission of the offence (and in *British Columbia* "the effect of such payment or distribution shall not be receivable as evidence in any legal proceeding relating thereto"). In both *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* with the exceptions stated, all penalties imposed under the Acts shall be paid into the Provincial treasury.(d)

In *Quebec*, *Ontario* and *Manitoba*, fines collected under the Acts form part of the consolidated revenue fund of the province.(e).

(c) Two other *Nova Scotia* Acts have a direct bearing upon conditions affecting miners. These are R.S. N.S., c. 22, "The Miners' Schools Act" and R.S. N.S., c. 23, "Of Miners' Relief Society." Both of these Acts fall beyond the scope of this article.

(d) R.S. N.S., c. 19, ss. 61 and 62; R.S. N.S., c. 20, ss. 30 and 31; R.S. B.C., c. 138, s. 106; R.S. B.C., c. 134, s. 37.

(e.) R.S.O., c. 36, s. 87; Que., 55-56 Vic., c. 20; Art. 1571; Man., 60 Vic., c. 17, s. 56.

(b) R.S. N.S., c. 19, s. 52.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of March, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the "fair wages" schedule inserted in each contract.

\*Armoury at St. Thomas, Ont. Contract dated February 26, 1901. Amount of contract, \$29,793.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman mason .....	\$3.60	per day of 10 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpenter .....	2.25	" 10 "
Excavators .....	1.50	" 10 "
Masons .....	2.70	" 9 "
Bricklayers .....	2.70	" 9 "
Builders' labourers .....	1.50	" 9 "
Stonecutters .....	3.00	" 9 "
Carpenters .....	1.75	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Joiners .....	2.00	" 10 "
Stair builders .....	2.00	" 10 "
Plasterers .....	2.50	" 10 "
Painters and glaziers .....	1.75	" 10 "
Plumbers .....	2.00	" 10 "
Steamfitters .....	2.00	" 10 "
Slaters .....	2.50	" 10 "
Metal roofers .....	1.75	" 10 "
Electricians .....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Tinsmiths .....	1.75	" 10 "
Bell hangers .....	2.00	" 10 "
Lathers .....	2.25	" 10 "
Shinglers .....	1.75	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with one horse .....	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with two horses .....	3.00	" 10 "
Teamster .....	1.50	" 10 "
Timekeeper .....	1.50	" 10 "

\* This contract was signed by both parties in February, but was not received at the Department of Public Works until March 1.

Addition to length of wharf at Carleton, Que. Contract awarded March 6, 1901. Amount of contract, \$10,490.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters .....	1.25	" 10 "
Carpenters' helpers .....	1.10	" 10 "
Blacksmiths .....	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	1.10	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers .....	1.00	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart .....	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon .....	2.50	" 10 "



Wharf at Warton, Ont. Contract dated March 7th, 1901. Amount of contract, \$13,320.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman (a good carpenter).....	\$	2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00	" "
Carpenter's helpers.....	1.50	" "
Blacksmiths.....	1.75	" "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.25	" "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	" "
Drives with one horse.....	2.00	" "
Driver with two horses.....	2.75	" "
Dredge captain.....	90.00	per month and board.
Dredge engineer.....	75.00	" "
Dredge fireman.....	30.00	" "
Dredge deck-hands.....	25.00	" "
Dredge cranemen.....	50.00	" "
Dredge scowmen.....	25.00	" "
Tug captain.....	50.00	" "
Tug engineer.....	50.00	" "
Tug fireman.....	30.00	" "
Tug sailors.....	25.00	" "

Breakwater and Dock at Port Colburne, Ont. Contract dated March 14, 1901. Amount of contract, \$150,000.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following :	
Contractor's engineer.....	\$	5.00 per day.
Contractor's foreman.....	3.00	per day of 10 hours.
Chief carpenter.....	2.50	" "
Carpenters.....	2.00	" "
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	" "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Ordinary masons for embankment.....	2.00	" "
Dredge captain.....	80.00	per month and board.
Dredge engineer.....	80.00	" "
Dredge craneman.....	50.00	" "
Dredge fireman.....	35.00	" "
Dredge deck-hands.....	25.00	" "
Dredge scow-men.....	20.00	" "
Tug captain.....	50.00	" "
Tug engineer.....	50.00	" "
Tug fireman.....	30.00	" "
Drill scow's captain.....	75.00	" "
Drill scow's engineer.....	35.00	" "
Drill scow's drillers.....	60.00	" "
Hoisting engine's engineer.....	2.75	per day of 10 hours.
Hoisting engine's fireman.....	1.50	" "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" "
Timekeeper.....	60.00	per month.

## ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING MARCH, 1901.

During the month of March, four complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act were made to the Department of Labour. Two of these were fully inquired into during the month, and two others were under investigation at its close. Investigation was continued in the case of five other complaints made prior to the month of March, all of which were finally disposed of.

Twelve persons in all were deported during the month as a consequence of the investigations made by the Department; ten were from Blind River, and two from Bracebridge.

In the other cases investigated by the Department, the evidence was not sufficient

to show that the firms complained of had induced the men in their employ to come to this country under contract from the United States.

Five of the complaints dealt with were in the province of Ontario, three in the province of Quebec, and one in British Columbia. In the cases where deportations were made, the workmen were sent back at the expense of the firms by whom they were alleged to have been illegally imported.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made during the month, and of the action which has been taken by the Department regarding each:—

## ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1901.

COMPLAINTS MADE BEFORE MONTH OF MARCH AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Blind River, O.	Lumber industry.....	Jan. 4-14..	Importation and employment of alien carpenters and mill-wrights.	5 men deported on March 26; 5 others deported on April 1.
Bracebridge, O.	Tanning .....	Feb. 5..	Importing and employing alien workmen.	2 alien workmen deported and another left during investigation.
Victoria, B.C.	Ship building.....	" 15..	Importing and employing alien ship carpenters and other workmen.	No violation of the Act disclosed.
Pt. Dalhousie, O.	Rubber manufacturing	" 18..	Importing and employing alien labour.	No evidence that Act was violated.
Montreal, Q.	Boot and shoe manufacturing.	" 26..	Importing and employing skilled alien workmen.	No violation of the Act disclosed.

## COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF MARCH.

Montreal, Q.	Electric light plant....	Mar. 1..	Importing and employing aliens for electric wiring.	No evidence of violation of Act.
Windsor, O.	Organ repairing and tuning.	" 2..	Importing and employing skilled organ tuner and repairer.	Under investigation.
Sherbrooke, Q.	Iron moulding ... ..	" 8..	Importing and employing three iron moulders.	" "
Toronto, O.	Silver plating.....	" 13..	Importing and employing alien workmen.	No violation of the Act disclosed.

## UNIONS FORMED DURING MARCH, 1901.

During the month of March organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

*North Sydney, N.S.*—Carpenters have organized a branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, to be known as Union 732.

*Pictou, N.S.*—The barbers of Pictou county have organized.

*Quebec, Que.*—The cigarmakers have obtained a charter from the International Cigarmakers' Union.

*Ottawa, Ont.*—A Household Workers' Association, composed of domestics, has been formed.

A Building Trades Council was organized on the 23rd, with representatives from the various branches of the building trades.

*Kingston, Ont.*—A Union of Broommakers was formed ; also a Union of Longshoremen, with international union headquarters at Detroit. Similar unions have recently been formed at Midland, Collingwood and Hamilton, in Ontario, and at Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia.

*Brantford, Ont.*—The painters have organized a union with about thirty members.

*Guelph, Ont.*—On the 16th inst. a Labourers' Union was organized.

*Vancouver, B.C.*—A Building Trades Council was formed.

*New Westminster, B.C.*—A union of Tramway employees was formed.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during March, 1901 :—

## Ontario Crown Lands.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, 1900 ; King's Printer, Toronto ; 91 pages.

This report shows the area of Crown lands in Ontario sold during the year to have been 65,996 acres, having a total value of \$91,837.08. On account of these sales and those of former years, there was collected the sum of \$68,861.43. Under the provisions of the Mines Act for the leasing of Crown lands for mining purposes, there was leased 27,835 acres, and the rental received for same and lands already under lease amounted to \$69,714.41.

During the year the townships of Marks and Strange, in the district of Thunder Bay, Burriss in the district of Rainy River, Lyell in the district of Nipissing, and Jones in the county of Renfrew, five townships in

all, were appropriated for settlement under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, so that there are now 168 townships open for settlement under this Act. There were 965 persons located on 132,665 acres, and 140 locatees purchased 4,524 acres according to the regulations ; 329 patents were issued to persons who had complied with the conditions of the Act and the regulations.

The revenue from woods and forests during the year was \$1,276,376.48. Of this amount \$636,464.54 was on account of bonus ; \$61,704.70 on account of ground rent ; \$1,886.25 on account of transfer fees ; leaving the net revenue from timber dues, \$576,320.99.

Concerning the pulp industry, the report says :

'The explorations in the country north of the height of land have revealed the fact that this province has almost boundless resources in pulpwoods, and with the higher prices and a greater demand for this class of raw material, we may confidently look for a great expansion in the pulp and paper industry in the not distant future.'



The progress made by the mineral industry—especially in certain directions—has been very marked during the year.

The production of iron ore for the year was 90,302 tons, valued at \$111,805, and payments out of the Iron Mining Fund at the rate of \$1 per ton of pig iron produced from Ontario ore amounted to \$12,765.82. Pig iron was made to the extent of 62,396 tons, valued at \$936,066. Open hearth steel was made for the first time in the history of the province, the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company turning out 2,919 tons, having a value of \$46,380.

The nickel and copper mines have been more active than at any previous time. The

Canadian Copper Company continues to be the chief producer of nickel and copper matte, the nickel contents of which for the year amounted to 7,080,000 pounds of fine metal worth \$756,626, and the copper contents to 6,728,000 pounds worth \$319,681 ; these values being for the unrefined matte at the smelters.

Mining in Nova Scotia.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended September 30, 1900; 87 pages; King's Printer, Halifax.

The mineral production of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1900, as compared with that for the year preceding is shown by this report to have been as follows :—

	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1899.	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1900.
Gold..... Oz.	27,772	30,399
a Iron ore..... b Tons	16,169	15,507
Manganese ore..... "	100	8
Coal raised..... "	2,642,333	3,238,245
Coke made..... "	55,484	62,000
c Gypsum..... "	140,000	122,281
d Grindstones, etc..... "	50,000	56,500
Limestone..... b Tons	32,000	50,000
Barytes..... "	335	783
Tripoli and Silica..... "	893	1,100
Copper ore..... "	400	600

a Not including improved ore.    b Ton of 2,240 lbs.    c Amount exported.    d Value in dollars.

The report proceeds to give a comprehensive analysis of the returns made to the Department of Mines during the year, and includes a description of the nature and

causes of the accidents which took place. The coal produce for Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1900, is shown to have been :—

Colliery.	Produce.	Sales.	Colliery Consumption.	
			Engines.	Workmen.
	Tons.	Tons.		
Joggins.....	67,290	55,456	7,131	1,590
Jubilee.....	85	58	27	
Scotia.....	525	417		58
Springhill.....	428,904	403,170	18,448	7,275
Acadia.....	294,884	258,378	32,290	5,291
Intercolonial.....	244,000	226,535	14,158	3,326
Dominion Coal Co.....	1,930,425	1,808,694	65,476	22,565
Nova Scotia Steel Co.....	249,910	225,932	16,277	11,756
North Sydney.....	7,222	7,180	115	342
New Campbellton.....	12,426	9,891	1,743	792
Port Hood.....	2,323	1,770	443	79
Broad Cove.....	56			
Mabou.....	195	65		
	3,238,245	2,997,546	156,108	52,974

The amount of coal-exported from Nova Scotia to the United States during the year was 624,273 tons as compared with 153,188 tons in 1899; 98,027 tons in 1898; 106,279 tons in 1897; 174,919 tons in 1896; and 73,097 tons in 1895.

### Ontario Assessment Commission.

Report of the Ontario Assessment Commission, 1901; 605 pages; King's Printer, Toronto.

This publication includes the interim or first report and record of the proceedings of the Commission appointed on the 10th September, 1900, to inquire into and report upon questions of municipal assessment and taxation. Among the subjects considered by the Commission were the assessment of lands and improvements thereon, assessment of stock in trade and other property of merchants, companies operating public franchise, exemptions from taxations, assessment of personal property including income, muni-

cipal officers and their duties and local improvements.

Among the statements submitted for the consideration of the Commission was one showing the total assessment of the city of Toronto as returned by the assessors in each year from 1882 to 1901.

From this table it appears that the total value of property as reported upon by the assessors increased rapidly from 1882 until 1892, after which there ensued a falling off until 1900. The value of the property exempted, which also increased from 1882 to 1892 has remained practically stationary. According to the returns the population of the city has more than doubled in the 19 years.

The total value of real property, personal property, taxable income, and the amount of the exemptions and the population of the city in 1882, 1886, 1889 and each year from 1890 to 1901 as set forth in this table are as follows:—

Year.	Total Value of Real Property.	Personal Property.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Amount of Expenditure.	Population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1882 .....	46,264,624	6,487,068	3,534,347	56,286,039	9,465,300	81,372
1886 .....	60,695,505	7,682,003	4,338,025	72,715,533	11,040,858	111,800
1889 .....	99,276,057	8,954,285	4,832,733	113,063,075	15,877,504	144,035
1890 .....	122,651,244	9,470,988	5,108,546	137,230,778	18,922,458	160,141
1891 .....	132,402,383	9,846,676	5,526,789	147,775,848	21,281,368	167,439
1892 .....	136,584,003	10,308,660	6,060,273	152,952,936	22,999,868	170,651
1893 .....	138,619,813	8,535,024	4,758,485	151,913,322	23,215,386	169,099
1894 .....	139,519,659	9,136,838	4,803,109	153,459,606	23,189,524	167,653
1895 .....	135,453,093	8,871,715	4,730,143	149,054,951	23,652,308	174,309
1896 .....	129,602,221	8,181,588	4,680,331	142,464,140	23,313,578	176,858
1897 .....	118,855,220	9,155,578	4,519,332	132,530,130	22,158,516	178,185
1898 .....	115,506,233	7,744,448	4,522,455	127,773,136	21,839,387	183,172
1899 .....	114,522,814	8,648,497	4,712,505	127,883,816	22,441,306	186,517
1900 .....	113,153,239	8,294,459	4,288,311	125,736,009	23,222,231	192,907
1901 .....	114,836,084	9,225,878	4,892,182	128,954,144	23,428,893	199,043

Another statement shows the amount of taxes paid for the years 1899 on the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the province of Ontario, to have been \$120,359.74; which, with \$13,193.15, the amount of the province of Ontario direct tax, makes a total of \$133,552.89. The total assessment of the Company in the province was placed at \$6,525,504.14.

### United States Labour Bulletin.

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington, March 1901 (issued every other month); Government Printing Office, Washington; 303 pages.

The main part of this report is taken up with a review of foreign labour legislation. The series of special articles on Foreign Labour Laws which has appeared in previous issues is continued in an article reviewing some of the labour laws of Australasia and Canada. The legislation dealt with is as follows: The New Zealand laws regarding apprenticeship, trade unions, factories and workshops, mercantile and allied establishments, payment of wages (truck system) industrial conciliation and arbitration, and a department of labour; the New South Wales laws regarding the labour contract, apprenticeship, trade unions, factories and workshops, arbitration tribunals, and a labour bureau; the South Australia laws regarding factories, lien for wages and arbitration tribunals; the Queensland laws regarding the labour contract, trade unions and factories and shops; Western Australia laws concerning the labour contract, apprenticeship, mercantile establishments and the payment of wages (truck system); the Canadian laws regarding arbitration tribunals and a department of labour; the Ontario laws concerning the labour contract, apprenticeship, factories and workshops, commercial establishments, Sunday labour, arbitration tribunals, and a bureau of labour statistics; the Quebec laws regarding factories and workshops; and the Manitoba Factories Act. A special article deals with the British Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act

and its operation; the remainder of the issue being taken up with a review of state reports regarding labour statistics and building and loan associations, foreign statistical publications, decisions of courts affecting labour, and the laws of the various states relating to labour, enacted since January 1, 1896.

### New Jersey Labour Statistics.

Twenty-third annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1900; Chew & Sons, Printers, Camden, N.J.; 329 pages.

An interesting table in this report shows that in 454 establishments reporting the number of persons employed in 1899 was 57,472, as against 46,496 in 1898; a gain of 10,576, or 22.5 per cent. In these same establishments the wages of 42,264 persons were advanced, and the sum of \$56,730.40 was thereby added to their weekly pay roll, the average percentage of increase in wages being 9.8 per cent.

The report contains articles on the trade unions of New Jersey; steam railroad transportation in New Jersey in 1900; statistics of street railways of New Jersey, 1900; the glass industry and company stores in South Jersey; labour legislation enacted at the legislative session of 1900; decisions of the courts in cases affecting labour; the Jewish colonies of South Jersey; and industrial chronology.

### Compensation for Injuries.

(On the estimation of disability and disease due to injury; by Wyatt Johnston, M.D., Montreal, 20 pages.)

This publication, which appears in pamphlet form, contains an article reprinted from the *Montreal Medical Journal* of April, 1900.

It is of interest to persons engaged in industry and trade, inasmuch as it mentions the literature in regard to the medical legal aspect of disability and disease resulting from injury and the legislation of the countries in which the principle of an equitable compensation of labour accidents has been



enforced by law. The writer states that :—

“The above legislation is in all cases based on the principle that in the case of personal injury received through accident, occurring in connection with occupation, and not intentionally caused by the employee or specific negligence on the part of the employer, the loss should be shared between employer and employee under conditions fixed by the government, which also guarantees the payment of such indemnity as may be decided upon, if the employer becomes financially unable to do so. The amount of such indemnity paid by the employer varies from 50 per cent in England and France to 60 per cent in Austria, and  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent in Germany and Switzerland. The non-compensated part of the loss represents the workmen's share. As a rule the loss is equalized by systems of liability insurance or by mutual benefit societies guaranteed by government, the assessment varying with the localities and the particular trades insured. Payment by annuity is mostly followed, though in England this may be commuted by a lump sum calculated on a basis of three years full wages.”

The subject matter of the article is divided into a consideration of (a) permanent disability from injury, and (b) temporary disability from injury, and under these heads gives information of special value to legal and medical practitioners as well as to those who are concerned at all with the estimation of disability or disease, as these matters may arise for consideration under the heading of employer's liability, accident insur-

ance and benefit societies, medical legal damage claims, pensions, &c.

### Neglected and Dependent Children.

(Eighth Report upon Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, 1900; 90 pages; King's Printer, Toronto.)

The report submitted by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, makes a review of Children's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools and Juvenile Immigration in the province during the year.

*Concerning juvenile immigration the report says:*—“The number of children received in Ontario during the year was 1053 as compared with 830 received in 1899; an increase of 223. This increase is accounted for by the expansion of Dr. Barnardo's work in Toronto and Peterboro; as these agencies received 289 more children this year than last year. Of the total number of children brought to Ontario the number of boys exceeded that of girls by 191. The average age of children might be taken as twelve, and the general opinion among those engaged in this work is that those coming to Ontario at twelve years of age or under, are the most likely to do well. The older children are more restless, and greater difficulty is experienced in getting them to remain contentedly in one place. A feature of Dr. Barnardo's work has been the boarding out of small boys in the Muskoka district, with a view to getting them accustomed to the country.”

The number of children brought to Ontario during the year by the various agencies was as follows :—

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Marchmont Home .....	34	25	59
The MacPherson Home, Stratford .....	33	27	60
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto .....	42	.....	42
Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton .....	29	.....	29
Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa .....	71	.....	71
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto .....	413	.....	413
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Peterboro .....	.....	439	439
Church of England Society, Niagara .....	.....	40	40
Total .....	622	431	1,053

### Entomological Society.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1900; 110 pages; King's Printer, Toronto.

This report contains a review of the proceedings at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Entomological Society, held in

London, the headquarters of the Society, on November 13 and 14, 1900. A number of papers on injurious and other insects, which have excited the interests of entomologists during the past year, are published in the report.

### RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada—

#### QUEBEC CASES.

##### Accident Lessening Earning Power.

L., a carpenter and contractor, who had a business worth about \$1,200 per year, was engaged in his ordinary work, when a large stone, which was sent flying through the air by some blasting operations carried on by the City of Montreal, struck him on the side of the head. It was at first thought that L. was mortally wounded. But a critical operation was performed; the bone which had been crushed down on the brain was removed, as well as part of the brain itself, and his life was saved. His left arm, however, is totally, and his left leg is very seriously paralyzed, and he is liable to fall dead if he should receive even a slight blow on the head. Before the accident L., who is about fifty years of age, was a man of splendid physique.

The evidence showed conclusively that the stone which caused the accident was part of the blast sent out of the works being carried on by the City of Montreal, and that a large number of other stones were hurled out of the same blast, and were seen flying in all directions. The court decided that, in that instance, at any rate, proper care was not taken to avoid accidents, and that the negligence in this respect was responsible for the disaster to L. In deciding the amount of damages to be given to L., the court took into consideration the fact that, according

to the evidence of various surgeons, L. had lost from 75 to 90 per cent of his earning power. L. was awarded \$6,000 damages.

*Larocque vs. City of Montreal.*—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Curran, March 13, 1901.

##### Accident Caused by Condition of Streets.

D. was employed by the corporation of the city of Montreal to remove the ice and snow from a certain part of St. Denis St. At the place where he was working the ice and snow had been moved from one side of the street to the other, and owing to this fact a cart, loaded with bales of straw, which was passing, was upset, and fell on D., injuring him severely. D. sued the employer of the driver of the cart for damages, alleging that if the latter had been more careful and had driven nearer one side of the street the accident would not have happened. The employer of the driver of the cart replied that all proper precautions had been taken by his driver, and that if anyone was to blame for the accident it was the city of Montreal, which might be responsible for having the streets in such a condition.

The first court before which the case was heard gave D. \$1,000 damages. But the Court of Appeal reversed this judgment and dismissed D.'s action on the ground that the evidence did not prove that the driver of the cart had been careless or negligent.

*Doran vs. Gobeille.* — Judgment of the Court of King's Bench, on appeal, March 4, 1901.

**Case of Employee Breaking Contract.**

A civic by-law of the city of Montreal provides that a fine shall be imposed on employees who break contracts of service with their employers. The Montreal and District Shoe Manufacturers' Association has a by-law which says that no one shall be allowed to work for a new employer without the consent of the former one.

J. & T. Bell made a contract with V. and B, two workmen, who, at the time they signed the agreement, were employed by another firm of shoe manufacturers. The latter, hearing that V. and B. intended to work for J. & T. Bell, refused to give them permission to do so. J. & T. Bell then brought action against V. and B. under the civic by-law, and the court held that the rule of the Manufacturers' Association could not affect a civic by-law, and V. and B. were therefore fined \$10 each for breach of their contract.

Decision of Mr. Recorder Weir, January 10, 1901.

**Employees' Preference for Wages.**

A case in which judgment was recently given in the province of Quebec decided an interesting point about the rights of an employee who was suing his former employer either for balance of wages or salary alleged to be due him, or for wrongful dismissal.

It was held that a clerk who was suing for wages due him was entitled to a preference upon the goods in the shop of his former employer to the value and extent of three month's arrears; but that he had no right to any such privilege if he was suing for damages for breach of contract or for wrongful dismissal.

*Poirier vs. Ornstein.*—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Mathieu, at Montreal, March 8, 1901.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
May 15, 1901.

During the month of April arbitration and conciliation played an important part in the settlement of industrial differences in this country. An award was given on the 25th of the month by the arbitrators appointed on March 4 last under the Miners' Arbitration Act of the Province of Nova Scotia with respect to the claims made by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia for an increase of wages. The board appointed in consequence of the award made by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec in the matter of certain industrial differences existing in the boot and shoe trade which were referred to him for settlement in November last, rendered a decision in reference to the rates of wages to be paid lasters working on new machines which have been introduced into some of the factories in Quebec, which matter had been in dispute prior to the estab-

lishment of the board. A strike of the employees of the Laurentide Pulp Company at Grand'Mère, Que., was settled by an agreement arrived at between the employees and the company under the Conciliation Act of the Dominion; and a dispute at the Van Anda mines in British Columbia was brought to a close through the assistance of one of the officers of the Department of Labour in that province. The *Labour Gazette* publishes in the present number accounts of these decisions, and the nature of the settlements effected. The accounts of the first and third are given in special articles relating to them, the accounts of the other two appear as part of the reports of the correspondents in the localities interested.

The series of special articles dealing with the industries of Canada is continued in an article on Agriculture. This article reviews the extent of the several industries usually grouped under the heading of agriculture, and indicates the position they occupy in the industrial life of the Dominion. The statistical information given is based mainly upon returns made to the Departments of Agriculture in the several Provinces. In subsequent articles a statement will be given of the conditions of employment in the agricultural industries of Canada, particular attention being paid to the wages of farm hands, demand for labour, the duration of working season, and the nature and extent of employment between seasons.

Legislation passed at the recent Session of the Ontario Legislature has been summarized in a separate article which deals with this legislation in so far as its provisions are of immediate concern to labour.

The group of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours in the metal trades in Canada, which was begun in the March number of the *Labour Gazette* concludes with the publication of statistical information under these headings having reference to branches of the metal trades not included in the previous numbers. The series of statistical tables will be continued in the June number of the *Gazette* with the first of a group of tables having reference to current

wages and hours prevailing in the different branches of the building trades.

A brief account is given of the nature of the proceedings before the Chinese and Japanese Commission which at the present time is holding its sessions in British Columbia. The salient features in connection with the inquiry are outlined and the progress of the work is summarily described.

Latest information in regard to trade disputes, reports of departments and bureaus, legal decisions affecting labour, and the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act, is given under these respective divisions, as in previous numbers of the *Gazette*.

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#### REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE reports of local correspondents show that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the labour market during the past month. With one or two exceptions, the reports agree in stating that the increased activity consequent upon the beginning of spring, has come at an earlier date this year than for some years past; also, that this increased activity has been general, and, in some trades, quite exceptional. Building operations have commenced on an extensive scale in all parts of the Dominion, and there are practically no centres in which competent mechanics are not fully employed whilst in many the demand is considerably in excess of the supply. In those branches of trade which have to do with the preparation of material for use in the work of construction, as for example, foundries, machine shops, engine shops, planing-mills, &c., there is full employment, and many of the concerns have been working considerably overtime. Brick-makers in a few localities have been unable to keep up with the demand for bricks, and some of the large manufacturing concerns have found it difficult to fill orders which they have on hand.

During the month the river and lake navigation has opened up and large numbers have found employment in connection with shipping and inland navigation. The traffic by rail continues, nevertheless, to be as extensive as during the previous month.

Municipalities have begun work of local improvement, and indications are that it will be carried on pretty generally in all parts of the country, and that in some localities it will be undertaken on a more extensive scale than in previous years. On account of the numbers employed in this way, and in connection with the general work of cleaning-up which comes in the spring, there has been a scarcity of unskilled as well as skilled labour in many parts.

A marked feature of the month has been the number of instances in which increases have been obtained in the current rates of wages by the members of local organizations. In several instances the demands of the workers have been granted in full, and in others compromises very favourable to employees have been made.

There have been a number of trade disputes during the month, but these, with one

or two exceptions, have been of minor importance, and have affected only small numbers of men. A noticeable feature in this connection, however, has been the extent to which arbitration and conciliation have been operative in adjusting industrial differences. With the exception of the present dispute between the cigar manufacturers of the city of Montreal and the members of the cigar-makers union in that city, all of the disputes which involved any considerable number of men were settled through the medium of either arbitration or conciliation.

The extent to which the work of organization has been carried on in the different crafts has also been a feature of the past month. A considerable number of new organizations have been formed, and many existing unions report a goodly increase to their membership. Some of the unions have also made considerable progress in having the union label introduced in their respective trades and localities, both in connection with work undertaken by private establishments and for public corporations.

### Special Reports.

#### HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has not been much change in the condition of the labour market during the past month. From all of the principal points in this province there is word of large building operations to be carried on this season. *Bricklayers and Masons* have had little to do during the past two months, but as the Imperial Militia authorities propose erecting several new brick buildings in this city during the present season they will likely have plenty of employment.

A special meeting of the *Bricklayers and Masons International Union, No. 1*, Halifax Branch, was held on April 7th, to consider the advisability of demanding an increase in pay over the present rate, which in Halifax

is \$2.70 per day of 9 hours, or 30 cents an hour. In Sydney, C.B., at the present time, the rate is \$4.50 per day of 9 hours or 50 cents per hour. The members claimed that taking into consideration the nature of their calling and climatic conditions existing in Halifax, they were on an average, employed about twenty-five weeks in each year, which would give them a total income of a little over \$400 per annum. This they maintained, was not enough to support a family on, and unanimously adopted a resolution to demand an increase from the present rate of 30 cents per hour to 36 cents per hour, to take effect on and after the first of May.

The *Carpenters and Joiners* held two or three mass meetings during the month with the object of inducing as many as possible of non-union carpenters to become members. The membership was considerably increased. The union proposes, to ask shortly for an increase of wages from 18 cents per hour to 25 cents.

On the 17th instant, a small strike occurred among the *ropeworkers* employed by the Consumers Cordage Co. at Dartmouth. Some thirty of the employees who had been receiving 85 cents per day, demanded an increase to \$1.00, and when this demand was refused they went out on strike. Their places were immediately filled by others. There is no organization among the rope work employees. The strikers have since been informed that if work picks up they will be taken back at the old rate of pay. The strike, however, failed entirely. The strikers were all young fellows, from 18 to 21 years of age.

There were one or two minor *industrial difficulties in the coal districts* during the month. At the Dominion Mines No. 1, in Cape Breton, about forty men quit work on the first of the month because of the company having increased the price which they were required to pay for board. Last year the company erected a number of shacks and fixed the board at \$9.00 per month. On the



above date they raised the figure to \$15.50 which led to the men going on strike. The drivers of Dominion Mines, Nos. 3 and 4, Glace Bay, went out the day following because the company had decided, owing to the scarcity of boys, to take one boy from each horse, two being the number generally employed. Both these difficulties were adjusted in a short time.

The conditions prevailing in the various trades throughout the city during the month may be summarised as follows :—

*Bricklayers and Masons.*—Dull.

*Coopers.*—Fair.

*Carpenters.*—Good.

*Printers.*—Fair.

*Painters.*—Good.

*Truckmen.*—Good.

*Shipwrights.*—Fair.

*Wharf Labourers.*—At North End, fair ; at South End, dull.

*Metal Workers.*—Good.

On the 25th inst., the arbitrators appointed under the Miners' Arbitration Act, rendered their decision in the matter of the disputes in respect to wages between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees, Numbers one and three divisions at Reserve ; Dominion No. 1, Glace Bay, Numbers 3 and 4 and Bridgeport mines. The Board was appointed in accordance with the terms of the act on the 4th March by order of the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia. The Board had to consider the question of a demand for increase of 12 per cent in the wages of miners and a demand for an increase of 50 cents per day in the wages of mechanics, and 25 cents a day for mechanics, helpers, which demands were made prior to the present year to come into force on the first day of January. The Board decided that the employees were not entitled to the increases demanded.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

During the month business has continued brisk. All of the lumber drives have been successful in reaching the booms, which is a record from the point of view of earliness in this province. Fine weather having set in, building operations are being carried on extensively. Several mills have started and others will commence work as soon as the spring freshets subside.

*Blockmakers,* though few in number, report business as very brisk.

*Bookbinders* report work as dull.

*Cigarmakers* continue to enjoy good trade.

*Carpenters and Masons* are all employed at the present time and expect a busy season, as there are several new buildings to be erected.

The *Printing business* has slightly improved during the month, but there are still a few of this trade out of employment.

*Painters and Paperhangers* report work as good.

The *Ship Labourers* have enjoyed a good month, but now that the winter port business is finished their work will probably be slack until the arrival of some steamer to load deals.

The *Iron Moulders* inaugurated a strike on the 24th inst. because of the refusal on the part of employers to accede to their demand for an increase of 25 cents a day in wages. The union claims that the rate in St. John is too low, and asserts that no compromise will be made as they are supported in the present strike by the Iron Moulders International Union of North America. The local union was founded in September last and comprises thirty-seven members.

During the month the *lumber surveyors* advanced their scale of prices on spruce deals, battens, &c., from 5 to seven cents per

thousand ; on hard deals from 8 to 10 cents, and demand a fixed rate of 10 cents for scantling and boards. Under the old system a rate of ten cents was paid only on certain occasions, the bulk being surveyed at a 5 cent rate. Some of the shippers refused to accede to this demand, and the surveyors decided not to work for the objecting firms. In consequence work was suspended on one of the steamers. Some of the men held out until the advance was granted, but others returned to work.

### SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The labour market in Sherbrooke and district has been very good during the month of April, and the present outlook is bright for skilled and unskilled labour during the summer. The only branch of industry that appears to be quiet is the woollen mills, during the month one mill was almost wholly closed down, but will start up again on the first of the new month. The men coming in from the lumber camps are finding ready employment at various excavations and improvements to streets under the direction of the road committee of the City Council.

With the fine open weather experienced here in the first part of April the *Building Trades* began operations some weeks earlier than in past years. Notwithstanding the fact that building material has increased, the number of contracts closed in the city and vicinity is above the average. Work has been begun on new opera house by an American firm of contractors. It is expected that the city council will call for tenders shortly for a new municipal building, an effort is being made by the council to have the Provincial Government erect the new court house, for which provision has been made in the estimates, in the same square alongside the new municipal buildings.

The Brussels *Carpet factory* is running over time in order to keep ahead of the orders.

The *Brick Workers* at Ascot are also employing extra help this season. The Messrs. Loomis have several very heavy orders, and they have been compelled to add to their plant as a consequence. They turn out about 40,000 brick per day.

*Bread and Pastry Bakers* are kept busy, and wages are steady.

*Carriage makers and repair shops* have been exceptionally busy during the past month completing the spring work.

*Carpenters and Joiners* find steady employment at good prices. With so much building going on in the city and district, no one in this line need be out of employment. The chemical works at Capelson are making extensive alterations ; they had to advertise for carpenters to push the work ahead.

The *Clothing Trade* (ready-made) has been exceedingly brisk during the month. There is some talk of forming a union among the workers in the wholesale establishment here, one of the workers was delegated to proceed to Montreal and report as to the working of the union there.

*Custom Tailors*.—The journeymen tailors are once more working full time, and the spring trade has been very good. Several firms have experienced some difficulty in filling their orders on time on account of the scarcity of coatmakers.

*Labourers*.—The demand for unskilled labour in the city and district still continues, large numbers are being drawn out to the mining districts at Thedford and Black Lake, and as a consequence contractors in the city find it difficult to get sufficient men to complete the work they have in hand.

*The Machine Shops* are working well up to their capacity, and orders for mining machinery continue to come in.

*The Printing and Allied Trades* maintain the same activity which has characterized them during the past few months. Some heavy jobs have caused a good deal of overtime.

*Paper Hangers and Painters* have had an extremely busy season. There is talk among the latter of forming a union.

Trade in the *Sash and Door* factories has been good, and will continue so for some time, as there is a large amount of work ahead. There was some little hitch between the employer and employees in the George Long factory two weeks ago over the introduction of time slips. The men at first refused to have anything to do with them, and threatened to strike, when the matter was thoroughly explained to them trouble was averted. Two of the old hands, however, refused to work under the new system and left.

The *Woollen and Worsted Mills* have been slack during April, orders having come in very slowly, the workers are afraid that unless a change for the better takes place there will be a great deal of short time.

#### QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour conditions in the City of Quebec and district have been prosperous during the month. The various trades report employment as good; and there have been no industrial disturbances of any account.

Six of the labourers employed in a local tannery submitted a request for an increase of wages to their employers on the 15th of the month and their request being refused they went on strike. A few hours afterward their places were filled by other men. The demand for an increase was for \$7.50 per week and this rate they had been assured would be given them after the 1st of May.

The rates they were receiving at the time of going on strike was \$6 and \$6.50 per week.

There has been increased activity in the *shoe trade* and at the present time most of the factories are running full handed.

The *arbitrators* have given their *award in regard to the prices to be paid lasters* on the new machines, which matter was referred to the arbitration of the Board appointed in consequence of the award given by Archbishop Bégin in connection with the recent lock-out in the boot and shoe industry in Quebec. The award affects only a percentage of the lasters in four of the factories. The men concerned are known as 'pull-overs.' They complained that the prices paid in connection with the new lasting machines did not correspond with prices paid when the same work was done by hand. In considering the matter the Board had to decide what portion of the work was done by machinery, if more capacity was required, if the work was more tedious and if to-day, with the wages paid, the machine workers could earn as much as when working by hand. An examination was made of the workmen's pay list under the former and the present system, witnesses were examined on both sides, and wages earned in the United States were compared with those earned in this country. The arbitrators also personally studied the question by visiting the factories to see the manner in which the work was performed. The Board unanimously decided on a scale of wages to be paid the pull-overs in the different lines of the manufacture of boots and shoes, which scale is to be in force for one year from the date of the award (the 13th inst.) and to have a retroactive effect entitling the workmen to the increase conceded in the award from the date of their complaint, the 4th February last.

The new scale gives an increase to the different classes employed as pull-overs on the work by lasting machines, and is as follows:—



Dongola work, buff, box calf and all other leathers—Men, \$1 ; boys, 95c. ; youths, 85c.

Canvas work, felt, prunella—Men, 85c. ; boys, 80c. ; youths, 70c.

Extra tips, 05c. ; shellac, 10c. ; linen, 15c.

Dongola work, Nos. 1 and 2—Women, 85c. ; girls, 85c. ; children, 80c.

Dongola work, Nos. 3 and 4, and dongola linen—Women, 80c. ; girls, 80c. ; children, 75c.

Indian link, Imperial kid, sheepskin—Women, 75c. ; girls, 75c. ; children, 70c.

Pebble work, grain glove and all grain leather—Women, 70c. ; girls, 70c. ; children, 65c.

Canvas, felt and prunella work—Women, 65c. ; girls, 65c. ; children, 60c.

Extras—Tips same leather, 05c. ; patent tip, 10c. ; shellac, 10c. ; linen, 15c.

The arbitrators were Messrs. N. Lavoie, F. Marois and J. S. Langlois with Mr. Alp. Huard, as Secretary. The cost of the arbitration will be paid half by the manufacturers and half by the workmen.

The recent strike of the *Granite Cutters* employed by Mr. M. P. Davis, contractor for the Quebec bridge, at Riviere à Pierre, was settled on the 1st April. The men returned to work at the old rate of \$2.75 per cubic yard, with the understanding that the heavy slabbing is to be done by labourers, and the stones to be cut by turns, without favours being shown. Work recommenced on the 1st April, and 160 men are employed at the present time. Some of the best cutters made from \$30.00 to \$40.00 on the first fortnight's pay. Quite a number have been put upon the day system, receiving \$3.00 per day, but some of the new hands have refused to accept the day system at \$3.00 per day, and prefer to work by the piece.

The *Boiler Making* and *Machinists'* trades have been very active during the month, overtime having been general throughout. There is every indication that this activity will continue for some time to come.

The ways have been laid for the building of an iron barge by Carrière, Laine & Co.

Extra work has also been given by the grounding of an iron steamer below Quebec.

The *Shipping* season has begun. Several ocean arrivals passed through the port during the month with cargoes destined for Montreal. The "Lake Champlain" of the Elder-Dempster Line was the first to stop at this port. Some 30 tons of cargo and 700 passengers were landed.

Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

The question of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence referred to in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*, has been the subject of careful inquiry by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners. Opinions were obtained from a number of the best pilots and most experienced mariners plying in the Lower St. Lawrence, which disclosed that their experience justified them in believing that the Gulf and River St. Lawrence can be safely navigated during the winter months by first-class iron or steel steamers, with slight additional and necessary improvements. The Commissioners strongly urged upon the Government the necessity of taking steps to demonstrate the practicability of this winter service, as they believe that the supremacy of the St. Lawrence as the international waterway of the greater part of this continent, depends on its capability of being navigated during both the summer and winter months. This matter was further discussed on the 4th instant, in the Board of Trade Chambers, by persons specially interested in the commercial future of this city. Those who spoke did so in an enthusiastic manner of the project, and the resolution passed at the meeting of the Harbour Commissioners was unanimously concurred in.

The *Stone-cutters Union* have requested the civic authorities, when awarding contracts for stone work to insert a clause to the effect that the contractor must employ none but taxpayers of the city. The letter was referred to the Road Committee of the Council.

In the vote on the press arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the International *Typographical Union*, the Quebec Local Union, No. 302, voted unanimously in favour of the agreement.

*Painters* have been very busy this month re-coating the coasters, ferries, barges, pontoons, etc., while doing considerable work on houses in the city and district.

By the will of the late Senator J. E. Paquet the interest on \$50,000.00 will be divided yearly among the employés who are to be chosen by the directors of the Paquet Company. The number of employés of this firm is about 800.

#### ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

During the month the labour market has been quiet, in so far as the *manufacture* of boots and shoes is concerned, but orders are beginning to arrive and everything points to very good trade for next season. Other trades, however, show prosperity, especially *The Canadian Woollen Mills*, where work has been abundant. During the month the Company has increased the number of its employés by about sixty. The Company actually employs 800 persons, men, women, girls and boys. In the past month the relations existing between employers and employés have been cordial.

With *custom tailors* trade has been prosperous owing to the spring orders.

In the *printing trades* business has been good, the men are all working, and wages remain the same.

The increase of wages demanded by the *carpenters* and *joiners* from their employers to date from the 1st May, has been granted by some. The men hope that their request will be acceded to by all their employers at

the beginning of next month, but the coming season will not be very prosperous for *carpenters*, as the erection of new buildings is not within sight.

*Tanners* have been very busy and have increased their output by 200 hides per week. The wages remain as they were.

Satisfactory news comes for workmen and commerce from the surrounding district especially at Sorel and Granby where there are several manufactures employing hundreds of men. At Granby are manufactures of rubber goods, cigars, carriages and others.

#### MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Building operations will be very active in Montreal during the present spring and summer. The leading architects are crowded with work for new buildings and much rebuilding will be undertaken. The work of rebuilding the important business section of the city which was destroyed at the time of the Board of Trade fire this winter, will begin during the month of May.

*Carpenters and Joiners* report trade very brisk and a great demand for labour.

*Painters and Decorators* are very busy and at present all members of the trade are employed and working considerable overtime.

The Employment Committee of the *Plasterers* union reported at its last meeting that the demand for plasterers exceeds the supply.

Business in the *iron industry* is very brisk. *Moulders* and *core-makers* are working day and night. *Pattern-makers* are very scarce. Every local iron foundry is in want of a pattern-maker.

The *Boiler-maker's Union* reports trade very brisk. There are at present under construction in the C.P.R. workshops twelve heavy switch engines, and two engines for burning weeds. The two latter are the first of their kind to be constructed in this country.

The employés of Messrs. Peck, Benney & Co. to the number of about 500, are idle at the present time because of the water having been let out of the canal five days earlier this year than last. This was because of certain repairs being made to the canal. The water was let out on the 15th of March, and it is probable that the mills will not be in full blast again until the first of May.

The members of *Jacques Cartier Typographical Union*, No. 145 who are for the most part employed in French newspapers and job printing rooms, have been successful in their demand for a 9-hour day and an advance in salary. A demand was made for an increase of \$1 per week for day hands, and \$2 per week for night work.

The most important industrial dispute for some months past in this city is the present struggle between the cigar manufacturers and the members of the cigar-makers' union. Several hundred men went out on strike on the 19th of the month at noon, and at five o'clock of the same afternoon the rest were locked out. The trouble arose through the refusal of certain manufacturers to pay the union's scale of wages. Out of a total of 872 on the books of the union 600 have been locked out, which indicates that the lockout affects a very large percentage of the total number of hands finding work in the city. Eight of the manufacturers have continued working under union rules and union prices.

#### HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market in Hull and vicinity has been exceptionally brisk during the past month. The early opening of the saw mills and the general work of rebuilding which is being carried on throughout the city have caused a scarcity in the supply of labour. The probabilities are that there will be greater activity in the building trades this

year than last. Already difficulty is experienced in obtaining *carters* at \$2.25 per day. At some of the trades the men are commanding their own price.

*Boat builders* and *caulkers* are very busy working on the river fleet.

The city council has granted a *nine hour day* to its workingmen. Over 100 men will be employed by the Council this season which promises to be very busy.

The condition of the workers in the *Ready-Made Clothing trade* has been attracting considerable attention of late. The action of the Ontario Government, to enforce the law of that Province in reference to the inspection of homes and shops where garments are being manufactured, has caused some criticism to be made in regard to the condition of the workers of this Province, which is without a similar law. The following facts in regard to the ready-made clothing trade in Hull may be of interest in this connection. There are at least 500 women and girls who derive their living in this city through sewing, and this number does not include the many children who in one way or another assist their parents or sisters in the preparation and delivery of ready-made garments. A large quantity of clothing is manufactured for firms in Ottawa, the work of manufacturing being carried on in the homes of those who take in the work. The following prices indicate the amounts paid for the work done: Men's sack coats are made up at from 20 to 25 cents a coat; sack coats for boys at 18 to 20 cents, sometimes 15. To make the former requires often much more than a day's work and to make up the latter from 12 to 13 hours. Men's heavy pea-jackets, with quilted lining being 35 to 40 cents each. This work requires from 20 to 23 hours. Vests are paid for at the rate of 60 cents per dozen, which is the same price as is paid for the making-up of boys' pants. Men's pants of common sort are made up at the rate of 80 cents per dozen; ordinary tweed pants at



\$1 per dozen and serge pants at \$1.50 per dozen. Girls working from 16 to 17 hours daily earn on an average of \$2.25 a week when times are good. The women complain that certain stores will not give any work to girls who do not buy their sewing machines from them, and receive payment for all of their work in goods. When paid in cash, a discount amounting from 15 to 20 per cent is sometimes charged.

### OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

April has been a busy month for all classes of labour in this city and vicinity. Contractors have been particularly busy and during the last week in the month all the sawmills in the district began work. There are few if any unemployed people here. Prospects are bright for continued prosperity.

Only one trade dispute occurred during the month and in that but eleven men were affected and the dispute was settled quickly. The *teamsters* employed by the Dominion Transport Co. struck because they thought a move was being made to replace them with men from Montreal. The matter was arranged amicably and all the men returned to work after losing less than two days' time.

The negotiations between the *Ottawa Typographical Union* and the *Ottawa Publishers Association* have not yet been concluded. The printers outside the Government Printing Bureau have prepared a new scale of wages, which they have submitted to the publishers.

There is a move on foot among a number of civil servants to form a *Co-operative Association* with the object of cheapening the cost of coal, and other articles of general consumption.

It is expected the Master Bakers will all agree to the demands made by the *local branch of the Baker's International Union*

Already several have accepted the demands and the others have until May 5th to accept the journeymen's demands which are as follows:

1. This shop shall be governed according to the Bakeshops Act of the Province of Ontario. Sixty hours to constitute a week's work, not more than twelve hours in any one day.
2. Foreman shall be paid not less than \$15 per week.
3. The rates for all other hands classified as journeymen shall be not less than \$12 per week.
4. One apprentice or one helper shall be allowed in each shop to every three men.
5. Apprentices to be working not less than four years at the trade before they demand journeyman's wages.
6. No others than members of the International Union No. 101 shall be allowed to work in the bakeshop or factory.
7. Jobbers shall be paid 25c. an hour. Union jobbers to have the preference.
8. The use of the label shall be optional with all entering into this agreement.
9. The label shall remain the property of Union No. 101 and can be recalled any time by the Union if any part of this agreement is violated.
10. Labels sold to employers at 10 cents per 1,000.
11. The union will from time to time advertise for the benefit of the label.

The *Builders' Labourers' Union* has asked for 22 cents an hour for its members, the contractors offered 19 cents, which is an advance of 2 cents an hour over last year's wages. No agreement has yet been reached.

The *tin, sheet and metal workers* have asked for increased wages.

Commercial Union, No. 1, composed largely of *dry goods clerks* has lately had quite an addition to its membership from the grocery clerks, and the union is now working to have the groceries close at 6 o'clock every night instead of 7.30.

A movement has been started to secure for all classes of workers in the city a *Saturday half holiday* during July and August.

The local Lord's Day Alliance has joined hands during the month with the Allied Trades and Labour Association, and will work to secure a better observance of the Sabbath, so far as compulsory work is concerned.

Recently a workman was killed by the collapse of a building which had been built during the winter. The coroner's jury at the time of the inquest stated that all buildings should be properly inspected, and the Allied Trades and Labour Association also took up the matter. The City Council has now authorized the appointment of an assistant to the building inspector, and the new official has been appointed.

#### KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Unusual activity prevails in every branch of the labour market in this city and the lookout for a good season is very promising. New families are arriving to engage in various callings and house rents are going up. There is much building of new houses and additions to existing ones being carried on under fairly satisfactory conditions and, accordingly, carpenters are in demand. Along the wharfs shipping is brisk. Much barley, coal, wheat, oats, and timber are being handled.

*The Builders' Exchange*, a union of contractors contemplated for years, is now an accomplished fact. It starts off with a large membership nearly all the building trades being represented and good results are expected from this organization.

A new broom factory has been established here. Most of the men who were discharged at the time of the recent lock-out in a local factory have been given employment and other hands will be taken on at an early date. Brooms bearing the union label are on sale in many stores.

*Cigarmakers* are negotiating for a union factory.

A *Locomotive Blacksmiths Union* with headquarters at Moline, Illinois, has been established here. The men at this trade are very busy at the present time.

General *Blacksmiths* and *Horse-Shoers* also report increased business.

*Butchers* report business and prices as improved.

The *Baking* business continues good. The organization of a *Bakers' Union* with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, is nearly completed.

*Carters* are very busy moving furniture and freight, the rates paid are very fair.

*Sheet Metal Workers* are in great demand. Conditions in this industry as to wages, etc., are very satisfactory.

*Plumbers* are very busy but have not as yet reached the rush of the season.

*Painters* cannot fill orders as fast as they are received. Wages and hours are satisfactory in this trade.

*Ship building* is very brisk and wages are good.

*Locomotive works* continue busy.

*Longshoremen* have secured more satisfactory terms since their recent organization. The Union is now about 100 strong. R. Nolan, President and R. Hughes, Secretary.

A petition was read in the city council asking that the *early closing by-law* be repealed on April 29. A counter petition endorsed by the Trades Council and many business houses was also presented. The large business houses are particularly anxious for the observance of this by-law.

The new street cleaning machine purchased by the municipality has had the result of throwing a few *Corporation labourers* out of employment, but they have been able to secure work elsewhere.

*Quarrymen* are very busy and realize good pay both for labour and hours.

A number of *cheese factories* in this district have commenced operations and are very busy.

Much oil feldspar and other kinds are being shipped from this district.

#### BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district is in an active condition at the present time. There is a good demand for all kinds of labour and mechanics. The different branches of the building trades have plenty of work on hand. It is expected that the building for the new pork packing factory will be ready this summer.

It is proposed to establish a *lock factory* in this city shortly. A site has been chosen and machinery is arriving. It will employ about 25 hands to start with. The factory will be in the hands of a joint stock company.

Extensive additions have been made to the Trenton Electric Company's power house at Trenton, who supply light and power to Belleville. The building has been constructed to twice its former size, and a residence built for the chief engineer.

#### TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The labour market generally is active with an upward tendency; reports from most of the organizations are of a favourable character. The most noteworthy feature of the situation is the demand now being made by several large unions, principally those connected with the building trades, for increases of wages or other re-adjustments of their relations with their employers.

*The Builders Labourers Union*, one of the strongest and most important bodies, whose members now receive 22 cents per hour, are asking for an increase.

The *Painters and Decorators* have demanded that none but union men shall be employed after May 1st. The date as originally set was April 1st, as stated in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*, but action was subsequently postponed for a month. In the meantime the union has been considerably strengthened by new accessions, as there is a wish to join it on the part of non-unionists, who might otherwise find themselves out of work. 25 new members were recently initiated in one week. Within a year the membership has doubled.

The *Lathers* have asked for an increase of wages from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents for first class men, and from 22½ to 27 cents for second class workers.

The *Carpenters* have for some time been agitating for an eight hour day and a substantial increase of pay. They are not as strongly organized as most other branches. A mass meeting of the trade was held on the 27th, when a motion was discussed to the effect that employers should be notified that after May 1st eight hours should constitute a day's work, the wages to be 28 cents per hour instead of 25 as at present. It was finally decided to refer the whole matter to a committee with instructions to report before May 15th. A significant feature of the negotiations with the employers represented by the builders exchange was a letter received from the latter pointing out the desirability of more complete organization on both sides. It was urged that in the present condition of only partial organization neither employers nor employed could enforce such rules as would give the trade a better standing.

The *Stonemasons' Union* has renewed its wages agreement with employers for another year beginning May 1st. Owing to the general activity which prevails many of the members are receiving higher wages than the scale embodied in the agreement.



The fire and light committee of the city council recently reported in favour of amendments to the building and scaffolding bylaw for the protection of *builders' employees*. At a meeting of the board of control on the 18th instant representatives of the exchange opposed some of the recommendations as an unnecessary burden on employers. Members of the Federated Council of the Building Trades urged the adoption of the regulations on the ground that the lives of workmen were frequently endangered and sometimes lost by improper scaffolding and the absence of guards, the report was adopted by the Board. The *Bricklayers' Union* strongly opposed the proposition to abolish the office of scaffold inspector, holding that a bylaw without an official whose business it is to enforce it will be of little practical use.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, labels appeared on all union-made bread. A regular label has been adopted by the *Bakers' Union*, one man in each shop being entrusted with the duty of seeing that the conditions attached to the use of the label are complied with. At last accounts some 18 firms were using the label with a prospect that several others would adopt it. The trade is brisk and few unemployed.

A decided improvement is noted during the month in the condition of the *Printing Trades*, the members of the Typographical Union are nearly all employed, and business is likely to be good for the next few weeks.

The *Bookbinders* report trade somewhat slack and labour little in demand.

The *Iron Trades* continue good, with but few men out of work.

The *Blacksmith's International Union* reports a steady increase of membership.

The newly organized branch of the International *Allied Metal Mechanics* comprising the helpers in a number of metal trades is meeting with excellent success in extending its membership. The coming International

Convention of Machinists, which meets in Toronto early in June, will be a notable occasion in connection with the progress of labour organization. Arthur W. Holmes, President of the Toronto Federated Council of Metal Trades has been advised that the presidents of nearly all the great international labour organizations will attend.

The *Piano makers* find trade active and the general conditions satisfactory; the union is steadily increasing in members.

*Lake Traffic* is exceedingly active, and a very large amount of freight is being shipped by steamers, the volume of this business being greatly in excess of that of any previous season. *Longshoremen* are consequently well employed. *Sailors*, on the opening of navigation, demanded \$1.25 per day instead of the last year's rate of \$1, and succeeded in obtaining it.

The *Custom Tailors* have been busy throughout the month, the demand in their line being unusually active.

The *Boot and Shoe Workers* have not yet secured a settlement of the scale of wages with the J. D. King Company, negotiations are still progressing.

The factory inspectors are beginning an *inspection of the sweat shops* where ready made clothing is made up, including the houses of the workers where work is given out to be done. Should any cases of infectious disease be discovered, the clothing will be destroyed or fumigated.

Factory Inspector Barber estimates that upwards of 300 factories in Toronto will require to be provided with *fire escapes* under the Act passed last session. The Inspectors are now seeing to the enforcement of the law. One clause in the Act calculated to add to its efficiency provides that no new factory shall be operated without being first inspected and certified to by a Provincial Inspector as to its having the proper fire escapes.

The customary scarcity of *domestic servants* has been intensified by the inducements held out to girls to go to Buffalo and work during the Pan-American Exhibition. Several householders have recently secured Chinamen to do general housework, and in one hotel Chinese are engaged in the work ordinarily done by chambermaids.

The *Electrical Workers Union* held a special meeting on the 28th instant, when representatives from a number of the principal Canadian cities were present. They discussed trade conditions, one fact brought out being that wages and hours vary according to locality. An examination for journeymen was proposed in order to prevent unqualified persons from claiming to be electricians and lowering the status of the trade. It was decided to proceed steadily with the work of organization and to defer any definite action until May, 1902.

A *land seekers' excursion to the Temiscaming Settlement* by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Temiscaming Station, and thence by station to Haileybury and Thornloe, has been arranged by the Bureau of Colonization at greatly reduced rates of fare. Tickets are good for any train on May 28, and excursionists are allowed 15 days to see the country and return. A large number of Toronto workingmen who contemplate 'getting back to the land' will take the trip.

#### District Notes.

Building is active in *Toronto Junction* where the demand for houses shows that the town is sharing in the general prosperity. The citizens are a good deal agitated over the question of continuing exemptions to factories, many being disposed to fear that if this privilege is withdrawn some of the establishments may move elsewhere.

Messrs. Underhill & Sisman, the shoe manufacturing firm recently induced, by promise of a bonus, to locate in *Aurora*, have executed their agreement with the corpora-

tion in accordance with the bylaw and purchased half an acre of land upon which they will commence building immediately. The factory is expected to be in operation early in August.

Since the destruction by fire of the woolen mills at *Lambton Mills*, there has been a steady exodus from the village. Several more families left during the month.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district has shown a decided improvement during the past month. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, in all trades has been very busily employed and there are very few idle workmen in the city. Civic works have started, and hundreds of men are employed in finishing the new water main and engaged on the work of road and sidewalk construction. The wage list for civic labourers averages about \$2,000 per week. The work is being done on the day labour system. The T. H. & B. railway have a large staff of men ditching the road, and the G. T. R. authorities are pushing the work of placing a double track between Hamilton and Jordon; 125 men working at that section are putting in 120 cars of ballast daily.

*Building Trades.*—Bricklayers, Masons and Carpenters, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Roofers, &c. will enjoy a busy season, as a number of dwelling houses are to be erected, factories enlarged, and general work done. Local plumbers will be able to give work to their men the whole season, but there is little need for an influx of outside help. One local firm is having a job done on the day labour plan, in which over three million bricks will be used.

*Cabmen and Carters* have a local association and are deciding to form a union with

an international charter in order to secure affiliation with the Trades Council.

*Broom-makers.*—A deputation from the Trades and Labour Council waited on the Retail Grocers' Association and requested that the different stores handle union-made brooms. The request was granted.

*Electrical workers* are very busy on 'phone and telegraph work. Most of the local workers are in the employ of the Cataract Power Co.

There is a decided improvement in the state of the *Garment Workers'* trade over that of last month. During the month a disagreement arose between a tailor and 20 of his female employés, who quit work on account of the employer endeavoring to deduct the Saturday afternoon which the girls did not work, but for which they were always paid. None of them belong to a union, but they were successful in preventing the reduction, and returned to work the day following, on the understanding that the week was to consist of 55 hours, and the rates of wages to be paid the same as those paid for 60 hours before.

*Iron Workers.*—There are hundreds of men engaged at this work in the city. Skilled workers receive first-class wages, based on the Pittsburg scale, but the labourers work long hours and are poorly paid.

*Longshoremen* are well paid, owing to their strong organization. The local union recently made an agreement with the Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. to handle its ore at the docks for the year according to the Cleveland agreement. No work is to be done on Sunday unless the vessel is in danger of leaking.

All *Machinists* in the city have been very busy for some time, especially in some of the larger machine shops, which are getting out mining machinery for the Sudbury district. The Standard Sewing Machine Co. of Cleveland has established a shop in this city, em-

ploying a number of men, who will construct the machines which will be sent here in parts.

*Moulders* have had a fair month and are earning good wages. There are several large foundries, machine-shops and implement industries employing somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 men. The moulders have one of the best unions in the city.

The Trades and Labour Council have appointed a committee to co-operate with the Lord's Day Alliance to secure a better observance of Sunday as a day of rest.

A *Canadian Socialist League*, composed of wage-earners and others, including trades unionists, has been formed in the city.

During the month a *Wire-Workers union* and a *Leather Workers union* were formed.

*Granite-cutters and Lake Firemen* are taking steps toward organization.

#### District Notes.

*St. Catharines.*—During the month the city council decided to have the custom tailors' label put on clothing for the local police. New unions were formed among the bicycle workers, bakers and builders' labourers during the month. About 175 men resumed work in the Pelham nurseries during the month.

*Port Dover.*—There is a good deal of fishing at Port Dover and several boats are in port. One of the boats brought in a couple tons of whitefish.

*Niagara Falls, Ont.*—Day labourers at the Ontario Falls are getting \$2.00 per day. Commencing on the 15th of the month, the pay of the section men on the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central Railway was increased from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day, and the pay of extra gang of men, commencing on the same date, was increased from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per day. Nine firemen on this division are being promoted to the position of engineers on account of the



anticipated increase in traffic while the Pan-American is in progress.

*Thorold*.—Several factories in this town were closed down for about two weeks while repairs were being made to the canal. 150 men were employed on the latter job, which was finished on schedule time.

## BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been a steadily increasing demand for skilled and unskilled labour in this city and district throughout the month. Active operations have commenced in the *building trades*, overtime has continued in some of the factories, and the corporation having started work on the public streets, many unskilled labourers find employment.

Carriage, machinery and engineering *Blacksmiths* have had plenty of work at fair wages.

The *Bakers* have formed a Union with a charter membership of 25. They report trade fair and expect a betterment of conditions as a result of organization.

All competent *Carpenters*, both outside and inside men, are employed. Wages have advanced slightly and a very busy season is expected.

For *Coremakers* trade remains good.

*Cigarmakers* have experienced an improvement in their trade.

There is a demand for first-class *Machinists and Toolmakers* at fair wages.

All *Moulders*, with the exception of some on strike, are employed.

The *Metal Polishers* report trade as good.

*Painters and paper-hangers* are in demand; wages are only fair.

*Printers* report trade as fair.

The *Plumbers* are enjoying a better trade than they were having a month ago and prospects for the month are bright. The Union reports only one of its members idle.

Trade is much better than it was last month in the *Custom Tailoring*. The early warm weather has accelerated the demand for clothing.

*Tinsmiths* are again finding employment after a slack season, but there is no great demand for skilled labour.

*Teamsters* are busy.

Several local firms have made additions to their plant and works. The Cockshutt Plow Company, which has a large moulding shop, has erected a new structure covering 2,400 square feet as a temporary moulding shop. Plans are out for extensive additions to the carriage works.

The *strike of moulders* which took place on March 18 because of an alleged reduction in wages, has been in continuance throughout the present month. About fourteen men went on strike; eleven others have since been secured to take their places. From time to time the moulders have induced men to leave the shop, but others have been engaged to replace them. No agreement was arrived at by the end of the month, but a conference was held recently between the firm and a committee of the moulders, and the latter are hopeful of a settlement before long.

## District Notes.

About a year ago a terrific fire swept away the business portion of *Paris, Ont.*, which is about seven miles from this city. Reports to hand state that during the present year a great amount of rebuilding will be carried on, and that operations in this line have already commenced on an extensive scale. *Carpenters, Bricklayers and Masons* are finding ready employment at fair wages. A large number of workmen in the employ of the Adams' Waggon Manufacturing Company have moved to Brantford, where new shops are located and are now in full running order.

## GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The labour market of Guelph and district has been in a very good condition throughout the month of April. All local factories are running full time and some of them overtime. The building season has commenced and the members of the building trades are all at present employed. There is promise of much activity in these trades during the coming month. Wages and hours of labour vary little from the rates which obtained last year, though in some of the manufacturing concerns there is a tendency to increase the number on the working staffs. Last year the building trade had largely to do with the erection of factories and making of extensions. This year it will have to do largely with house building as houses are very scarce, in this city and district, especially is this true of workingmen's dwellings, the rents of which have increased in the last year or two. Local lumbermen report a big demand for the higher grades of lumber, which indicates that the material is mostly to be used in house building.

The following is a summary of conditions prevailing in particular trades:—

*Bricklayers and Masons* have all hands at work and prospects are fine for a very busy season. The Union rate of wages has been advanced 25 cents over the rate paid last year and is now \$2.75 a day. But little trouble has been experienced in obtaining the wages and hours demanded.

*Moulders* report trade brisk and an increased number of men employed with prospects good.

The *Upholstering* trade has been very poor all winter but has shown a decided improvement during the past month and the prospects are bright for the coming season.

The *Wood Workers* trade is in a prosperous condition. The Union has made accessions to its membership and at the present time

is negotiating with the Finishers Union with a view of bringing about an amalgamation.

The *Printing* trade is in a good condition.

Reports from other trades and callings indicate that the various branches have plenty to do at fair wages and are expecting a prosperous year.

The *Brussels Carpet Weavers* of this city have organized a Union.

The Union label is to be placed on clothes for the police of this city.

## District Notes.

Throughout the district work has been plentiful and wages fairly good. Owing to the influx of country labour to the cities and town there has been a scarcity of farm help.

*Berlin and Waterloo.*—Several crafts have been organized during the past month, amongst them being the decorative painters, labourers, teamsters, stationery engineers and retail clerks. The last two are the first of these crafts to hold an International charter in Canada. Reports from the other organizations affiliated with the Twin City Trades and Labour Council are favourable as to the conditions prevailing in the various trades.

*Galt.*—Trade in all branches has been very good during the month. There is a scarcity of first-class moulders. The printers were organized into a local Union during the month, which gives two unions to that town at the present time.

## STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT

*Mr. James T. Burke, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The labour market in this vicinity is in a prosperous condition. The municipal council has notified ratepayers in several of the wards that many local improvements will be undertaken during the season, so that a good many men will be employed by the city

in the work of draining, levelling, grading and macadamizing some of the streets.

The *Barbers' Union*, which controls all of the shops in this city with one exception, inaugurated a rule, which went into effect on April 1st, that all union shops close at 8 p.m. excepting Saturday nights and before holidays; this practice is meeting with general approval.

The *Butcher workers* organized a union recently, of which Mr. W. J. Norfolk was elected President, and Mr. Charles Winglefelder, Correspondent and Financial Secretary.

A new industry which will give employment to a few mechanics and others will be the manufacturing of *dairy machinery* to be commenced ere long on a small scale in this city.

The *Perth Flax and Cordage Company*, which employs about 50 hands, has been very busy during the month manufacturing rope and binding twine. It is probable that the present staff of employees will be increased.

There is a demand for girls to work in the *egg factory*, where during the present season a large number are employed.

The prospects are bright for considerable activity in the *building trades*. Contracts have already been let for several buildings. The County and Collegiate Board have decided to call for tenders for the construction of a building to be used as a school for manual training and domestic science.

Several men have been temporarily thrown out of employment as the result of a recent fire which destroyed the flour mill of Messrs. Hodd and Cullen.

#### District Notes.

*New Hamburg*.—About 50 hands are engaged in a local foundry. They report prospects good. The largest staff of workmen in the village are engaged in a furniture

factory. They have been kept exceptionally busy and report times as very good.

In the town of Mitchell several men are employed in the milling and cereal trade, in planing mills, in woolen hosiery and underwear manufactures, all of whom report business as good in their respective trades. Prospects are also good in connection with the manufacture of engines and other mechanical work, and also the building trades, as a considerable amount of work in this line will be undertaken during the present season.

#### LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The condition of trade in this city has improved materially in almost every branch during the past month, and especially in the building trades.

There are more buildings in the course of erection at the present time than there have been at this time of year for many years past. There are no idle bricklayers in the city, and those employed, report trade extra good. There were 19 building permits taken out at the city engineer's office during the month. The two most important buildings in course of erection are a new public school and grand opera house. Contractors for the latter building have bought up all the brick on hand, and a scarcity of brick is expected until about the first of June, when the brick-makers will have new brick ready.

*Building Labourers and Carpenters* also report all hands at work. A large gang of labourers have been employed during the month excavating for the new opera house. The city has employed a number of them cleaning and fixing up the streets. The corporation is also laying several sewers and putting down some cement walks, so that there will be employment for corporation labourers for some time.

*The Cigarmaking Industry* is flourishing. There are no idle hands in the city except a



few who are on strike at one of the local factories. The factory of Messrs. Stevens & Ross has been unionised, and that firm has adopted the union label.

The men who have been engaged as extra employees in the different *coal yards* during the winter months have had their services dispensed with, but have secured other employment which will keep them at work during the summer.

*Draymen* are especially busy at this season, there being considerable moving and cleaning in different parts of the city.

*Machinists and Polishers* report very little work at present, and some of their number idle.

Among the *Printers*, work in the job departments is slack; in the news-rooms it is good.

*Railroad Workers* are very busy, and a large amount of freight passes through this city daily. Several engineers and firemen are being removed from the city to Sarnia, as the G.T.R. find that with their large engines they can run from Sarnia to Suspension Bridge, without changing trains at this point. The C.P.R. train dispatchers have been moved to Toronto and in future the dispatching for this district will be handled from that city.

*Tailors* are all working at the present time, and trade indications are good. *Garment workers* are mostly all employed.

At the McClary works the tin and enamel departments are exceptionally busy. In the moulding and stove-mounting departments business is fair.

The Canada Packing Co. employees are only working five days a week, the high price of pork, being the cause of the present slackness in their employment.

#### ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Albert Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Industry and trade throughout this city and district are in a thriving condition and

labour is in good demand in almost all lines. There are very few out of employment.

*Building* operations have commenced and include a number of houses and stores and one or two public buildings. Work on the new armoury has commenced. Corporation permanent improvement work will begin on the 1st of the month, which will give employment to several men.

On the *Railways* the *traffic* department was busy during the beginning of the month, but it has slackened due to the opening of navigation, and a number of crews have been laid off. The *passenger* service will be increased by several trains after the opening of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. In the *construction* department work is extra heavy this season. The G. T. R. and Wabash are ballasting their entire line from Windsor to the Falls, and have put on four gravel trains. The Michigan Central Railway are constructing new water supplies at Bismark and Cayuga, which will entail a large amount of labour. The Lake Erie and Detroit River Ferry *Shenango* has commenced plying between Conneaut and Port Stanley, and freight on the London and Port Stanley division is moving in increased quantities.

Local *manufacturing industries* are running full time.

The *foundry* trade has been working overtime.

The *Erie Iron Works*, manufacturers of of farm and domestic utensils, are very busy and working overtime.

*Printers* are very busy on job work, and report a scarcity of hands. They have organized a union, and have made application to the headquarters of the International Typographical Union for a charter.

The *Laundry Workers* have organized and formed a local union in this city.

The *Painters and Decorators* Union have secured the increase in wages which they asked for, which was for a raise from 15

cents to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour for brush hands, and from  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents to 20 cents for paper hangers.

The *Bricklayers* asked for a raise from 30 cents to  $33\frac{1}{3}$  cents per hour, but have compromised with their employers at 32 cents per hour and a nine hour day.

The Trades and Labour Council and the Federal Labour Union are requesting the City Council to pay the men employed on *corporation labour* at the rate of 15 cents per hour, the present rate being  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents. They are also asking that the day labour system be used on public works when practicable.

*Plumbers* expect considerable work during the coming summer as a result of a by-law recently passed by the City Council necessitating changes in the sanitary arrangements of houses and shops in certain parts of the city.

#### CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district is in a fairly active condition and the outlook for a prosperous season is very encouraging. Every branch of trade and labour is in a healthy condition and there are few men idle.

*Merchants* report trade as being very good.

*Architects* are busy preparing plans for a number of buildings in both city and country.

Some *manufacturing* firms from other parts of the Province are making arrangements to leave their present location and establish their plant here with an increased capacity. It is alleged that one of the reasons for this is better shipping facilities at this point.

In the *Building Trade* all the contractors are busy on either new buildings or remodeling old ones. A great deal of building will

be done in the country in close proximity to Chatham, which will cause a demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. All men in the building trades are fully employed at the present time.

The *factories* and *shops* report trade good, all hands employed and working full time.

*Cigarmakers* report trade as good.

*Brickmakers* are all employed and there is a good demand for brick.

*Blacksmiths* report plenty of work.

*Printers* are very busy.

*Painters* and *paper hangers* are overcrowded with work and there are not sufficient men to supply the demand.

*Tailors* report trade brisk and are working overtime.

#### WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

During the past month business in Windsor and district has been exceptionally good. The demand for labour has not been so great in Windsor for many years. In fact in all building trades there is considerable scarcity in the available supply. Moreover, houses are very scarce, and it being almost impossible to rent a house in Windsor at the present time, many people have been forced to build. The work of construction on the new drill hall is steadily progressing. A large staff of bricklayers and stone masons have been working upon it.

*Painters* and *paper hangers* report that they have as much work as they are able to manage.

*Plumbers* and *Tin-workers* are all employed and have prospects for a big season's work.

*Tailors* are enjoying the general prosperity and none of their members are idle at the present time.

The *Railroads* are very busy, and in some cases are working overtime to keep up with

the work in hand. There are eight car ferries running at the present time between Detroit and Windsor both night and day.

Two *new industries* were started in Windsor during the month. One an establishment for the manufacture of certain farming implements; the other for the manufacture of slot machines and novelties. Each of these establishments give employment to from 10 to 15 men.

*Carpenters and Wood-workers* formed a local union the first week of the month with 75 members, and expect that their membership will rapidly increase.

#### WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Employment agents assert that the early spring demand for ordinary manual labour is not as large or brisk as it was last year during the latter part of April. Hope, however, is held out that as the season advances the demand will improve. There are still large numbers of men frequenting the employment bureaus in search of work.

*Building Trades.*—Prospects are about the same as in previous years. As yet very few men have commenced work although the season up to the present time has been very open. It will be some time before the resident labour in these lines is fully employed. The stonemasons have been most fortunate in securing an early commencement. The number already at work is larger than usual for the season of the year. The president of the stonecutters union states that it is many years since so many of their members were at work in April. Large numbers of carpenters are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to get to work.

*Civic Works.*—The various departments are busy preparing for the season's operations. At the quarries about fifty men are employed. The Asphalt Plant will not open up until about the end of May. The frost

not being yet out of the ground no labour is being employed and will not be until about the middle of May. The aggregate amount of work this year will not be as large as last year.

*Cigar Making.*—A steady trade seems to be the normal condition of this line of business. There is no complaint as to the lack of employment.

*Custom Tailoring.*—All the shops report fairly good business and prospects. The contract for the making of clothes for the Street Railway employees has been awarded to the Collins Co. An effort was made to unionise this establishment and the manager made a proposition to the effect that if the Tailor's Union could guarantee to supply him with a sufficient number of men to enable him to fill the contract in a given time required he would unionise his shop. The union, however, declined to accept the offer.

*Printing Trades.*—Business has declined a little and several men are on the unemployed list. Tenders are invited for the execution of the civic printing but as yet no award has been made. The work of the provincial government is approaching completion, that is the sessional printing. Bookbinders are busy and the lithographers also.

*Railroad Construction.*—The demand is not in accordance with expectations as yet. About 200 additional men have been sent to the Rainy River Section. It is very probable, however, that a better demand will prevail a little later in the season.

*Logging and Camps.*—A number of men are engaged driving and also in shipping. Train loads of logs are arriving daily for Mr. D. E. Sprague's mill. Others are employed in loading and handling ties. Mr. Sprague's mill has already commenced operations. This is very much earlier than usual and is a result of the timber country in the South Eastern portions of the Province being opened up by the South Eastern Railway



Very soon it is expected the same mill will be running a night and day shift.

*Milling Trade.*—Mills are running steady all over the province and the Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg continues operation night and day.

*Foundry and Machinists Trade.*—Steady work is being obtained by full staff and indications point to a steady business.

*Railroad employment.*—In all lines, as is usual at this season of the year, activity prevails. In the repair shops there is a large accumulation of work and if the crop turns out to be an average one it is anticipated that the staffs will have to be largely increased. Large numbers of men are being sent out to western sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway to work on improvements to the road bed, notably to the Crowfoot section, west of Medicine Hat. For this work a certain amount of labour is being obtained from the Edmonton district. Messrs. Buchanan & Sharp are building for the C. P. R. a large bridge at Treherne and the necessary labour for such is being engaged and sent out to that point. Another gang is being forwarded to the work on the Selkirk extension of the C. P. R. Station men are in good demand.

*Teaming.*—At a meeting of the Teamsters Union held on the 29th April it was stated that there was in the city sufficient men to do the work at the busiest time of the year, and at the present time not more than 50 per cent were employed.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg City Council a deputation was present from the *Retail Clerks Union* with a view to urging the Council to assume the cost of prosecuting offenders against the Early Closing By-law. This by-law requires all stores, with one or two specific exceptions, to close their places of business at six o'clock. Up to the present time the Clerk's Union has borne the expense of such prosecutions, which has been a serious drain on its pecuniary re-

sources. In view of certain other matters being brought before the council the deputation retired on the understanding that the matter would again be brought up when the time was more opportune.

The Civic Employés Union in conjunction with a Special Committee of the Trades and Labour Council waited upon the City Council with a view to having the minimum rate of wages paid to *labourers on civic works* raised to 20cts. per hour. The present rate is 17½cts., and has been in effect for some years. The reasons for making such demand is that the cost of living is now higher than it was when the present rate was established, and it is further contended that the 17½ rate was always too low and was not intended to be permanent. Comparing the cost of living with eastern points it was shown that the Winnipeg rate was very low and did not afford a reasonable subsistence. Mr. Thos. Ching and Mr. Cowley, respectively the president and secretary of the Trades Council, spoke on behalf of the labourers. The chairman of the Board of Works stated that the matter would be considered as soon as the present stress of business was over.

The *Carpenters' Unions* of Winnipeg still continue to hold organization meetings and a large accession to their membership is reported.

On April 29th the *Teamsters' Union* held an open meeting. Addresses were given by Mr. John Appleton, Mr. R. Thoms, Mr. A. G. Cowley, Mr. Jacob Bye, Mr. Geo. Dales, and others. Before the meeting dispersed many new members were secured. Mr. Cowley, the secretary, stated that through the efforts of their organization the teamsters' wage had been raised from \$1.25 per day to \$1.75.

At the recent meeting of the *Winnipeg Trades Council* a very lively discussion took place in regard to an effort that was being made to induce the City Council to revoke the by-law compelling the use of lamps on

bicycles after sun-down. Upon a vote being taken it was found that the Trades Unions were in favour of the retention of the by-law by a considerable majority.

### BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Stringer, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There has not been for five years so much snow in Manitoba as during the past year. As the amount of snow is taken to indicate the kind of harvests of the following season, the outlook for the crops of Manitoba appears very promising and satisfactory. From reports of the Manitoba wheat areas and other western wheat districts, it appears that there will be a considerable increase in the area of land cultivated during the present year. The many orders received and shipments of seed being made by the Brandon seed houses to all points as far west as Calgary, serve to demonstrate further the growth of the agricultural industry in the west. The eastern manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery are shipping large quantities of their wares into this city and towns of the district.

There are extensive coal fields in *Estevan district*. The Roche Percé and Souris Coal mines are shipping many thousands of tons this season, and the demand is practically unlimited. The large number of men employed in this growing mining operations will help to create a very profitable home market for all kinds of farm produce. Coal is delivered in Estevan at \$1.50 per ton, and settlers by hauling it from the mines with their own teams can obtain it at even a lower price. The Estevan district offers great inducements to settlers, inasmuch as it is a good farming and ranching country. Large bands of cattle and horses are raised in the valley and upland prairies. The C. P. R. have two branch lines running through this district.

*Building Trades*.—Several new blocks are to be erected in this city. Contracts are

already let for some of these. The work on the new Presbyterian and Baptist Churches is giving employment to a large number of men. *Carpenters* are working full time.

*Agriculture*.—Reports from cattle, horse and sheep ranchers during the month elicit the fact that the ranchers are well satisfied with the condition of stock at the present time. The winter has been the finest for years and losses have been comparatively small. The number of cattle wintered in Alberta is placed at 200,000 head. It is also stated that 15,000 stockers were brought into the western district from Manitoba and Ontario, and last year there were 47,000 beef cattle exported from Manitoba and the Territories. At the present time seeding operations are demanding special attention.

*Custom Tailoring*.—All persons employed in this business are very busy at the present time. The shops seem to be well supplied with help.

*Machinists* have plenty of work on hand and orders ahead.

*Boiler-makers* have been somewhat slack owing to the non-arrival of necessary material.

*Unskilled labour*.—The number of unskilled labourers who have come in on the colonist trains has caused a surplus of this class of labour in the city at the present time.

*Railways*.—The C. P. R. employees are very busy at present. Shopmen are working full time. All train hands are busy. The Northern Pacific reports business fairly good on its lines.

### VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour marked in this city is much the same as during the preceding month.

*Bakers.*—The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union of America No. 46 has drafted a lengthy open letter to Mr. Phillips, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, with reference to Bill No. 26 intituled "An Act to amend the Shops Regulations Act, 1900." This Act is framed particularly for the protection of bakers and provides amongst other things that all bake-shops must be constructed and kept in a sanitary condition, but there is nothing in the Act preventing the existence of cellar or underground bake-shops. The Union asks that these be prohibited as they alleged to be injurious to health of the employes in bake-shops and, as a rule, liable to uncleanness. The bill prohibits Sunday work and states that no employé shall work more than 12 hours in any one day or more than 60 hours in any one week. The bakers contend that 10 hours a day are enough and that 57 hours per week should be the maximum; that there should be a half holiday weekly and that all night work should be abolished; also that boys under 14 should not be allowed to work in bake-shops. Labour organizations are taking a good deal of interest in the proposed Act.

*Boiler-makers.*—The Trades and Labour Council has asked the Provincial Government to provide under "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901," that all inspectors be practical boiler makers. About 18 boiler makers are employed in this city. From 10 to 12 are employed by three local firms the nature of their employment fluctuating more or less throughout the year. The work done by these firms is principally marine work. Wages average 35 cents per hour and \$3.50 a day, overtime being paid for at the rate of time and a half for in-door work and double time for out-door work. The C.P.R., employ about 6 men steadily and pay them \$3.00 a day or 30 cents an hour. All are Union men.

The *musicians* have organized a Union.

The *Union ship carpenters* have lowered wages 50 cents a day on local work.

*Retail clerks* are not busy, several, in fact, are out of employment.

*Railroad trackmen and bridgemen* have completed their organization and elected officers for the ensuing year.

The state of trade is anything but bright for *Stone Cutters*. The work on the new drill hall has been completed and at present out of the 35 stone cutters in the city only 8 are working. The wages received are \$4.50 for eight hours.

There are four *moulding shops* in this city employing some 13 men. The trade is of a purely local character and as yet there is no competition with manufacturing centres in the east. Wages paid are \$3.00 per day of nine hours.

Prospects for *Bricklayers and Stonemasons* are good. Wages average \$4.00 per day of eight hours.

The *Carpentering* trade is picking up slowly.

*Job Printing* trade is very dull at present.

The City Council has decided to have the Union label placed on all clothing to be manufactured for city officials.

A long standing *dispute between the Van Anda Copper and Gold Mining Company and its employees* was satisfactorily adjusted at the beginning of the month. The union interested was the Texada Miners' Union No. 113, Western Federation of Miners; and the matter in dispute, so far as the Union was concerned, was the employment by the Company of Japanese to take the places of white labourers in the mines. The management of the company has expressed its intention to keep out the Japanese for good and as a result of this assurance the Texada Miners' Union passed the following resolution:—



'Whereas the management of the Van Anda mines has promised your committee that the Japanese are out of the mines, and out for good; that the mines would be run by the bondholders and not by the old company, as previously reported; therefore be it resolved that after due consideration of the same the strike be declared off to-night, April 2, 1901.'

Mr. E. P. Bremner, one of the Alien Labour Officers of the Department of Labour, was instrumental in bringing about the understanding between the company and its employes, which has resulted in the termination of the strike.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

The month of April has been somewhat quiet in the building trades, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, still there is at the present time outside work enough to maintain a larger number of men than usual at this time of the year.

A large number of *Cannery employees* have commenced their season's work.

Work still continues brisk in the *ship building trade*.

A general activity prevails in the *lumbering industry* a large export trade being carried on. Both lumber and shingle mills are running to their full capacity; two new mills are under construction to supply local demands.

The Provincial Government has laid before the house a bill authorizing a loan of five million dollars to aid in the *construction of railways and other public works* including a railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser river at this point. The farmers of the Fraser Valley are at a disadvantage regarding the transportation of their products, and in the event of the bill passing the house it will give them direct communi-

cation from the coast with the Kootenay country.

*Bricklayers and Stone Cutters*, report trade fairly good, two business blocks are in course of erection, there is also considerable work at the Canneries in contemplation of a busy season.

*Carpenters*, report work as fair.

*Cagar makers* are steadily employed; but there is no demand for additional help.

*Cornice makers and Galvanized Iron Workers* are not very busy owing to the unsettled state of the weather and the delay in buildings under construction.

*Fishermen*.—A large number of men are now fishing and preparing for the seasons work. This being the big run extensive preparations are being made. During the past month one car load of fresh salmon was shipped for the eastern market.

*Machinists and Employees in Foundries* are very busy preparing machinery for the canneries and steam boat work during the month, outside help was called for to assist in filling orders.

*Plumbers* are very busy this month.

*Painters* have had a good month, all hands have been kept busy.

*Shipwrights and Caulkers* report all men fully employed and prospects for a very busy season.

*Track layers and Railway Employees* report work fairly good. The C. P. R. is employing about one hundred men on the work of improving the track from here to Westminster junction.

*Plasterers* report work as good with prospects of a busy season.

*Quartz mining* is active. A number of companies having men employed developing their claims at and around Pitt Lake.

Two *serious accidents* involving loss of life occurred during the month. The 'Royal City' running from this point to Mission City was burned to the water edge and be-

came a total wreck. Two of the crew are missing and it is the opinion of the Captain that they were overcome by the coal smoke. On the river steamer 'Ramona,' running from this city to Chilliwack, the collapse of the crown sheet of the boiler caused a sudden rush of scalding steam seriously injuring passengers on the lower deck and a number of the crew. Two lady passengers and one of the deck hands were thrown by the force of the escaping steam into the river, the ladies were taken out and everything done to resuscitate them, but without avail, the deck hand could not be found. The injured persons were brought to this city. The number of deaths up to the present is five, and five injured are in the hospital. An official inquiry will be held to ascertain the cause of the accident.

#### VICTORIA, B.C. AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent,* reports as follows:—

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the labour market during the month of April, and at present there are few idle men in the city. Particularly does this apply to unskilled labour, as civic improvements, such as street paving and preparations for building operations have already commenced, giving employment to large numbers of that class.

*Building Trades*—Conditions are very much improved in this line. A large number of carpenters having left the city to engage in shipbuilding on the Yukon, those that remain are fairly well employed. By the time the busy season commences the shipbuilding contract will be finished and the men returned from the north. The extensive improvements being made for the accommodation of the Imperial Forces stationed at Work Point has been a boon to the bricklayers during the dull season. Building operations have commenced and a busy season is anticipated.

*Cigarmakers* report no improvement in trade.

*The Carriage making and Blacksmithing Trades* are prosperous. All firms in the city have plenty of work on hand.

*House Painters* are very busy and at this season have more orders than they can execute.

In the *Printing Trade* business is good and all printers are fully employed. The new scale of wages adopted by Victoria Typographical Union has been accepted by all the employers of the city and takes effect on May 1. Book and job compositors will then work 50 hours per week for \$20; foreman, \$24. On newspapers the scale for 48 hours work will be: Morning papers—Foreman, \$27; "ad." and floormen, \$25.50; operators, \$25.50; machinists, \$25.50; proof readers, 53 cents per hour. On evening papers—Foreman, \$24; "ad." and floormen, \$21; machinists, \$21; proof readers, 44 cents per hour.

*Shipbuilding* still continues brisk and good mechanics find steady employment. The B. C. Machinery Depot has commenced work on the new fisheries cruiser for the Dominion Government.

*The Tailoring Trade* has improved slightly. The Merchant Tailors have formed a temporary association, and in conjunction with their employees of the Journeymen Tailors Union, are devising ways and means by which they can secure a return of some of the trade taken from them by Chinese and Japanese firms.

R. P. Rither & Co. are now erecting a building and installing a plant for the manufacture of *patent Key-opening cans*. The new industry will give employment to twenty-five or thirty hands. The firm expects to supply all fish-canning concerns in the province with the new patent can.

The city by-law closing retail boot and shoe stores at 6 p.m., and retail clothing and

gents' furnishing stores at 7 p.m., took effect the first of the month.

During the month two new unions were formed. The *Steamboat Firemens' Union*, and the *Steamboatmen's Union*. Mr. Alex. McLeod was elected secretary of the former, and Mr. W. Sheppard, secretary of the latter.

## NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Arthur Spencer, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market in this city and district shows an improvement over last month. The wet weather has, however, prevented much progress being made in outside work.

The *Building Trades* are quiet, but quite a number of houses are being built in the new towns, Ladysmith and Extension, and several buildings are being moved from the old town of Wellington to the new camps. The other inside trades report business as not very brisk.

In the *Lumber industry* business is slack, the mills are working fairly well and one of the local companies is making extensive improvements to its works. *Mill owners* report that the outlook for the export trade is not very favourable. In the *logging camps* there is steady work and no demands for extra help.

*Quartz mining* is improving. Quite a number of mines have started developing in the Alberni district. At the Mount Sicker mines there is a lot of work being done both in the building line and also in the mines which are doing well, but there is no scarcity in the supply of labour.

The *Coal industry* is in a disturbed condition owing to the large output of the oil fields in California, which is the principal market for coal from this district, oil being

largely used as fuel by the manufacturing firms there. At present the mines are working full time but there are no demands for more men.

The men employed by the New Vancouver Coal Company, who demanded a 10 per cent raise last month, have accepted the explanation of the manager that this cannot be granted. The members of the Artisans Club, which is composed of surface and shop hands employees of this company, are taking steps to form themselves into a Union.

In the April number of the *Gazette* an account was given of the *disaster at the Union Mines* which took place during that month and as a result of which several men lost their lives. At the inquest held concerning the men killed in the explosion in this mine the coroner's jury disagreed as to the cause and were bound over to appear at the Assizes. When they came before the court they agreed to the following verdict: that the persons came to their death by an explosion, but that the cause of the explosion was not disclosed in the evidence adduced at the inquest.

The *miners and mine labourers of Nanaimo* have an accident fund into which they pay \$1 per month. For this they receive the services of a physician and medicine for themselves and families. If they are injured in working they receive \$1 per day during the time they are not working and for total disablement or death they, or those dependent on them, receive \$500. The fund is handled by a committee appointed by the men and the collecting and accounting are done in the company's office, the manager and officers giving their assistance in the matter.

The members of the *Merchants' Employees Association* have obtained a half holiday for every Wednesday afternoon during the summer months commencing on May 8.



## SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE UNDER CANADIAN CONCILIATION ACT AT GRAND'MÈRE, QUE.

On Monday, April 15th, a large number of the employees at the Laurentide Pulp Mills in Grand'Mère went on strike because of a change in the wages scale having been made by the management of the company on that date. The readjustment of this scale was of the nature of a change in the method of payment from a day to an hour basis. This change had the effect of making possible a slight increase in the average daily earnings of some of the employees but a reduction in the average earnings of others. The men alleged that no notice of this proposed change was given them, and that they were not aware of it until the afternoon of the day from which it was to take effect.

There were employed in and about the mills some 800 hands, including the different classes of labour necessary for the various processes in the manufacture of paper from pulp. This number included about 40 skilled paper makers who were the first to raise an objection to the new rates. On learning that this scale meant a reduction in their total earnings of a few cents per day they immediately stopped work and left the mills. Their example was followed by men in other branches as the latter became cognizant of the change which had taken place, and on the morning following the mills were obliged to close down. Even those men who had been benefitted by the change in consequence of the new scale went out on strike in sympathy with their fellow workmen.

There was no labour union or other recognized organization existing among the workers, but after the strike occurred mass meetings were held, and a series of resolutions drawn up, which were presented to the manager of the company, as to the conditions upon which the men would return to work.

## Government Intervention Requested.

At a meeting of the strikers on Wednesday the 17th April it was decided to ask the intervention of the Dominion Government under the Conciliation Act, 1900, with a view of having a settlement effected. Accordingly, a telegram was sent by the secretary of the committee named by the strikers to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, in which it was stated that the employees of the Laurentide Pulp Company were out on strike, that no understanding could be arrived at between the strikers and the Company and requesting that the Government should send a representative to endeavour to effect a settlement. To this telegram the Premier replied that the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Acting Minister of Labour, had instructed the Deputy Minister of Labour to proceed at once to Grand'Mère to act as conciliator, and Mr. Sutherland wired the committee that in reply to the telegram to the Prime Minister requesting the Government to send a representative to Grand'Mère he had, under authority of section 4 of the Conciliation Act, 1900, instructed Mr. King to proceed to Grand'Mère.

At the same time the Acting Minister of Labour sent the following communication to the general manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, April 17, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—A committee on behalf of the employees of the Laurentide Pulp Company have asked for the friendly intervention of the Government under the Conciliation Act, 1900, to assist in bringing about a settlement of the present difficulties between the Laurentide Pulp Company and its employees.

I have instructed Mr. King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, to proceed at once to Grand'Mère, to act as conciliator in the matter of the strike, to consult with both parties, and to take such steps towards effecting a settlement as may be acceptable to your company and its employees.

I hope that your company may see well to avail itself of the friendly offices of the Department, and that a speedy settlement of the present strike may be brought about.

I enclose herewith a copy of the Conciliation Act, 1900, for your information.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

*Acting Minister of Labour.*

The Deputy Minister of Labour, accompanied by Mr. Rodolphe Boudreau, private secretary to the Premier, left Ottawa on the following day and arrived at Grand'Mère about noon on Friday, the 19th. They were met by the committee of the strikers, who informed them that as a result of the telegram from the Premier and Acting Minister of Labour about 150 of the men had returned to work that day pending a settlement under the Act, but that there were about 250 still on strike. Others had returned of their own accord. Most of the paper makers, however, had left Grand'Mère the day previous. They were a class of highly skilled operatives and, believing that there existed a considerable demand for their labour, decided to leave the employ of the Laurentide Pulp Company and seek work elsewhere.

#### **The Settlement Effectuated.**

During the course of the afternoon interviews were had with the committee of the strikers and the Manager of the Company, Mr. J. Lorne McGibbon, as a result of which an agreement was drawn up acceptable to the Company and the committee of the strikers. On the evening of that day a mass meeting of the employees of the mills was held in a public hall, at which the Mayor of the town presided, and at this meeting the action taken by the committee in accepting this agreement was ratified unanimously. The agreement was subsequently signed by both parties and the strike was thereupon declared at an end.

In the negotiations preceding the settlement, the Manager of the Company expressed his regret that a misunderstanding had arisen as to the manner in which the men

received the notice of the proposed change in the rate of wages. Had the men waited until the nature of the change had been properly explained to them he believed no difficulty would have arisen. The men, on the other hand, contended that they were not responsible for the way in which the change had been made but were prepared to accept the Manager's statement that he had no intention of dealing arbitrarily with them.

This explanation having been given and the exact nature of the change having been made known to the men, they agreed, that on the consideration of the company promising not to discriminate against any man because of his having taken part in the strike, and agreeing to make future payments of wages semi-monthly, on and after May 15 next, instead of monthly, as was the practice, they would accept the new schedule of rates which had been prepared. They also requested that the company should allow its employees to take a vote on the matter of the company's making advance payments in coupons changeable for commodities at the company's store, and abide by the decision of the majority as to whether or not this practice was to be continued. Where employees had desired advances of wages due them, the company had been in the habit of issuing coupons which were accepted as cash at the company's store. There was nothing compulsory about the acceptance of these coupons, and they were issued only at the request of individual employees. The men maintained, however, that being obliged to wait until the end of the month for the payment of their wages it became at times a virtual necessity for them to accept advance payments in the form of coupons. This grievance would no doubt be removed in a large part by the receipt of wages semi-monthly instead of at the end of each month. These conditions were agreed to, and on the day following all of the employees returned to work.

## ONTARIO LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1901.

**D**URING the Session of the Ontario Legislature just closed, Acts were passed amending the Ontario Factories Act (R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 256); the Ontario Shops Regulation Act (R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 257); and the Industrial Schools' Act (R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 304). Acts were also passed providing for sanitary regulations in unorganized territories and for a sugar beet bounty.

### Factories Act

By the amendments to the Factories Act it is provided that the owner of a factory who does not provide the equipment, accommodation or conveniences in the matter of ventilation and sanitary arrangements provided for in the Factories Act (sec. 15, subsections 3 and 4) within two months after receiving notice in writing from the Inspector, shall be liable to imprisonment in the common jail for a period of not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than \$500 with costs.

Inflammable materials such as coal oil, petroleum, benzine and naphtha, and explosives of all kinds, when not in actual use, shall be kept stored in a building separate from the rest of the factory, or in fire-proof compartment of the factory approved of by the Inspector.

No boiler shall be used that is not insured in some authorized inspection company, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent inspector who has had charge of a boiler and engine for not less than five years or who holds a certificate as a stationary engineer. The manager or proprietor shall whenever requested by the inspector produce for examination the insurance policy or the certificate of inspection.

The provisions as to fire escapes are replaced by the following:—The owner of every factory over two stories in height, and, where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in

height, shall, within six months after the passing of this Act, provide the said factory with one or more systems of fire escape as follows, and shall keep the same in good order:—(a) A sufficient number of tower stairways with iron or tinned doors within reach of and having easy communication with all the working rooms of the factory; or, (b) a sufficient number of iron or other unflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building with suitable landings at every storey; the stairways to start at not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement; or, (c) any other system or form of fire escape that may be sanctioned under the Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the factory inspectors. The penalty for refusing or neglecting to provide the required means of safe exit in case of fire is a fine of not more than \$500 with costs, or imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding twelve months.

A clause is added to the Act providing that the owner, proprietor or manager of any factory hereafter established and to which the Act applies, shall not begin operations until he shall have received from the Factory Inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same; and any such person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 and costs, or imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding twelve months.

### Shops Regulation Act.

The amendments to the Ontario Shops Regulation Act provides that the owner for failure or refusal to provide sanitary conveniences required by the Act (Sec. 13, Subsec. 2) within two months after receiving notice from the inspector, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment in the common jail not exceeding twelve months.



Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop the inspector may, as in the Ontario Factories Act (Sec. 16), direct that mechanical means by which any inhalation of dust may be prevented, shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer.

The provision regarding hours of labour in bake-shops is amended by providing that the 12 hours per day shall be '12 hours out of every 24 hours computed from the time when the employee commences to work;' and the 60 hours in any one week to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive.

Provision is made for the closing of barber shops on Sunday. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any barber shop to work on Sunday, and no proprietor of any barber shop shall open his shop or permit the same to be opened to the public, or carry on any business or work therein on Sunday. Any employer or proprietor of a barber shop who violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 with costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period of not less than 30 days nor more than six months.

### Industrial Schools Act.

The Industrial Schools Act was amended by the inserting of a clause providing for the recouping of municipalities for the maintenance of children in industrial schools. This amendment provides that where any municipal corporation has been ordered to pay any sum towards the maintenance of a child in an industrial school, the judge of the Division Court of the Division in which the parent, step parent or guardian of the child resides, may, if he thinks fit, on complaint of such corporation and on summons to the parent, step-parent or guardian make an order for the payment by such parent, step-parent or guardian to the municipal

corporation of the whole or any part of such sums as the said corporation has been ordered to pay or may be or become liable to pay towards the maintenance of such child, and such an order may likewise be made upon summons to the parent, step parent or guardian either at the time of commitment or afterwards, by the judge or magistrate committing such child to the industrial school.

### Sanitation in Unorganized Territories.

Under the heading "An Act respecting Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Territories," it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make regulations, applicable within those parts of the province which are without municipal organization :

Respecting any particular industry and the conditions under which the same may be carried on for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease ;

For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumber camps, mining camps, railway construction works and other places where labour is employed ;

For providing for the inspection of houses and premises ;

For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labour in lumbering camps, mining camps, on railway construction works and other works where labour is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

Regulations made under this Act may be general in their application or applicable to any particular locality or industry.

Notwithstanding anything in the Public Health Act, the expenses of carrying out regulations made under this Act shall be paid by the persons, firms or corporations

whose duty it may be to carry out such regulations, and the amount to be paid shall be apportioned by the Minister to whose department the Provincial Board of Health is for the time being attached. Every amount so apportioned shall be deemed to be a debt due from any such person, firm or corporation, and may be recovered by the person entitled thereto in an action brought in any court of competent jurisdiction.

This Act shall be read with and as part of the Public Health Act. (R.S. 248.)

### Sugar-Beet Bounty.

Under the heading 'An Act respecting the Encouragement of the Sugar-beet Industry,' the sum of \$225,000 was at the last session of the Ontario Legislature set apart as 'a special fund for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sugar-beets, and the establishment of factories within the Province of Ontario for the manufacture of refined sugar therefrom.'

For sugar of first-class marketable quality manufactured in the province from sugar-beets grown within the province, a bounty of half a cent per pound is allowed for the

product of the first and second years operation of the factory; a quarter of a cent per pound for the product of the third year; and nothing for any year thereafter. In case the total claims earned in any one year exceed \$75,000, the sum of \$75,000 shall be divided among the applicants in proportion to the amount of their claims. Claims are to be filed before September 1., of the year of which the claim is made.

The bounty is to be paid subject to the following conditions: That during the first year of operation the full sum of at least \$4 per ton shall be paid for all beets delivered at the factory under contract, irrespective of the quantity of saccharine matter contained in such beets; that during a portion of the second and third year the said person or company shall have paid for all beets grown according to contract and delivered at the factory at the rate of  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents per ton for every one per cent of sugar that such beets contain.

Forms of contract for the growing and delivery of beets, must, in cases where claims are made, be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and approved by him.

## THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

WHETHER regarded from the standpoint of the number of persons involved, the value of the products or the contribution made to the export trade of Canada, the industries which are usually grouped under the heading of farming easily hold the first place in the industrial life of the Dominion.

Many farmers have shown a disposition especially in recent years, to specialize along particular lines with the result that a number of distinctly marked industries have emerged. It is impossible, however, to disassociate these industries when considering the experience of Canadian farmers, inasmuch as, in the great majority of cases, all, or most of them are carried on to some extent on the same farm, the degree to

which attention is given to a particular line being dependent upon the general movement in trade circles from year to year, the character of the farm and its location with reference to a market for the product, the personal preference or aptitude of the particular farmer and the capital at his disposal. Thus some farmers specialize in the matter of crop growing, others in stock raising, and dairying, others in fruit growing, whilst the extent to which attention is given to poultry raising, bee culture, the cultivation of garden produce and other minor activities varies very greatly. All of these departments come within the scope of the present article.

In Canada farmers are as a rule proprietors of their own holdings to which they de-

vote their entire energies, employing as well such hired help for the entire year or for the harvest season, as may be found necessary. Tenant farmers are however not unknown in the older provinces, and, especially in less fertile districts which offer alternative employment in lumbering, fishing or mining, farmers' and farmers' sons, supplement their means by devoting a large part of their time to other occupations.

### Extent and Distribution.

Of the important place which the agricultural industry occupies in the industrial life of the Dominion the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended October 30th, 1900, recently published says :

'About forty-five per cent of the population of Canada are in families whose heads and members are engaged in farming. A large number more are employed in industries arising out of agriculture. Among these are millers of flour and oatmeal, curers and packers of meats, makers of cheese and

butter, and persons occupied in the transportation and commerce of grain, hay, live stock, meats, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, fruit and various other products.'

The latest officially stated information of the agricultural areas and produce of the whole Dominion available is set forth in the census of 1891 (a). This statement shows the total area occupied in the Dominion to have been 60,287,630 acres; improved land, 28,537,242 acres; under crop, 19,904,826 acres; in gardens and orchards 464,462 acres; and in pasture, 15,284,788 acres. The amount and distribution of the field crops and live stock of the Dominion as set forth in the last decennial census are given below. From the first table it will be seen that wheat is the leading grain product. The figures given apply to the year 1891, since when there have been considerable additions to the areas under cultivation, particularly in the West. The relative importance of the stock-raising industry in some parts of the Territories will be referred to later.

### FIELD CROPS.

—	Spring and Fall Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans and Pease.	Rye, Buck-wheat and Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips and other Roots.	Hay, Grass and Clover.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
Ontario.....	21,314,582	13,419,354	47,160,246	13,424,872	12,370,593	17,635,151	41,200,779	3,729,452
Quebec.....	1,568,289	1,505,600	16,905,800	1,886,021	3,013,446	15,024,644	2,532,853	2,324,983
Nova Scotia.....	165,806	227,530	1,559,842	44,486	224,811	5,113,612	1,349,076	634,508
New Brunswick....	209,809	100,917	3,025,329	44,489	1,163,870	4,827,830	974,363	481,016
Manitoba.....	16,092,220	1,452,433	8,370,212	11,306	16,559	1,757,231	547,559	486,079
British Columbia..	388,300	79,024	943,088	90,662	10,355	685,802	516,242	103,804
Prince Ed. Island..	613,364	147,880	2,922,552	7,180	87,332	7,071,308	2,005,453	145,376
The Territories....	1,792,409	215,540	1,628,344	5,820	3,364	538,126	429,577	156,165
Canada.....	42,144,779	17,148,198	82,515,413	15,514,836	16,890,330	52,653,704	49,555,902	7,934,383

### LIVE STOCK.

—	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ontario.....	771,838	1,940,673	1,021,769	1,121,396
Quebec.....	344,290	969,312	730,286	369,608
Nova Scotia.....	65,047	324,772	331,492	48,048
New Brunswick....	59,773	204,692	182,941	50,945
Manitoba.....	86,735	230,696	35,838	54,177
British Columbia..	44,521	126,919	49,163	30,764
Prince Edward Island..	37,392	91,695	147,372	42,629
The Territories.....	60,976	231,827	64,920	16,283
Canada.....	1,470,572	4,120,586	2,563,781	1,733,850

(a.) The census returns for 1901 are now in course of preparation.



A statement giving the occupations followed during life by those who died in Canada during the census year, shows that out of every 1,000, 411·28 were engaged in agriculture. The proportions in the various provinces were: British Columbia, 214·55; Manitoba, 496·84; New Brunswick, 479·28; Nova Scotia, 408·96; Ontario, 430·67; Prince Edward Island, 582·96; Quebec, 378·10; the Territories, 609·40.

### I.—THE EXPORT TRADE.

The trade returns for the year ended June 30th, 1900, show the total value of agricultural products (home produce) exported from

Canada during the year to have been \$27,516,609, as compared with \$13,666,858 in 1891. The exports of animals and their products (including butter, cheese, eggs, &c.) during the year amounted to \$56,148,807, as compared with \$25,967,741 in 1891. <sup>(b)</sup>

The development which has taken place in the past five years may be seen from the following statement of the value of some Canadian farm products exported in the years 1896 to 1900.

(b.) Report, Department of Trade and Commerce 1900, pages 429 and 453. The total exports (home produce) of the Dominion for the year amounted to \$170,642,369.

#### EXPORTS (HOME PRODUCE).

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat .....	5,771,521	5,544,197	17,913,916	7,784,487	11,995,488
Flour .....	718,433	1,540,851	5,425,760	3,105,288	2,791,885
Oats .....	273,861	1,655,130	3,041,578	3,268,388	2,143,179
Oatmeal .....	364,655	462,949	554,757	396,568	474,991
Pease .....	1,290,491	2,352,891	1,813,792	1,955,598	2,145,471
Cattle .....	7,082,512	7,159,388	8,723,292	8,522,835	9,080,776
Cheese .....	13,956,571	14,676,239	17,572,763	16,776,705	19,856,324
Butter .....	1,052,089	2,089,173	2,046,686	3,700,873	5,122,156
Pork, bacon and hams .....	4,446,884	5,871,988	8,092,930	10,473,211	12,803,034
Eggs .....	807,086	978,479	1,255,304	1,267,063	1,457,902

#### The British Market.

The growing importance of the British Market appears from the following statement of the destination of the exports of agricultural products and animals and their produce, from Canada, in the fiscal years 1891 and 1896 to 1900:

Exports (Home Produce).	To Great Britain.	To the United States.	To Other Countries.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural products—				
1891 .....	5,254,028	7,291,246	1,121,584	13,666,858
1896 .....	9,551,316	3,232,793	1,299,252	14,083,361
1897 .....	13,507,342	2,419,814	2,055,490	17,982,646
1898 .....	27,747,140	1,133,293	4,183,852	33,063,285
1899 .....	18,447,543	1,149,686	3,355,686	22,952,915
1900 .....	21,674,965	2,041,110	3,800,534	27,516,609
Animals and their produce—				
1891 .....	20,991,143	4,316,979	659,619	25,967,741
1896 .....	32,523,071	3,341,275	643,295	36,507,641
1897 .....	33,600,891	5,081,811	562,550	39,245,252
1898 .....	39,737,089	4,192,943	371,438	44,301,470
1899 .....	41,604,999	4,628,533	509,598	46,743,130
1900 .....	49,881,630	5,326,750	940,427	56,148,807

II.—PROVINCIAL CROP RETURNS.

The extent to which the several Provincial Governments have undertaken to gather information regarding agriculture, and the character of the information so gathered vary very greatly. The following review of the crop returns is mainly based upon the data set forth in provincial reports.

Prince Edward Island.

The amount of distribution of the various field crops in Prince Edward Island in 1898 were as follows :—

	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	44,703	596,761
Rye.....		221
Barley.....	7,594	147,880
Oats.....	123,924	2,922,552
Corn.....		2,651
Buckwheat.....		84,460
Pease.....		4,735
Beans.....		2,495
Potatoes.....	43,521	7,071,308
Turnips.....	4,411	2,005,453
Grass and clover seed.....		12,417
Hay.....Tons.		150,108

New Brunswick.

The area under the leading crops in the province of New Brunswick, the amount of the crops and the yield per acre in the past three years are set forth in the following table :—

	1900.			1899.			1898.			Average for Three Years.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per Acre.	
Wheat .....	26,867	504,301	18·8	27,133	491,810	18·1	29,145	409,943	14·	16·4
Oats .....	179,992	5,281,690	29·5	179,540	5,147,691	28·7	186,179	4,971,019	26·7	28·2
Barley .....	5,053	120,222	23·7	5,120	114,183	22·5	5,362	108,967	20·3	22·1
Buckwheat.....	69,165	1,527,610	22·	72,173	1,413,018	19·5	76,760	1,658,207	21·6	21·
Potatoes.....	38,010	4,797,769	126·	39,501	4,071,200	103·	41,996	4,954,510	110·	115
Turnips.....	7,082	1,950,424	275·	6,036	1,507,917	250·	.....	.....	.....	263 av.2 y.

Ontario.

In the following statement of the crop returns from the Province of Ontario, the number of acres under each of the leading crops, the yield per acre, the market value and the market value per acre are given for 1899, as well as the average for the years 1882-99. In forming an estimate of the

wisdom of planting a particular crop, however, it must be remembered that many elements require consideration, such, for example, as the rotation of crops, the amount of care required in the production of the particular crop, and the ease with which it may be marketed. (a)

(a.) Compiled from returns to the Ontario Bureau of Industries.

	1899.				1882-1899.					
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value. \$	Market value per acre. \$ cts.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value. \$	Market value per acre. \$ cts.
Fall wheat.....	1,049,691	14,439,827	13·8	9,631,365	9 18	908,677	18,220,140	20·1	14,608,542	16 08
Spring wheat.....	398,726	7,041,317	17·7	4,682,476	11 74	470,226	7,247,187	15·4	5,985,754	12 73
Barley.....	490,374	14,830,891	30·2	5,858,202	11 95	622,598	16,157,273	26·0	7,873,555	12 65
Oats.....	2,363,778	89,897,724	38·0	24,901,670	10 53	1,930,221	67,131,824	34·8	21,069,200	10 91
Pease.....	743,139	15,140,790	20·4	8,675,673	11 67	729,083	14,297,958	19·6	8,180,797	11 22
Beans.....	40,485	651,069	16·1	703,090	17 37	37,822	655,856	17·3	654,812	17 31
Rye.....	137,824	2,284,846	16·6	1,142,423	8 29	102,655	1,823,170	16·2	948,953	8 42
Buckwheat.....	132,082	2,203,299	16·7	1,002,501	7 59	100,640	1,945,086	1·93	760,396	7 56
Corn for husking (b).....	333,590	21,673,234	65·0	4,291,300	12 86	285,759	20,031,112	70·1	4,389,989	15 36
Corn for silo and fodder (tons green (c)).....	171,935	1,697,755	9·87	3,395,510	19 75	149,787	1,658,535	11·07	3,317,070	22 14
Potatoes.....	168,148	19,933,366	119·	6,538,144	38 88	160,060	18,436,674	115·	7,385,828	46 14
Carrots.....	11,891	3,674,035	309·	459,254	38 62	10,906	3,818,320	350·	477,290	43 76
Mangel-wurzels.....	53,401	20,898,387	391·	1,671,871	31 31	26,648	11,645,354	437·	931,628	34 96
Turnips.....	153,440	58,078,390	379·	5,807,839	37 85	123,207	52,024,403	422·	5,202,440	42 23
Hay and clover (d).....	2,505,422	3,498,795	1·40	27,010,003	10 78	2,390,497	3,320,576	1·39	30,452,342	12 74
All field crops.....	8,753,926	.....	.....	105,771,321	12 08	7,925,641	.....	.....	119,015,016	13 88

(b.) In the case of corn the data is given for the year 1899, and the period 1892-1899.

(c.) In the case of corn for silo and fodder, for "bushels" in the second column read "tons, green" and for yield per acre in the third column read "tons per acre."

(d.) In second column for "bushels" read "tons."



The number of acres in Ontario under the various crops per 1000 acres of cleared land in 1899 and 1898, together with the average for the 18 years 1882-99, were as follows :—

Year.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel Wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and Clover.	Total.
1899	80.1	30.4	37.4	180.3	10.5	56.7	38.6	10.1	3.1	12.8	4.0	.9	11.7	191.1	667.7
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	182.9	12.7	66.6	40.1	11.5	3.4	13.1	3.7	1.0	11.7	188.8	680.0
82-99	77.5	40.1	53.1	164.6	9.6	62.2	25.8	8.6	3.2	13.6	2.3	.9	10.5	203.8	675.8

The areas in Ontario in pasture (cleared land), orchard and garden and vineyard, the number of apple trees, and the yield for the years 1897-99 were as follows :—

Year.	Pasture.	Orchard and Garden.	Vineyard.	APPLE TREES.			
				15 Years and Over.			Number of Trees under 15 Years.
				Number of Trees.	Bushels.	Bushels per Tree.	
1899.....	2,710,268	338,073	10,802	6,324,842	19,126,439	3.02	3,445,135
1898.....	2,708,043	335,420	10,118	6,221,324	18,343,720	2.19	3,458,820
1897.....	2,658,245	326,341	11,100	6,102,399			3,435,018

Manitoba.

The area, yield and yield per acre of the leading field crops in Manitoba for the years 1899, 1898 and 1894 were as follows :

	1899.			1898.			1894.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat.....	1,629,995	27,922,230	17.13	1,488,232	25,313,745	17.01	1,010,186	17,172,883	17.0
Oats.....	575,136	22,318,378	38.80	514,824	17,308,252	33.6	413,686	11,907,854	28.8
Barley.....	182,912	5,379,156	29.4	158,058	4,277,927	27.06	119,528	2,981,716	25.87
Flax.....	21,780	304,420			350,000		30,500	366,000	
Rye.....	3,217	64,340			63,860			59,924	
Pease.....	1,366	20,490			31,880			18,434	
Potatoes.....	19,151	3,226,395		19,791	3,253,038			2,035,336	
Roots.....	10,079	2,670,108		8,448	2,471,715		7,880	1,841,942	

North-west Territories.

acre of the North-west Territories in 1898 and 1899 are as follows :—

The yield of wheat, oats and barley, the acreage under these crops and the yield per

CROPS.	Bushels.		Acreage.		Yield per acre.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Wheat.....	5,542,478	6,915,663	307,580	363,523	18·01	19·02
Oats.....	3,040,307	4,686,036	105,077	134,938	28·93	34·72
Barley.....	449,512	337,421	17,092	14,276	26·29	23·63
			429,729	512,737		

III.—PROVINCIAL LIVE STOCK RETURNS.

As in the case of the crop returns, the reports regarding live stock in the several provinces vary greatly both in the character and extent of the information given. The following particulars are based mainly upon reports made to provincial departments.

Ontario.

The number and value of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry on hand in Ontario

on July 1st, 1897, 1898 and 1899, the number of horses sold and the number of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry sold or slaughtered during the 12 months ended June 30th in each of these years appear from the following tables, which also serve to show the upward tendency of the prices of stock sold during these years :

HORSES.

YEAR.	ON HAND, JULY 1.					SOLD IN YEAR.		
	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Other Horses.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per Head.
				No.	Value.			
				\$			\$	\$
1899. . . . .	418,490	86,614	110,420	615,524	42,713,557	45,367	3,204,006	71
1898. . . . .	430,504	77,886	102,851	611,241	38,659,896	44,404	2,884,107	65
1897. . . . .	436,921	69,940	106,809	813,670	36,111,805	43,511	2,700,479	62

## CATTLE.

YEAR.	ON HAND, JULY 1.					SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED IN YEAR.		
	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over 2 Years.	Young and Other Cattle.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per Head.
				No.	Value.			
					\$		\$	\$ cts.
1899.....	974,474	356,505	987,876	2,318,355	52,938,500	555,583	17,303,426	31 14
1898. ....	965,021	345,695	905,227	2,215,943	47,286,254	552,485	16,121,559	29 18
1897.....	940,236	365,406	876,684	2,182,326	42,683,557	503,007	13,350,223	26 54

## SHEEP.

YEAR.	ON HAND, JULY 1.				SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED IN YEAR.		
	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per Head.
			No.	Value.			
				\$		\$	\$ cts.
1899.....	930,314	842,290	1,772,604	7,315,729	665,238	2,629,201	3 95
1898.....	877,872	799,142	1,677,014	6,499,695	664,239	2,460,379	3 70
1897.....	897,685	792,665	1,690,350	6,003,194	732,872	2,538,171	3 46

## HOGS.

YEAR.	ON HAND, JULY 1.				SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED IN YEAR.		
	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per Head.
			No.	Value.			
				\$		\$	\$ cts.
1899.....	295,349	1,675,721	1,971,070	10,180,338	1,875,466	14,157,394	7 55
1898.....	265,048	1,375,739	1,640,787	8,720,242	1,592,697	11,852,535	7 44
1897.....	235,479	1,049,484	1,284,963	6,533,210	1,399,967	10,080,812	7 20



POULTRY.

ON HAND, JULY 1.						SOLD OR KILLED IN YEAR.	
YEAR.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Totals.		No.	Value.
				No.	Value.		
					\$		\$
1899 .....	927,456	421,830	7,994,738	9,344,024	2,658,321	3,102,614	1,162,991
1898 .....	1,024,285	454,335	7,605,653	9,084,273	2,578,136	3,072,767	1,131,923
1897 .....	890,228	409,715	7,135,398	8,435,341	2,318,038	2,965,221	1,083,914

The amount of wool clip and the number and value of colonies of bees in Ontario in these years, were as follows :—

YEAR.	CLIP OF WOOL.				COLONIES OF BEES.		
	No.	Pounds.	Pounds per Fleece.	Value.	No.	Value (Including Outfit).	Value per Hive.
				\$		\$	\$ cts.
1899.....	928,184	5,525,122	5·95	790,092	203,343	1,053,454	5·18
1898.....	865,179	5,104,686	5·90	847,378	190,080	998,049	5·25
1897.....	887,003	5,139,984	5·79	945,757	166,811	885,196	5·31

Manitoba.

The number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in the Province of Manitoba, in the years 1896 to 1899 :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Horses.....	95,140	100,274	101,836	102,655
Cattle.....	210,507	221,775	227,097	220,248
Sheep.....	33,812	36,680	32,053	33,092
Swine.....	72,562	74,944	69,648	66,011

North-west Territories.

In the North-west Territories cattle raising constitutes a distinct industry, especially in Western Assinaboia and Southern

Alberta. The total shipments of cattle in the Territories in 1899 amounted to 48,687, and of horses 3,272.

Concerning the development of the stock raising industry the annual report of the

Department of Agriculture for the Territories says :—

"It is estimated that 67,000 head of cattle were shipped out of Manitoba and the North-west Territories during 1899; as compared to 59,000 in 1898; 60,000 in 1897; 33,000, in 1896; 50,000, in 1895; and 30,000, in 1894. In addition to the 41,471 head of finished cattle exported to British Columbia and the British market, seventy carloads of dressed beef left the Territories for outside points. A large abattoir was erected at Calgary during the year and it is expected that in the near future the trade with British Columbia will largely develop into a dead meat one."

The total number of sheep in the Territories was reported as 235,521, the number of flocks was 411; and the average size of a flock, 573.

#### Prince Edward Island.

The amount of horses, cattle, sheep and swine reported in Prince Edward Island in 1898 were as follows :—

Horses.....	30,000
Colts and fillies..	14,060
Milch cows.....	55,017
Other cattle.....	55,014
Sheep.....	176,800
Swine.....	51,100

#### IV.—CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The most remarkable development which has taken place in the agricultural industry in Canada in recent years has been in the department of dairying. This branch of the industry, which presents peculiar features, has been reserved for special treatment in a subsequent article. The following particulars show in outline the position which cheese and butter making have attained in the provinces for which returns are available :—

In Nova Scotia there were in 1900, thirty-three creameries and cheese factories. The total number of patrons was 1,203; the amount of milk received, 10,205,862 pounds; the amount of butter made, 273,626 and the amount of cheese made, 365,205 pounds.

In New Brunswick there were in 1900, fifty-four cheese factories in operation. The number of patrons was 1895; the number of pounds of milk received, 19,348,300; the amount of cheese made, 1,882,432 pounds; the number of pounds of milk to one pound of cheese, 10.27; the price per pound, 10.08 cents; and the total value, \$189,706.44. The number of creameries and skimming stations in operation was thirty-three and the output was 462,606 pounds of butter, valued at \$94,618.56.

In Ontario there were in 1899, 1,203 cheese factories in operation with a total of 60,443 patrons. The quantity of milk used was 1,311,530,927 pounds; cheese made, 123,323,923 pounds; gross value of cheese, \$12,120,887; quantity of milk to one pound of cheese, 10.63 pounds; value of cheese per 100 pounds, \$9.83; amount paid to patrons for milk at factory, \$10,682,193; amount per 100 pounds of milk, 81.4 cents. The number of creameries in operation in 1899 was 323 with 22,090 patrons. The amount of butter made was 9,113,964 pounds, valued at \$1,746,362; average price of butter per pound, 19.16 cents; milk to make one pound of butter, 23.75 pounds; and the amount paid to patrons for milk or cream, \$1,448,411.

#### V.—PRICES AND FARM VALUES.

The recent tendencies of prices of farm produce and of farm values may be seen from the following tables dealing with the experience in the province of Ontario during the past ten years. As will be seen in both cases there was a decided falling off from the high level mark of 1890 and 1891, in the years following and there has been a marked upward movement in the last two or three years. While the data given applies only to the province of Ontario, it may be taken as an indication of a general tendency in other parts of the Dominion as well.<sup>(a)</sup>

(a.) Returns\* published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics for 1899, Part I.

## Prices of Field Crops.

The following statement of the market prices of field crops is based upon returns received from 29 well distributed market points in different parts of the province.

The table shows the average prices for the province during the six months from July until December, inclusive, from 1890 until 1899 inclusive, together with the average for the period 1882-99:

Year.	Fall Wheat per bush.	Spring Wheat per bush.	Barley per bush.	Pease per bush.	Beans per bush.	Oats per bush.	Rye per bush.	Buckwheat per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay per ton.	Potatoes per bush.	Wool per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.
1899.....	66 7	66 5	39 5	57 3	108 0	27 7	50 0	45 5	19 8	7 72	32 8	14 3
1898.....	69 4	69 2	38 0	52 2	70 0	25 8	43 5	38 2	20 1	6 22	44 1	16 6
1897.....	78 2	78 6	27 0	42 1	65 2	22 6	37 7	30 0	19 7	7 18	39 9	18 4
1896.....	71 0	70 6	31 6	44 0	68 4	20 0	36 6	30 5	19 6	9 68	26 2	18 4
1895.....	69 3	69 8	40 0	54 8	94 7	29 1	45 6	36 8	22 6	12 30	20 2	20 0
1894.....	55 0	55 5	40 5	53 6	110 4	30 8	44 2	39 2	26 1	7 56	35 4	16 9
1893.....	59 9	59 4	40 1	54 0	118 0	33 2	47 5	41 8	26 5	7 64	39 5	18 2
1892.....	70 7	67 8	41 3	59 0	98 8	30 8	55 8	42 2	26 3	8 20	50 4	18 2
1891.....	95 1	92 9	49 1	63 8	106 1	36 5	72 3	44 1	31 1	11 91	32 6	19 4
1890.....	94 2	91 3	50 2	60 3	128 5	41 1	52 7	43 0	30 5	7 95	44 3	20 5
1882-99.....	80 2	82 6	48 7	57 2	99 8	31 4	52 0	39 1	27 9	9 18	40 1	18 3

## Prices of Live Stock.

The following table gives the average value per head of live stock on hand in Ontario for the past eight years:—

Classes of Live Stock.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Horses—								
Working horses.....	72 00	65 00	61 00	63 00	66 00	74 00	80 00	89 00
Breeding horses.....	74 00	68 00	64 00	64 00	68 00	76 00	83 00	93 00
Colts.....	49 00	44 00	41 00	41 00	44 00	48 00	52 00	55 00
Stallions.....	332 00	303 00	283 00	263 00	265 00	328 00	356 00	407 00
Cattle—								
Working oxen.....	46 00	43 00	42 00	43 00	45 00	46 00	47 00	48 00
Milch cows.....	30 31	28 28	26 13	27 60	29 74	31 02	31 63	29 95
Store cattle.....	29 27	26 49	23 89	24 00	25 36	26 75	27 45	27 42
Other cattle.....	13 09	11 91	10 62	11 19	12 14	12 91	13 40	13 37
Sheep—								
Over one year.....	5 01	4 76	4 37	4 41	4 62	5 14	5 62	5 58
Under one year.....	3 15	2 91	2 62	2 65	2 85	3 26	3 56	3 56
Hogs—								
Over one year.....	12 23	12 63	11 40	11 13	11 87	13 08	13 97	10 59
Under one year.....	3 92	3 91	3 67	3 70	3 98	4 30	4 48	3 96
Poultry—								
Turkeys.....	0 65	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 65	0 67	0 69	0 66
Geese.....	0 57	0 55	0 56	0 56	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 57
Ducks.....	0 29							
Other fowls.....	0 22	0 22	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 23	0 25	0 24



## Value of Farm Property.

The following statement of the value of farm property in the Province during the ten year period 1890-1899, is based upon returns made from the different counties from year to year. There has been a steady increase throughout in the case of the values

of buildings and implements, and a marked falling off in land values; but in this latter case there has been a decided improvement since 1898. The total also shows a falling off during the ten years, although in this case also there has been a very marked upward movement in the last two or three years:

Year.	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.					Value of Live Stock Sold.
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1899.....	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360	38,457,018
1898.....	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420	34,450,583
1897.....	554,054,552	206,090,159	51,299,098	93,649,804	905,093,613	29,753,599
1896.....	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,358	96,857,566	910,291,623	28,748,995
1895.....	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,574	29,301,131
1894.....	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,507	31,935,589
1893.....	602,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070	34,510,356
1892.....	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244	32,453,617
1891.....	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068	
1890.....	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035	

## Farm Values and Rentals.

The average farm values and rentals per acre which are given in the following table show a movement similar to that above described:

YEAR.	Farm Values, average per Acre—Occupied.					Value, buildings, Implements and Live Stock per Acre, cleared.	Rent per Acre on land	
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock	Total.		Occupied.	Cleared.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1899.....	24 02	9 10	2 34	4 94	40 40	29 31	1 77	2 51
1898.....	23 78	8 98	2 26	4 44	39 46	28 23	1 76	2 50
1897.....	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31	1 73	2 44
1896.....	24 06	8 85	2 19	4 18	39 28	27 84	1 88	2 54
1895.....	24 79	8 83	2 20	4 50	40 32	28 89	1 87	2 50
1894.....	25 49	8 86	2 23	4 84	41 42	29 86	1 88	2 65
1893.....	26 25	8 72	2 24	5 05	42 26	30 31	2 00	2 72
1892.....	26 91	8 55	2 23	5 13	42 82	30 38	1 98	2 74
1891.....	27 57	8 49	2 25	4 82	43 13	29 71	1 95	2 70
1890.....	27 79	8 63	2 25	4 64	43 31	30 47	1 98	2 72

Chattel Mortgages.

and for the nine years preceeding, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers. As will be seen, the chattel mortgages against farmers decreased largely, both in number and amount during the last two years:—

The following table shows the total number and amount of chattel mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31, 1899,

YEAR.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES AGAINST ALL OCCUPATIONS.				CHATTEL MORTGAGES AGAINST FARMERS.			
	To Secure Existing Debt.		For Future Endorsation.		To Secure Existing Debt.		For Future Endorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
1899. ....	18,216	11,067,664	291	324,628	9,392	2,988,853	124	34,798
1898. ....	19,526	12,001,075	283	281,142	10,514	3,547,554	117	32,943
1897. ....	21,144	13,004,342	382	377,853	11,902	3,889,190	201	44,410
1896. ....	21,402	13,180,205	387	381,511	11,638	3,826,582	206	51,416
1895. ....	22,018	10,555,922	373	456,398	12,121	3,711,338	167	56,258
1894. ....	21,276	10,603,393	483	616,812	11,447	3,378,079	240	68,805
1893. ....	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267	10,489	3,003,109	195	36,748
1892. ....	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	10,576	3,062,349	198	55,628
1891. ....	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	10,748	3,035,342	241	62,259
1890. ....	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	10,163	3,090,664	398	132,633

Organizations of Farmers.

The great advantage to be gained as the result of spreading information regarding the application of modern agricultural processes and the improvement of their position generally has lead farmers in all parts of the Dominion to form associations among themselves, a course which is encouraged by the provincial governments. Some of these associations relate to matters of general concern to the farming community, whilst others have to do with some particular department. Thus, in the Province of Ontario the organizations which report periodically to the Provincial Department of Agriculture include, in addition to the 95 Farmers' Institutes with a membership of

18,058, cheese and butter associations, and associations of fruit growers, bee keepers, poultry breeders, cattle breeders, sheep breeders, swine breeders and several different horse breeders' associations.

In Quebec there are 512 Farmers' Clubs with a total membership of 39,882, and about 80 Agricultural Societies with a total membership of 15,999.

In Nova Scotia there are 131 agricultural societies with a total membership of 7,362.

In New Brunswick there are 59 agricultural societies with a total membership of 4,539.

In the North-west Territories there are 48 agricultural societies with a total membership of 5,275.

provincial legislature providing for the complete organization of the farmers all over the province under the name of "Farmer's Institutes and Agricultural Associations."

In British Columbia farmers institutes also have an important influence. (a)

In Prince Edward Island there are a number of farmer's and dairymen's associations in different districts, and a Fruit Growers'

Association for the province. These societies are, however, voluntary in character and are not required to make regular reports to the government. A bill is now before the

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Exact data as to the present strength of farmer's organizations in Manitoba and of the Farmer's Institutes in British Columbia were not available at time of writing.

The industry, from the point of view of the agricultural labourer, will be dealt with in a special article in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*.

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### WAGES AND HOURS IN METAL TRADES, CANADA — (Concluded.)

The present number of the *Labour Gazette* concludes a series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the Metal Trades in this country. In the March and April numbers statistics under these headings were given for tool-makers, lathe-hands, planer and shaper hands, vice-hands and fitters, drill-hands, moulders, core-makers, pattern-makers and mill-wrights, classified according as these various classes were engaged in engine shops, in tool and wood working machinery shops, or in agricultural shops, also statistics as to the various classes engaged in boiler making and as engine, machinery and carriage blacksmiths, and blacksmiths' helpers.

The present number gives the current rates of wages for polishers, platers and buffers, stove plate moulders, stove pattern makers, stove mounters, bicycle workers, brass moulders and finishers and the different classes included under the heading of sheet metal workers. These tables, as the others

already published, have been compiled by the Department from information received from a large number of manufacturers, owners of foundries and work-shops, secretaries of local unions and from reports prepared for the Department by its special Correspondents. The information obtained in this manner has been carefully compared, verified and classified in as concise a manner as possible.

It has not been possible to include every locality in which work of the kind indicated is carried on, nor has it been possible to give the many variations of rates often obtaining within any one locality. Where it was apparent that different rates were being paid in one locality this has been indicated by giving the minimum and maximum figures, and in some cases the average; taken as a whole the figures represent in a fairly accurate manner the differences in the rates obtaining in different localities throughout the Dominion and the actual average earnings in the cities and towns named.







WAGES AND HOURS IN THE  
TABLE No. 7—Stove-plate Moulders, Pattern Makers and Mounters,

LOCALITY.	STOVE-PLATE MOULDERS.				STOVE PATTERN MAKERS.				STOVE	
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.
	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>										
St. John. ....	10-30	54	9.00-18.00	.....	20-30	54	12-18	.. . .	10-15	54
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>										
Halifax.....		54	10.00-12.00	2		54	10-14	2	.....	54
Yarmouth.....		55-60	13.40	1½		60	12.00	1½	.....	60
<i>Quebec—</i>										
Beauharnois.....	20	60	12.00	.....	20	60	12.00	.....	17½	60
Lévis.....	All piece wk.		9.00-15.00	.....				.....	12½-15	60
Montmagny.....	15-25	60	9.00-15.00	.....	12½	60	7.50	.....	10	60
Montreal.....	21½	60	12.90	.....	25-30	60	16.50	.....		60
Plessisville.....	Job.	Job.	10.00-12.00	.....	20	60	12.00	1¼	8	60
Quebec.....	Piece work.		10.00-18.00	.....	17-20	60	10-12	...	12½-15	60
Sherbrooke.....										
<i>Ontario—</i>										
Brantford (piece work)	20-26	59	11.80-15.35	1¼	18½-20	59	10.90-11.80	1¼	18-20	59
Chatham.....									20	60
Gananoque.....					30	55	15.00	1½	.....	
Goderich.....										
Kincardine.....										
Kingston.....										
London.....	p. wk.	58-60	10.00-18.00	1¼	17½-20	58	10-12	1¼	30	58-59
Merrickville.....	28	60	16.80						14	60
Mitchell.....	20	60	12.00	1¼	20	60	12.00	1¼		
Ottawa.....	20-22	59-60	12.00-13.00	1½	20-25	59-60	12-15	1½	17½-22½	59
Peterboro.....	20-25	60	12.00-15.00	1¼	22½	60	13.50	1½	.....	
Petrolia.....										
Preston.....	22½	59½	13.50		16	59	9.54		20	59
Smith's Falls.....	20	60	12.00		20	59	12.00			
Stratford.....										
St. Catharines.....										
St. Thomas.....										
Toronto.....	24	55	13.20		20-22½	60	12.75			
Weston.....	p. wk.	50	15.00		20	55	11.00			55
Woodstock.....	15-20	60	9.00-12.00	1¼	16-20	60	9.60-12	1¼	15	60
<i>Manitoba—</i>										
Winnipeg.....										
<i>British Columbia—</i>										
Victoria.....	30-40	55	16.50	1½	35-40	55	16.50	1½	30-40	55



METAL TRADES, CANADA  
and Bicycle Workers, Brass Moulders and Finishers.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 3.

MOUNTERS.		BICYCLE WORKERS.				BRASS MOULDERS.				BRASS FINISHERS.			
Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Overtime.
\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.	Cts.		\$	Cts.
6.00-9.00						16-22	55	9-14	1½-2	15-22	55	8-12.75	1½-2
8-12	2		54	9-12	2		54	10-12	2		54	9-12	2
12.00	1½												
10.50													
7.50-9	1¼					15-22½	60	9-13.50	1¼				
6.00													
9.00			60	9.00		20-30	55-60	12-13.50	1½	17½-22½	60	10.50-12	1½
4.80	1¼												
7.50-9						16½-20	60	10-12		16½-20	60	10-12	
						25	55	13.75	1¼				
10.60-11.80	1¼	17½-22½	59	10.30-13.25	1¼	22½	59	13.25	1¼	17½-20	59	10.30-11.80	1¼
12.00	1¼					22½	55½	13.50	1¼	20	55½	12.00	1¼
								12.50				9.00	
		15	60	9.00	1¼	20	60	12.00	1¼				
		15	60	9.00									
9-18	1¼					23	55	12.65		20	55	11	1¼-1½
8.40						17½-20	59-60	10.50-12	1¼	15-17½	59-60	9-10.50	1¼
10.50-13	1½	15-25	60	9-15	1¼	20-22	54-59	12-15	1½				
						20-25	60	12-15	1¼				
						17½	60	10.50	1½	15	60	9	1½
11.80													
						20	54	12.00					
						25-30	47	11.75-14	1½	20-25	47	9.40-10.20	1½
		17½	59	12-15									
				10.50									
		16-20	56-60	9.80-10.80	1¼	20	60	12.00					
12.00						20-30	55	11-16.50		15	55	8.25	
9.00	1¼	20	60	12.00									
						25-30	54-56	15.00	1½	27½	54	15.00	1½
16.50	1½					30-35	55	16.50	1½	30-35	55	16.50	1½

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL TRADES, CANADA.

TABLE No. 8.—Sheet Metal Workers.

LOCALITY.	CORNIC E MAKERS.				TINSMITHS.				UNSKILLED LABOUR.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.		\$ cts.		Cts.		\$ cts.		Cts.		\$ cts.	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>												
St. John.....	16-23	54	9 00 12 00	1½	14-19	54	8 00 10 00	1½	10-15	54	5 00 8 00	.....
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>												
Halifax.....	16-18	54	9 00	2	16-18	54	9 00	2	12-14	54	6 00 7 00	2
Sydney.....									15	60	9 00	1½
Yarmouth.....										60	7 00	1½
<i>Quebec—</i>												
Beauharnois.....									10	60	6 00	.....
Coaticook.....										60	6 00	.....
Lévis.....	14-15	60	8 40 9 00	1¼	14-15	60	8 40 9 00	1¼	10	60	6 00	1¼
Montmagny.....									10	60	6 00	.....
Montreal.....	18-20	60	9 00 12 00	1-1¼	10-18	60	9 00 11 00	1-1¼	10-12½	60	6 75 7 50	1-1½
Plessisville.....					12½	60	7 50	1¼	8	60	4 80	1¼
Quebec.....	15-17½	60	9 00 10 50		15-17½	60	9 00 10 50		10-12½	60	6 00 7 50	.....
Sherbrooke.....					16-20	60	9 60 12 00	1½	10	59	6 00	1½
St. Hyacinthe.....									10	60	6 00	.....
<i>Ontario—</i>												
Belleville.....					10-25	60	6 00 15 00	1¼	10	60	6 00	1¼
Brantford.....	17½	59	8 75	1¼	15-17½	59	8 85 10 30	1¼	10-12½	59	5 90 7 40	1¼
Chatham.....	20	55½	12 00	1¼	20	55½	12 00	1¼	10-12½	55½-60	6 00 7 50	1¼
Gananoque.....									12½	.....	3 00 6 00	1½
Goderich.....									10-12½	60	6 00 7 50	1¼
Guelph.....					60	9 00 10 00	.....		10	60	6 00	1¼
Hamilton.....	17½-25	55-59	11 50	1½	20	55	11 50	1½	12½	55	7 50	.....
Hastings.....									10			
Kingston.....	17½-20½	54	10 50	1¼-1½	18-20	54	9 00 10 00	1¼-1½	12½		7 50	.....
London.....	15-20	60	9 60 12 00	1	13½-16½	60	8 00 10 00	1	10-13	60	7 50	.....
Merrickville.....									11	60	6 60	.....
Mitchell.....									10-12½	60	6 00 7 50	1¼
Orillia.....									10-12	60	6 00 7 20	1¼
Oshawa.....									12	59	7 20	.....
Ottawa.....	20-25	54	11 00 15 00		20	54	11 00 12 00		10-15	60	8 50	.....
Peterborough.....					12½-20	59	7 50 12 00		10-12½	60	6 00 7 50	.....
Petrolia.....									12½	60	7 50	1½
Preston.....									11	59	6 50	.....
Seaforth.....									12½	60	7 00	.....
Smith's Falls.....	15	60	9 00						11	60	6 60	.....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 3.WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*TABLE No. 8.—Sheet Metal Workers—*Concluded.*

LOCALITY.	CORNICERS MAKERS.				TINSMITHS.				UNSKILLED LABOUR.			
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Average Weekly Wages.	Rate paid for Over-time.
	Cts.		\$ cts.		Cts.		\$ cts.		Cts.		\$ cts.	
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>												
St. Catharines			7 50				6 00		10	59	6 00	
Stratford			9 00				8 50				7 50	
St. Thomas					15-20	60	9 00	1½	12½	60	7 50	
Toronto	25	50	12 50		15-20	55-60	12 00	1½	10-15	55-60	5 50	1¼
Weston					15	55	8 00		12½	55	9 00	
Windsor	20-25	54			20-25	54	12 00		10-15	60		
Woodstock					15	60	9 00		10-12½	60	6 00	1¼
											7 50	
<i>Manitoba—</i>												
Brandon	24	59	14 40	1¼-1½	23	59	13 80	1¼-1½	14-15			
Winnipeg	25-30	54-60	14 00	1¼-1½	20-27½	54-60	12 00	1¼-1½	14-17½	54-56	7 50	1½
			18 00				16 50					
<i>British Columbia—</i>												
Nanaimo											12 00	
											15 00	
New Westminster	30	54		1½	30	54		1½				
Vancouver	30	55	16 50	1½	30	55	16 50	1½	20	55	11 00	1½
											12 00	
Victoria	30	60	18 00	1½	30-35	60	18 00	1½	20-22½	60	12 00	1½

ARBITRATION AWARD *re* CLAIMS OF  
EMPLOYEES OF DOMINION COAL CO.

The following account of the award made by the arbitrators in respect to the claims of the employés of the Dominion Coal Company in Nova Scotia, has been prepared from information supplied to the Department by Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Halifax and district.

The employés of the Dominion Coal Company learning during the fall of last year that the price of coal had advanced from \$2 to \$3 per ton, requested an advance of 10 per cent in their wages, to come into force in November, Mr. John Moffatt, Grand Secretary of the P. W. A., was appointed at a meeting of representative miners held at New Glasgow, N.S., in September last to notify the managers of the various collieries in the province that this advance should be given the employés of the different mines on November 1. When notified of this

demand the Dominion Coal Company drew the attention of its workmen to an agreement made in December, 1899, by which the men in its employ were to work at a specified rate until the end of 1900. Whereupon, at a meeting of representative miners of all the collieries of Nova Scotia, held at Sydney in November, it was decided that the Grand Secretary should notify the management of the various collieries throughout the Province that the November advance should be declared off until January 1, 1901, at which time an advance of 12 per cent would be asked for.

## Reference to Arbitration.

During the first week of January last all of the Pictou and Cumberland collieries gave their employés an advance of 12 per cent,



but the Dominion Coal Company declined to do so. Thereupon, the employés of this Company held several meetings to consider the refusal of the company, and finally decided to ask that the matters in dispute should be submitted to arbitration under the Miners' Arbitration Act, and application to this effect was accordingly made.

At the September meeting, above mentioned, the mechanics had decided to ask for an advance of 50 cents per day for themselves and 25 cents per day for their helpers.

The Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia, held an investigation at his office in Halifax on March 1, 1901, and after having heard evidence, decided, on the fourth of that month, to submit the matter to arbitration under the provisions of the Act above quoted.

A board of Arbitrators was accordingly constituted. It was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Graham and the Hon. Robert Drummond, nominees of the Government, The Venerable the Archdeacon of Cape Breton appointed by the miners; Henry S. Poole, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., appointed by the company, and Angus G. Macdonald, Esq., appointed by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

#### Terms of the Award.

The board held its sittings at Truro, N.S., and after hearing a great deal of evidence on both sides, rendered its decision on April 25. It decided that neither parties were entitled to the increases which they had demanded.

In rendering its decision the Board briefly outlined the grounds on which it was based, which were as follows:—The company, in anticipation of an advance in the price of coal, had granted, on or about May 9, 1900, an increase to the miners. While published prices and local rates showed a considerable advance in the prices of coal as compared with those of previous years, naturally lead-

ing the employés to assume that the company was in receipt of a corresponding increase, the evidence showed that this assumption was erroneous, for while prices advanced in the local market, the existence of long-term contracts at low rates and covering by far the greatest part of the company's sales, had the effect of nullifying to a large extent, this advance. In addition, the net rate per ton received by the company was further reduced by the increased cost of material and production to such a degree that the net average price per ton realized by the company from the sales of coal for the financial year ended February, 1901, was not one half cent in excess of that of the preceding financial year. For these reasons the miners were not entitled to the increase demanded by them in whole or in part. In respect of the demand of the mechanics and their help, it appeared that after the demand was made, that is to say, on or about January, 1901, an increase of wages was granted by the company, and the arbitrators were of opinion that as compared with other similar wage-earners, the earnings of these employees were to be regarded as fair.

#### ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The following report of the proceedings of the inquiry made at Victoria, B.C., by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate into and report regarding Chinese and Japanese immigration, was prepared by Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent of the LABOUR GAZETTE at Victoria, B.C.

The Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of Chinese and Japanese immigration, opened its investigation in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, on March 13, and concluded its labours, as far as that city is concerned, on April 9. During that time 41 sittings were held and 106 witnesses examined, 84 being white residents, 20 Chinese and 2 Japanese.

The Commission is composed of R. C. Clute, K.C., Toronto; D. J. Munn, New Westminster; and Chris. Foley, Rossland;

with F. J. Deane, Kamloops, as secretary, and A. Hope Crawford, as stenographer.

Throughout the proceedings the Chinese, Japanese and the Provincial Government have been represented by counsel.

In opening the Commission, Mr. Clute gave a brief history of the question of Oriental immigration. He explained that in 1885 the Dominion Government passed an Act imposing a per capita tax of \$50 on every Chinaman entering the country. In 1891, representations were made by the British Columbia Legislature and various organizations, asking that this head tax be increased. Similar representations were also made in 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1899; and in 1900 the Government increased the tax to \$100. This Commission was appointed to investigate the subject thoroughly, and he promised to every one who desired, the fullest opportunity of giving information. In eliciting evidence the Commissioners desired to obtain as nearly as possible a picture of the Chinese mode of living, to ascertain whether they were desirous of building up the country, or whether those who are naturalized have any regard or affection for its institutions. Mr. Clute read the following list of questions which indicate the scope of the enquiry being made, but intimated that it was not necessarily limited to the points raised by them:

1. The number of Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia.

2. What has been the annual immigration since 1884?

3. From what class in China and Japan are they principally drawn, and what was their condition before coming here?

4. What is their character for honesty, obedience, diligence, thrift, sobriety and morality, and keeping of contracts?

5. How many are engaged in (a.) the fisheries; (b.) the mines; (c.) the lumber business; (d.) manufactures; (e.) farming and market gardening; (f.) domestic service; (g.) other callings?

6. What is the difference in wages paid to Chinese and Japanese, and to the wages of white men in the same trade or calling?

7. Has any industry been called into existence by reason of their presence; and if so, what industry and how?

8. Is there any industry dependent upon their labour for its continuance; if so, what industry, and why?

9. How do they come and under what terms?

10. What proportion bring their wives or marry here, or attend schools and churches, or become Christians?

11. What is their standard of living, compared with that of the white population—clothing, food, rent, etc.?

12. What is their moral and physical condition, their habits of cleanliness and attention to sanitary regulations?

13. Do they live in different parts of the city, or in aggregations?

14. What effect has their residence in any place on the price of property in that locality?

15. What proportion live in separate houses and have families?

16. How many Chinese and Japanese women are there in the province, and for what purpose and under what terms were they brought here?

17. Are men and women brought here under servile or other contracts? What is their form and effect?

18. How many Chinese companies or other associations are there? What is their object? How do they affect immigration? Have the "Six Companies" branches in British Columbia?

19. Do Chinese and Japanese immigrants take any interest in our laws and institutions? What proportion build up homes and become permanent citizens or residents?

20. Do they learn our language, customs, habits of living, and show signs that they will eventually assimilate and become an integral part of our race and nation as Europeans do?

21. How have workmen been affected by Chinese and Japanese immigrants, respectively?

22. How has Chinese and Japanese immigration affected white immigration?

23. What proportion of Chinese and Japanese return to their own country, and what proportion of their earnings do they take with them? Do they enrich or impoverish this country?

24. Are the Chinese and Japanese a menace to health; and if so, in what way?

25. Has trade and commerce between Canada and China and Japan been affected

by Chinese and Japanese immigration? And how would restrictive or prohibitive measures affect it?

26. The effect of unlimited Chinese and Japanese immigration upon the country?

27. As to the sufficiency of white labour to supply the demands of the country?

28. The criminal class amongst Chinese and Japanese as compared with the white population; the nature of the offences; the number of convictions, etc.?

29. The relative amount of taxes paid, compared with their earning power?

30. With whom do the Chinese and Japanese trade, and to what extent does the country benefit thereby; and what proportion of their earnings do they send or take out of the country?

31. What proportion speak English and read and write English?

32. Do you make any distinction between Chinese and Japanese immigrants?

33. Do you favour restriction or prohibition of this class of immigrants?

34. How do you propose to prohibit with the existing treaties in force?

Chinese at Victoria.

Comment on the evidence is not in place at this stage of the proceedings, but some statistics bearing on the case will no doubt be of interest.

The following statement, showing the Chinese population of Victoria and the amount of business annually transacted by the Chinese, was submitted by a prominent Chinese merchant:—

Occupation.	Number
Merchants.....	288
Wives of merchants and labourers.....	92
Male native born children.....	63
Female native born children.....	82
Domestic cooks and servants employed by whites.....	530
Market gardeners.....	198
Sewing machine operators and tailors.....	84
Sawmill hands.....	48
Cannery men.....	886
Laundrymen (employed in 40 wash houses).....	197
Miscellaneous labourers employed.....	638
Miscellaneous labourers unemployed.....	173
Females, no occupation whatever.....	4
Total.....	3,272

Chinese households of different classes in the city of Victoria, British Columbia.

British Columbia.	Number
Merchant's families.....	45
Labourer's families.....	28
Ministers' families.....	1
Interpreter's families.....	2
Total.....	76
The above households include:—	
Merchant's wives.....	61
Labourer's wives.....	26
Minister's wives.....	1
Interpreter's wives.....	2
Children native born, males.....	63
" " females.....	82
Total.....	237

Total business done by all Chinese business firms in the city of Victoria, B.C. for one year ending February 17, 1901, \$1,059,805.12.

Chinese Business Firms.

A supplementary statement of the Chinese firms engaged in business here was put in by the same witness, as follows:—

Business.	Number of Firms.	Number of Partners.
Importers and manufacturers of opium....	3	18
Dealers in dry goods and manufacturers of men's clothing.....	12	19
Butchers, provision and poultry dealers....	7	15
Druggists and dealers in general merchandise.....	5	12
Manufacturers of Chinese clothing.....	2	3
Merchant tailors.....	14	17
Boot and shoe dealers.....	2	3
Restaurant keepers.....	9	15
Pawnbrokers.....	1	3
Jewellers.....	3	3
Tinware dealers.....	1	2
Cigar manufacturers.....	2	2
Rice millers.....	4	4
Green grocers.....	1	4
Manufacturers of ladies silk underwear....	1	2
Cannery contractors and importers.....	4	15
Importers of silk fancy goods, curios and general merchandise.....	2	9
Wholesale importers of general merchandise	14	64
Retail importers of general merchandise....	22	73
Total.....	109	288

The corporation officials have no record of the Chinese population of Victoria, so this



statement, was the only one of the kind submitted. The general opinion is that the estimate is considerably below the actual number.

### Chinese Arrivals.

The Collector of Customs for Victoria submitted a statement showing the number of Chinese who arrived there since 1885, which was as follows: total number of new arrivals to February 28th, 1901, 16,525; total number of departures registered in the same period, 9,514; total number of Chinese returned under section 13 of the Chinese Immigration Act, 3,698; total number outstanding and lapsed since 1885, 5,329; total number of Chinese registered for departure who are entitled to return within six or twelve months, 487. The total number of Japanese arriving here since July 1st, 1896, was 13,906. These figures refer to the port of Victoria only.

At Nanaimo and Cumberland, sessions were held from the 10th to the 19th instant, inclusive, at which places 54 witnesses gave

testimony, bearing principally on the coal mining industry.

At the end of the month the Commission was in session at Vancouver, where it opened on the 22nd instant. Twenty-three witnesses had given evidence there, which made, to that date, a total of 183 persons examined since the Commission opened.

New Westminster will be the next place visited, after which the Commission will proceed to the interior of the Province, sessions probably being held at Revelstoke, Ashcroft, Rossland and Nelson.

It is also the intention of the Commission to visit Spokane, Seattle and the Columbia River, to look into the salmon fishing and canning industry at the latter place. If time permits San Francisco will be visited to enable the Commissioners to make an investigation into the conditions of the Chinese quarter in that city, and the regulations governing Oriental residents. On its return to British Columbia a personal survey of the Fraser River fisheries will be made.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of April, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Beach protection at Point Wolfe, N.B. Contract dated April 5, 1901. Amount of contract, \$2,960.00.

### FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$ 2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters.....	1.75	"	"
Carpenter's helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1.10	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	3.00	"	"
Drives with one horse.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses.....	2.00	"	"

Wharf at Hopewell Hill, N.B. Contract dated April 15, 1901. Amount of contract, \$3,740.00.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters.....	1.75	"	"
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.75	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	"	"
Driver with one horse.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses.....	2.00	"	"

Wharf at Boularderie Centre, N.S. Contract dated April 29, 1901. Amount of contract, \$4,850.00.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters.....	2.00	"	"
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.50	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	"	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	"	"
Driver with one horse.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses.....	2.50	"	"

## UNIONS FORMED DURING APRIL, 1901.

During the month of April, organizations were formed in the following crafts :—

*Kingston, Ont.*—Locomotive Blacksmiths, with headquarters at Moline, Ill.

*Hamilton, Ont.*—Wireworkers and leather workers.

*St. Catharines, Ont.*—Bicycle Workers, Bakers and Builders' Labourers.

*Brantford, Ont.*—Bakers.

*Guelph, Ont.*—The Brussels carpet weavers.

*Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.*—Decorative Painters, Labourers, Teamsters, Stationary Engineers and Retail Clerks.

*Galt, Ont.*—Printers.

*Stratford, Ont.*—Butcher Workers.

*St. Thomas, Ont.*—Printers and Laundry Workers.

*Windsor, Ont.*—Carpenters and Wood Workers.

*Vancouver, B. C.*—Musicians, and Railroad Trackmen and Bridgemen.

*Victoria, B.C.*—Steamboat Firemen and Steamboatmen.

## TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

WITH the exception of two or three important strikes, the trade disputes of the month of April, although more numerous than those of the previous month, were for the most part comparatively unimportant, the numbers affected being small and the time lost short. A number of these minor disputes were still unsettled at the end of the month. They have been caused mostly by the refusal on the part of employers to accede to demands for an increase in existing rates of wages or improvement of conditions.

### Montreal Cigar Makers' Strike.

The most important dispute arising from this cause, and one of the largest which has occurred during the present year, is that existing at present between the Cigar Makers Union of Montreal and ten of the local firms in that city. It began on the 19th of the month, and was occasioned by the refusal of employers to accede to the Union's demand for a revision of the existing wage scale. During the early part of the month a deputation from the Cigarmakers International Union visited the various cigar factories in Montreal, both union and non-union, and submitted a schedule of prices and conditions, stating that if they were not complied with and accepted in writing on or before the 20th instant a general strike would be declared. Several of the firms decided not to grant the wages and conditions asked by the union, and on the afternoon of the day before that for which the strike was ordered several of the firms closed their shops and locked out the employés. The firms so acting alleged that the schedule submitted was unfair and that it would make the operation of the industry a losing venture to all interested. Further, that they were determined to deal only with their own employés individually and would not recognize any outside organization. As a result of the action of these firms some 600 employés were thrown out of employment. The Union had on its books a total membership of 872, and

this number includes most of the men in the cigar trade in Montreal. There are 32 cigar factories in the city, 14 of which have for some years past been paying the prices demanded by the Union. Work has continued in most of the latter factories. The Union has raised a local fund for strike purposes to a considerable amount, and is supported in its present struggle by the International Cigarmakers' Union.

### Quebec Ship Labourers' Dispute.

On the 29th inst. a dispute of considerable importance to the commercial and labour interests of the city of Quebec was occasioned by the employment of some non-union men at the Quebec harbour to do work which had formerly been performed by the members of the Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. The dispute had a particular significance on account of the efforts which are being made at the present time in the city of Quebec by railway and steamship companies, as well as by other local interests, to make the harbour an important one in connection with the shipping of grain and Atlantic commerce.

The following particulars in reference to this dispute have been supplied to the Department by Mr. Edward Little, one of the Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Quebec and district.

The Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society has been in existence for years and its custom has been to charge for labour at the rate of \$3 per day of 8 hours or 37½ cents an hour. Compared with the rates charged at other ports—for example at Montreal—these wages seem extremely high, but the men urge that they find employment for only a few hours at a time and have to wait long hours for the arrival of ships and are at considerable expense and loss of time in going to and from ships loading at distant points. The principal trade of the port at the time that the tariff was made, was that of loading square timber, and this is a hazardous occupation and in some measure



requires skilled labour. Taken altogether they claim that from these causes employment has been so irregular and uncertain that the average wages earned in a season have been very small.

### The Changes Proposed.

The question of a revision of these rates came up at an important meeting held on the 17th instant at the office of the Mayor. The manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, the President of the Board of Trade, a representative of the Leyland steamship line, and members of the Ship Labourers' Society met in conference for about three hours, during which time matters relating to the interests of the port were fully discussed. As a result of this conference the President and General Manager of the Great Northern Railway Company addressed a letter to the President of the Ship Labourers' Society, in which the former stated the directors of the Great Northern Railway Company had decided to employ a regular staff of men at the company's new elevator, freight sheds and steamships; that they were prepared to engage about 100 men at the rate of \$2 per day of 10 hours work, with overtime when required at 20 cents per hour. In consideration of these rates being accepted it was intended to give full employment during the whole season of navigation, and the staff so employed would have the preference of any winter work that might be required on the railways. Grain trimmers would be paid 30 cents per hour. The men employed would be insured against accident by the company free of cost, and the agreement was to apply only to steamers loading full general cargoes at Quebec in connection with the Great Northern Railway. The Ship Labourers Society were offered the preference of engagement on these terms, and an answer was requested within three days. The company claim that the rates offered were the regular wages paid in Montreal and at other St. Lawrence load-

ing places, and that there was no chance of their new lines from Quebec being successful unless stevedoring was granted at Montreal rates. The letter of the company was endorsed by the Mayor of Quebec and by the acting chairman of Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

It will be seen that the company's offer meant a reduction of wages and an increase of about two hours per day in labour, but to off-set this was the guarantee that work should be permanent during the season and the promise of possible extra work during the winter. Also insurance against accident free of cost. The company alleged that the average wages to be earned at the rates offered by it under these conditions would be about \$350 for the season of navigation which was a great deal more than what had been earned at the higher rates.

### Cause of the Trouble.

No reply to the offer of the Great Northern Railway Company was received from the society, and the company put an advertisement in the local papers calling for help on the same terms as offered to the society, and on the morning of the 29th a gang of men were hired in answer to this advertisement and put to work on the Leyland liner, Belgian, to unload cargo. The steamer had arrived with some 400 or 500 tons of Quebec cargo and it was intended to load her with grain at the new elevator of the Great Northern Railway Company.

When the new gang of men had commenced work a crowd of ship labourers and others gathered around the harbour, and demonstrations were made which caused the men at work to stop. Fears of violence were entertained and the Chief of Police with a large force came to the dock and caused the crowd to disperse. The leaders of the Ship Labourers' Society, however, repudiated all responsibility for the action of any parties who may have caused trouble,

as such action was without the cognizance or approval of the Society. They claimed, however, that the company's action in advertising for and hiring outside help at a lower rate of wages was a breach of the understanding come to with the Ship Labourers after the interview at the Mayor's office on the week previous according to which the first shipment of grain was to have been made at the Society's rate and under its rules as an experiment to test whether, even at the higher rate of wages demanded, it would cost more to load cargo in Quebec than in Montreal, the Society contending that its members did the work quicker and better than it could be done at any other port.

the *Belgian*. Members of the Ship Labourers Society and representatives of the railway and steamship companies held a conference in the morning, but no decision was arrived at. They met again during the afternoon in company with the directors of the railway and the President of the Board of Trade. After a long discussion an agreement was arrived at satisfactory to both parties and the ship labourers resumed work the following morning. The terms of the agreement were not made public, but it is believed that concessions were granted on each side. The non-union men who had been employed in the interim were engaged to work around the elevator.

#### Settlement Effected.

On the following morning some twenty-five of the gang who were put to work on the day previous returned to work under the protection of a detachment of the city and provincial police, and behind a high board fence erected around the Great Northern Company's wharf and elevator. No disturbance followed, however, and during the forenoon the manager of the Great Northern Company and a representative of the Leyland line issued a notification to the effect that the Great Northern Company had no desire to reduce the wages of the ship labourers but was only anxious to load ships at the same cost as in Montreal, otherwise it would be impossible to compete for the said business. As a proof of this, the cost of loading the *Belgian* would, they said, be made up after she was finished, and submitted to a committee of the men. If they found that the cost of doing the work had been less than what was paid by contract to the Montreal stevedores for the same work, the difference would be made up by the company and divided amongst the men who had loaded

#### Other Industrial Difficulties.

A strike involving some 800 employés took place at the mills of the Laurentide Pulp Co. of Grand'Mère, Que., on the 15th inst., which was settled on the 19th of the month through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act of 1900. A full account of the causes which led to the strike, the numbers affected, and the result, will be found in a special article dealing with the subject in the present issue.

Articles dealing with other settlements effected during the month by arbitration and conciliation will be found in the reports of the correspondents for Quebec and Vancouver, and in the special article giving the award of the arbitration in respect to the claims of employés of the Dominion Coal Co. of Nova Scotia, which matter was referred to arbitration during the previous month.

The appended table is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began, or were in continuance, during the month of April, and which have been reported to the Department.

## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF APRIL

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Di-	Indi-			
					rectly	rectly			
Quebec.....	Rivière Pierre.	Stone-cutters.....	Lockout consequent on demand by employees for increased wages and change from piece to day work.	1	20	.....	Feb.	4 April	1 Employees resumed work under former conditions.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Boot and shoe lasters.	Refusal of company to accept price list prepared by union for work performed on new lasting machines.	3	35	.....	Mar.	1	No settlement reported at end of month, but company states that places of strikers have been filled by other employees.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Broom-makers.....	Alleged employment of non-union man to take place of union man at machine.	1	16	.....	"	5	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Clothing cutters.....	Non-compliance by employers with union's request that piece work be abolished and a minimum scale of \$15 per week adopted.	1	7	.....	"	9	No settlement reported at end of month, but company states that place of strikers filled by other men.
Br. Col. ....	New Westminster.	Shingle sawyers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to demand for increase in pay from 10 to 15 cents per M.	1	25	.....	"	16	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Brantford.....	Moulders.....	Against alleged reduction in wages.....	1	14	.....	"	18	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Hamilton.....	Smelters.....	Dismissal of two employees.....	1	70	.....	"	29 April	2 Demand of employees for reinstatement of dismissed men not acceded to
Ontario.....	Hamilton.....	Tailors.....	Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of union providing for 10 per cent increase.	16	62	24	April	1	2 Increase granted, and classification of materials arranged as asked by union.
Ontario.....	Ottawa.....	Drivers.....	Objection to employment of an outside man to take place of stableman dismissed, believing this action might lead to others being similarly replaced.	1	11	.....	"	6	9 Men returned to work on explanation of facts and assurance that company had no such intention.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Printers.....	Non-compliance with union's demand for increased wages and diminution in hours of labour.	1	29	.....	"	13	18 Employers conceded all demands.
*Quebec.....	Grand Mere.....	Pulp mill operatives.....	Refusal to accept new scale of wages, and objection to manner in which notification of same was given.	1	800	.....	"	15	19 Settlement effected under Canadian Conciliation Act; employees accepted new scale on condition of semi-monthly payments and other conditions agreed to by company.
Nova Scotia.	Waverley.....	Gold miners.....	Strikers ask that monthly pay system be changed to weekly or fortnightly. No union.	1	65	.....	"	16	18 Settled by amicable adjustment between parties.



Ontario.....	Thorold.....	Canal repairers.....	Refusal of employers to grant increase of 25 cents per day asked for by men.	1	100.....	"	17	18	Advance conceded.
N. B.....	St. John.....	Moulders.....	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for increase of 25 cents per day.	4	37.....	"	"	18	No settlement reported at end of the month.
Ontario...	Guelph.....	Machinists.....	Dissatisfaction of employees with wages received and other conditions.	1	.....	"	"	19	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario....	London...	Cigarmakers.....	Union men were laid off and other men put on in their place.	1	5.....	"	"	23	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Hamilton.....	Tailoresses.....	Against proposed reduction in wages.....	1	20.....	"	"	29	April 30
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	Ship labourers.....	Refusal of labourers to accept offer of Co. as to new terms of employment.	1	300.....	"	"	29	Employees successful; employers agreed to allow half holiday on Saturday and pay same rates for the week as before.
								30	Adjusted by conference between parties.

\*See account of settlement of strike at Grand Mere under Canadian Conciliation Act, in present number of *Labour Gazette*.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during April, 1901:—

British Labour Statistics.

Seventh annual abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1899-1900; Board of Trade, (Labour Department), London, England, Price one shilling, 227 pages.

This report, which contains an abstract of Labour Statistics in the United Kingdom, embodies in concise form information which has been set forth in previous reports, and has been already referred to in the *Labour Gazette*.

A statement regarding fluctuations in employment shows that in the case of unions making returns, the percentage of the number of employees who were out of employment in 1900, was 2·9; as compared with 2·4 in 1899; 3·0 in 1898; and 3·5 in 1897.

Another table dealing with wages changes shows a net rise in weekly wages in the various trades of £203,240; as compared with £90,905 in 1899; and £80,915 in 1898.

The average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound in the mines of the United Kingdom, from which returns were received was 5·47 in 1900; as compared with 5·46 in 1899; 5·25 in 1898; 5·13 in 1897; and 4·12 in 1896.

A table dealing with the Women Textile Workers in the United Kingdom, shows that there were under 18 years of age, 16,763 half timers, and 62,842 young persons. Of the women (18 years of age and upwards) there were 167,220; of which number 116,368 were unmarried, 43,948 married, and 6,904 widows. The percentage of each of these groups in the total of 246,825, women and girls employed, was as follows: girls, (under 18 years of age) half-timers 6·8 per cent, and young persons, 25·5 per cent; women (18 years and upwards) unmarried, 47·1, married, 17·8, widowed, 2·8.

Education in Ontario.

(Report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, for the year 1900, with the Statistics for 1899; King's Printer, Toronto; 286 pages.

The following particulars regarding the experience of the elementary and secondary schools during the year is taken from the tables published in this report :

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Number of Public Schools.....	5,654
Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	352
Number of Protestant Separate Schools.....	8
Number of Kindergartens.....	119
Number of Night Schools.....	16
Number of persons in the province between the ages of five and twenty-one.....	586,350
Number of registered pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the year.....	429,227
Average attendance of pupils in the Public Schools during the year.....	243,325
Number of pupils in Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	41,796
Average attendance of pupils in Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	25,767
Number of pupils in Protestant Separate Schools.....	441
Average attendance of pupils in Protestant Separate Schools.....	246
Number of pupils attending Kindergartens.....	11,262
Average attendance of pupils in Kindergartens.....	4,701
Number of pupils attending Night Schools.....	1,026
Average attendance of pupils at Night Schools.....	262
Percentage of average attendance to total attendance in Public Schools.....	57
Number of persons employed as teachers in the Public Schools during the year: men, 2,612; women, 5,957; total.....	8,569
Average annual salary of male teachers in Public Schools.....	\$394
Average annual salary of female teachers in Public Schools.....	\$294

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number of High Schools (including thirty-seven Collegiate Institutes).....	130
Number of teachers in High Schools.....	568
Number of pupils in High Schools.....	22,460

The average cost of the Public Schools per pupil in the province is placed at \$9.37. The average cost per pupil in the counties, etc., is given as \$8.03; in the cities, \$15.06 and in the towns, \$9.64; average for the province, \$9.37.

The average cost per pupil of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the province is placed at \$8.42. The average in the counties is placed at \$6.25; in cities, \$11.53; and in towns, \$6.87.

The average cost per pupil of the Collegiate Institutes of the province was \$34.22. Of the thirty-seven Collegiate Institutes nine were free (in some cases a fee being charged non-residents) and twenty-eight charged a fee, the amounts ranging from \$6 to \$35 for the school year.

The cost per pupil per year in the high schools in the province was \$30.28. Of the total number of such schools 37 were free and 56 charged a fee of from \$3 to \$35 for the school year.

The report concludes with lengthy special articles on; (1) Manual Training; and (2) High School Courses of Study.

The first of these special articles deals with the experience of Manual Training Schools in the United States and Europe and recommends that for educational purposes manual training, including instruction in domestic science and art, be placed on a par with the other subjects on the programme of both the High and Public Schools (the subjects being optional); that, for economic purposes, a system of evening classes for artisans and others be organized and put in an effective condition; that provision be made in the High School regulations for extending the educational manual training into courses of a technical or semi-technical nature, forming departments in existing schools, but taken, when possible, in separate High Schools; and that the Education Department should sanction no provision for manual or technical training of any kind at the expense, even at first, of existing courses. To overcome anticipated obstacles it is further recommended that the Education Department should take steps to provide a supply of competent teachers; and that the Legislature should, for a time, stimulate the introduction of domestic science and art and of manual training with its technical extensions, by a special grant, proportioned in each case to the magnitude of the undertaking and that such special

grants should be made for at least three years, the period during which the Macdonald schools are to be maintained.

The article on High School Courses of Study deals particularly with the excessive pressure and the excessive unification of examinations and courses.

### Prisons in Ontario.

Twenty-third annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1900; King's Printer, Toronto: 96 pages.

This report contains the following statement of the results of the various industries of the Central Prison, during the year:—

DR.	\$ cts.
To stock on hand beginning of year...	67,749 28
To amount of material and repairs. ....	84,241 40
To amount of fuel and general expenses ..	6,180 70
To amount of salaries and wages.....	15,669 42
To balance, net gain .....	16,365 52
	190,206 32
CR.	
By sales.....	107,141 23
By stock on hand at close of year .....	83,065 09
	190,206 32

The amount chargeable to the various industries in carrying on the manufacturing operations is given as follows:—

—	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stock on hand beginning of year	66,962 83	67,749 28
Shoe shop.....	2,706 99	3,580 08
Tailor shop.....	5,615 67	5,608 31
North shop.....	27,609 05	52,306 64
Woollen mill.....	8,253 94	8,197 33
Machine shop.....	10,748 12	6,745 79
Broom shop.....	1,533 76	1,008 30
Cordage shop.....	1,335 61	1,680 09
The piggery.....	4,514 69	4,760 91
The greenhouse.....	1,113 39	1,353 95
Salaries and wages.....	14,926 89	15,669 42
Fuel and general expenses.....	5,134 64	6,180 70
Improvements.....	9,704 60	1,699 53
Net gain for the year.....	18,008 78	16,365 52
	178,168 01	190,206 32

The sales of the various industries of the prison were:—

—	1899.	1900.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoe shop.....	3,828 37	4,095 28
Tailor shop.....	8,756 85	7,802 82
North shop.....	43,188 73	40,632 06
Woollen mill.....	13,253 18	14,627 41
Machine shop.....	16,276 08	12,372 94
Broom shop.....	7,505 28	8,069 88
Cordage shop.....	10,297 71	13,296 43
Basket shop.....	3 75	.....
The piggery.....	4,996 86	5,406 46
The greenhouse.....	849 05	507 80
Miscellaneous.....	1,462 87	330 15
Stock on hand at close of year.	67,749 28	83,065 09
	178,168 01	190,206 32

### Hospitals and Refuges in Ontario.

Twenty-first annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Refuges, &c., of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended September 30, 1900; King's Printer, Toronto: 116 pages.

This report contains the usual information regarding the work done by the hospitals, houses of refuge and orphan asylums during the year.

It is shown that the number of patients remaining on Sept. 30, 1900, in the 52 hospitals reported upon was 2,263 and the number under treatment during the year 29,761. The number of deaths during the year was 1,451 and the number of days stay of the patients under treatment in the hospitals, 739,816. The revenue from all sources, other than the Government grant, was \$498,579.17, and the Provincial grant for the year was \$110,000. The amount expended for the maintenance of the hospitals during the year was \$570,150.36, and the average daily cost per inmate was 83½ cents. The percentage of the Provincial grant to the total expenditure for maintenance was 23 per cent.

The report on the houses of refuge shows the total number of inmates during the year in the 41 institutions reported upon to have been 5,042, of which number 1,581 were male and 3,461 female. The number of persons in the refuges on September 30,



1900, was 2,405, and the average stay of inmates 182 days. The total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses, was \$234,602.53, and the average daily cost per inmate, 25.54 cents.

The total number of children cared for in the 32 orphan asylums during the year was 4,178, of which 2,087 were male and 2,091 female. The total expenditure on maintenance account for the year was \$106,328.36, and the average daily cost per inmate 15.35 cents.

### Canadian Mineral Production.

Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada, prepared by the Geological Survey; King's Printer, Ottawa; 8 pages.

According to this summary the total mineral production of Canada during 1900, amounted to \$33,775,090; as compared with \$49,584,027 in 1899; \$38,697,021 in 1898; and \$28,661,430 in 1897. To the total, the metallic minerals contributed \$40,391,197. Gold alone represented \$27,916,752; to which the Yukon output contributed \$22,275,000. The percentage contributions of the leading minerals during the past two years is given as follows:—

Product.	Per cent of total Production.
1899.	
Gold.....	42.88
Coal and coke.....	21.45
Building material.....	9.07
Copper.....	5.36
Nickel.....	4.17
Silver.....	4.10
Petroleum.....	2.42
Lead.....	1.97
Cement.....	1.28
Asbestos.....	0.98
Natural gas.....	0.78
Gypsum.....	0.52
Salt.....	0.51
1900.	
Gold.....	43.84
Coal and coke.....	20.92
Building material.....	7.62
Nickel.....	5.19
Copper.....	4.81
Lead.....	4.34
Silver.....	4.29
Petroleum.....	1.81
Asbestos.....	1.20
Cement.....	1.11
Pig iron.....	0.92
Natural gas.....	0.66
Salt.....	0.44

### New York Labour Bulletin.

State of New York, Department of Labour, Bulletin (published quarterly); March, 1901; 74 pages.

This publication succeeds the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of New York, and is the official channel of information concerning the work of the new Department of Labour of the State of New York, brought into existence by Chapter 9 of the Laws of 1901. The new Department was created out of the existing Bureau of Labour Statistics, the office of Factory Inspection and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The information contained in the March number includes a statement showing that at the end of December, 1900, labour organizations in New York State numbered 1,679, with an accredited membership of 232,080 men and 10,404 women; making a total of 242,484 as compared with 245,381 at the end of September.

The percentage of labour unionists idle at the end of December was 22.0, as compared with 19.4 in 1899, 26.7 in 1898 and 22.6 in 1897. The increase in 1900 as compared with 1899 is attributed to unfavourable conditions in New York city, particularly in the clothing and building trades. In the interior towns and cities the percentage of idleness for the last quarter of 1900 was only 2.9 as compared with 5.4 in New York city.

The number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York in October, November and December, 1900, was 74,432. Italians, Hebrews and Germans predominated. The largest percentage of increases were among the French and Greeks; while the number of Finnish, Polish and Hungarian immigrants decreased.

The Bulletin comments upon the negotiations which are in progress between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union with a view of establishing peaceful methods of arbitration in place of strikes or lock-outs in

that part of the printing industry controlled by the Publishers' Association. The proposed agreement provides that all matters of dispute between a publisher and his employees shall be settled by arbitration (preferably local), failing which, the dispute is to be referred for settlement to the National Board of Arbitration, consisting of the President of the Union and the Commissioner of the Publishers' Association, and, when needed, a third person to be chosen by these two. This agreement was unanimously adopted by the Publishers' Association in February last, and is now being voted upon by the local branches of the International Typographical Union.

#### Washington Labour Statistics.

The Second Biennial Labour Report ; Commissioner, State of Washington, 1899-1900 ; State Printer, Washington, 91 pages.

In an article on the beet sugar industry in this report, a statement is made that the cost of production of the sugar-beet varies from \$25 to \$35 per acre. In one case quoted nine acres of beets were raised ; the return showing eight tons to the acre, at a cost of \$25 per acre. The price realized was \$5 per ton, making a net profit of \$15 per acre upon land valued at \$25 per acre.

The Coal Mine Inspector's report shows the amount of coal mined to have been

2,418,034 short tons ; average value per ton at mine, \$1.83 ; total value, \$1,425,002 ; number of men employed, 4,338 ; working 260 days ; amount of coal produced by each employee per day, 2.18 tons ; average wages, \$2.47 per day ; amount paid employees for wages, \$2,721,643. The average cost to place the product on the railway is given at \$1.27 per ton.

#### Maryland Industrial Statistics.

Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Maryland, 1900 ; *Sun* Book and Job Printing Office, Baltimore ; 166 pages.

The major part of this report is taken up with a description of strikes which took place in the State during the year, particular attention being devoted to the George's Creek coal strike and the strike of the Electrical Workers.

It is shown that in a total of thirty-four strikes in the State, 10,039 persons either went out on strike or were locked out.

Of the total loss involved the report says :

'The establishments in which these strikes occurred employed 26,415 persons, who were more or less affected by the labour trouble. The number of persons actually thrown out of employment by these difficulties was 590 females and 10,432 males. The loss in wages is estimated at \$1,047,841, and the loss to the employers at \$342,095. These figures would indicate an average loss of wages to each employee of nearly \$100.'

#### ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING APRIL, 1901.

Seven complaints of alleged infractions of the Alien Labour Act were received at the Department during the month of April, and two complaints which were partly inquired into in March were fully investigated by the Department. In both these cases the investigation failed to disclose evidence that the Act had been violated.

Of the seven complaints received in April three were fully investigated. The investigation in each case disclosed no evidence that the workmen complained of had been

illegally imported. The four remaining complaints are still under investigation.

Four of the five complaints inquired into during the month of April were in the Province of Ontario, and the fifth in Quebec, and were as follows : Two in Brantford, one in Windsor, one in St. Thomas and one in Sherbrooke.

The following is a detailed statement of the complaints made during the month and of the action which has been taken in regard to each :—

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1901.

COMPLAINTS MADE BEFORE MONTH OF APRIL AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Windsor, O....	Repairing and tuning church organs.	Mar. 2..	Illegally importing skilled organ tuner.	No violation of the Act disclosed.
Sherbrooke, Q..	Iron moulding .....	" 8..	Importing and employing 3 alien iron molders.	" "

COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF APRIL.

Toronto, O ....	Wholesale clothing....	Apr. 3..	Illegal importation of alien clothing designer.	Under investigation.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Railway construction..	" 4..	Illegal importation of a large number of alien workmen.	" "
St. Thomas, O..	Railway transportation	" 12..	Employing alien workman.	No evidence of illegal employment.
Brantford, O...	General.....	" 17..	Importation and employment of alien labour.	No violation of the Act disclosed.
SaultSte. Marie, O.	Construction work....	" 20..	Illegal importation of alien workmen.	Under investigation.
Victoria, B.C..	Salving ...	" 23..	Illegal importation of skilled alien workmen.	" "
Brantford, O...	Plow manufacturing ...	" 26..	Illegal importation and employment of three alien workmen.	No infraction of the Act disclosed.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Action by Employee of Contractors.

B. was employed by a firm of contractors, and while working in a ditch, at a distance of about ten feet below the surface, was injured by a cave-in. He claimed that the accident was caused by lack of proper "shoring," and that he was injured for life, and sued the contractors for \$5,000 damages. The contractors asserted that every precaution had been taken, and that the accident was occasioned by what could not have been foreseen.

During his cross-examination B. admitted that the contractors had treated him well—that they had paid \$140 for doctors' bills and hospital charges, and had insisted upon his returning to the hospital after he had left it. B. also admitted that he had gone

out of the hospital when the doctor had advised him not to do so, and that he had taken a few drinks, which the doctor told him had delayed his recovery.

The jury gave a verdict in favour of the contractors, and the action was dismissed.

Brennan vs. Harding & Leathorne—London Assizes, April 12, 1901.

Boy Injured in Factory.

A boy, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, who was employed in a factory, was told to place some boards beside one of the machines. When he did so, one man who was in charge of the machine was some distance away, standing at a window. The boy thinking that the machine was not in motion, put his hand on it to brush off some dust, and was severely injured by the knives. He sued his employers for damages, and the jury found that the boy had used reasonable care, considering his age, and



that his employers were guilty of negligence, because they had not a guard on the knives, and because their employee, the man in charge of the machine, was not attending to his proper duty at the time of the accident.

The court, however, reversed this, and held that a boy of fourteen years of age was (unless proved to be otherwise) capable of understanding the danger he ran; and that his employers had not, by their negligence, caused the accident. The action was therefore dismissed.

*Moore vs. J. D. Moore Company.*—Judgment of Mr. Justice Street, April 15, 1901.

#### Accident Due to Defective Appliances.

K., a conductor employed by the Toronto Suburban Street Railway Co., was holding the trolley rope tightly in his hand, when, owing to a defect in the joint of the wire above, his thumb was pulled off. He sued the company for damages, and the jury gave a verdict in his favour for \$400, on the ground that the company was responsible for accidents caused by defects in its appliances.

*Knapp vs. Toronto Suburban Street Ry. Co., Toronto Assizes, April 12, 1901.*

#### Agreement Between Employer and Employee.

A. engaged B. as his employee, the agreement being that, unless A. sold his business before, the employment was to last for one year, and that B. was to be paid both a weekly salary, and, at the end of the year, a certain percentage on the net profits made during that time.

Before the end of the year A. sold his business, and refused to pay B. a percentage on the profits made up to the time of the sale. B. claimed that he was entitled not only to that percentage, but also to a percentage on the profits made by A. by the sale of his business.

The court decided that B. had a right to a percentage on the profits made up to the

date of the sale; but that as he never owned any part of the assets of the business he was not entitled to any part of the profits of their sale.

In *re Sims and Harris*.—Canadian Law Times, volume 21, page 231.

#### QUEBEC CASES.

##### Mine Employees Improperly Protected.

D. was employed to work in a mica mine. While working in the lower level of the mine he was injured by a rock which fell from the wall of the upper level, bringing down with it a platform which was then being built. D.'s left leg was broken, and he was permanently injured, only being able to do light work while seated. He sued his employers for damages, on the ground that the accident was caused by the negligence and want of care of his employers and their foreman.

The evidence showed that stones and rocks had been falling from the roof to the danger of the men working on the lower levels; that a certain large rock was loose and threatened to fall, and that the foreman was notified of and admitted this danger; that after a considerable delay the foreman began to have a platform built to intercept this and other rocks, and that before it was finished the rock fell. It was also shown that on this very day D. had been directed to shovel some loose stones at a place immediately below the loose rock and the platform, and had been told that everything had been fixed and that there was then no danger.

The court decided that this evidence showed that the foreman had been very imprudent in thus telling D. to work, or even in allowing him to work at such a dangerous point, and that the employers were responsible to D. for the result of their foreman's negligence.

The employers also contended that the accident was one which was incident to the nature of the work in which D. was engaged, and that as he had voluntarily undertaken

the work they were not liable for the injuries he had sustained. The court held, however, that that would only be so when the accident was one which could not have been foreseen, and when the employers had not been negligent, as they were in this case.

D. was given \$1,400 damages, and this judgment was confirmed by the higher court to which the employers appealed.

*Deziel vs. Blackburn.*—Judgment of the court of King's Bench, given at Montreal, March 2, 1901.

### Large Verdict Against a Railway Company.

Richard Ramsden was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co'y as a conductor, and on the night of January 10, 1900, he was in charge of a freight train on its way from Brockville to Montreal. The train came into St. Henri Junction under the protection of a semaphore, and while waiting here was struck by the engine of the Lachine suburban train. Ramsden attempted to escape, but was caught between the engine and the first car of his own train and crushed to death. His widow sued the G. T. R. Co'y, both for herself and on behalf of her five minor children, for damages, claiming that the accident was caused by the negligence of the Company. The evidence showed that the sand valves and air brakes of the locomotive of the Lachine train were in a defective condition, and that the engineer in charge had repeatedly reported to the Company that they were defective. In view of this fact the jury awarded \$10,000 damages—dividing this amount into \$6,000 for the widow, and \$4,000 for the children of Ramsden. This is the largest verdict which has been given in the Province of Quebec, in a case of this kind, for many years.

Besides denying that it had been negligent, the G. T. R. Co'y contended that in any event there could be no claim for damages, because Ramsden was a member of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, a by-law of which states that all

insured in the society waive any claim against the G. T. R. Co'y for damages suffered whilst in its employment, in consideration of the annual sum which the Company gives to the society. This is a point which arose in an earlier case in which it is expected that judgment will soon be given. In this case it was decided that the point should be argued later before a court consisting of three judges.

*Ramsden vs. G.T.R. Co'y.* Mr. Justice Doherty. Montreal, April 17, 1901.

### Accident Causing Death of Railway Employee.

Napoleon Cabana was employed as a conductor by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co'y. While walking across some tracks belonging to the C. P. R. Co'y he was run over and killed by some cars which were being shunted from one track to another. His son and two daughters sued the C.P.R. Co'y, alleging that the accident was caused by the negligence of the employees of the company, and claiming \$15,000 damages, this amount being demanded because, at the time of his death, Cabana was making \$1,200 per year.

The case, which was tried before a mixed French and English jury, lasted five days. The jury found that Cabana could have avoided the accident had he taken proper precautions, and also that the Company could have avoided it had its employees been as careful as they should have been; and that, on the whole, the Company was chiefly to blame for the accident. It was also found that the track on which Cabana was killed was one which the railway company was, in fact, forced to use on account of the extent of its business, and that at the time of the accident it was properly lighted. In view of all these facts the jury gave a verdict in favour of Cabana's children for \$6,000.

*Cabana vs. C. P. R. Co'y.* Montreal, March, 1901.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. I—No. 10

JUNE, 1901

Price Three Cents

The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
June 15, 1901.

The present issue completes volume I of the *Labour Gazette* and in July the first number of volume II will appear. The division into volumes has been made to correspond with the publications of other Departments of the Government which are intended to cover the fiscal year. Ten numbers of the *Labour Gazette* have been issued to date and these bound will make a volume of some 600 pages relating to industrial conditions in the Dominion and matters of immediate concern to labour.

In this volume has been commenced a series of articles on the industries of Canada. The coal, iron, copper and nickle, lumbering fishing and agricultural industries have been made the subject of special investigation, information having been gathered by the Department of Labour from all parts of Canada giving particulars as to the development and present extent of these industries, the

number of persons employed, opportunities for employment, current rates of wages, prices, etc., with statistical and descriptive data of immediate importance to employers and employees. The present number contains part II of the article on the agricultural industry of Canada, which follows the article of the May number on that subject. It is devoted chiefly to giving a *resumé* of the rates of wages and other conditions of employment affecting farm labourers in all parts of the Dominion. Information has been received under these heads from reliable sources in practically every county of every province in the Dominion, and the information so received has been classified and compiled in such a manner as to render the information of the greatest value for purposes of both immediate reference and comparison.

The *Gazette* has also begun a comprehensive review of the rates of wages and hours of employment obtaining in the different trades throughout the Dominion. Statistical tables have appeared in current numbers giving the latest information received from reliable sources in a large number of localities. The printing trade, cigar making trade, and the metal trades have been dealt with. The present number gives the first of a series of tables prepared by the Department on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades. The Department has received many returns, in reply to the schedules sent out to contractors, secretaries of unions and its own correspondents through-



out the Dominion and the tables have been prepared by the Department from these returns, giving in a most concise manner information as to the relative condition of persons employed in these trades in all parts.

The labour legislation of the Dominion has been specially dealt with in a series of articles which give, in separate chapters, a careful classification and compilation of the various Acts at present affecting labour. The work when finished will be a complete compendium of labour legislation in Canada. The information is so arranged as to present a comparative statement of the differences and similarities existing between the legislation of the several provinces. Thus far legislation in regard to factories, workshops and mines has been fully dealt with. This topical series has been interrupted in the present and last issue of the *Labour Gazette* to permit of the introduction of special articles on the legislation of the current year, passed in the several provinces of the Dominion, which is of immediate concern to labour. The May number of the *Gazette* contained a review of legislation affecting labour passed at this year's Session of the Ontario Legislature. The present number contains an article of a similar kind reviewing the legislation of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The legislation of the Province of British Columbia will be treated in the first number of the next volume. In the present issue is also given a brief *resumé*, of the legislation of the Session of the Dominion Parliament just ended in so far as this legislation appears to be of direct importance

to labour. In this connection a special article treating of the Alien Labour Law is also published. This measure being the most important labour measure passed by Parliament, its provisions are carefully set forth, the method of procedure under the Act is outlined, and the exact position of parties affected by its provisions is described. As an appendix to the present number, is given a consolidation of all the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens.

Other subjects which have been dealt with by the *Labour Gazette* from month to month are, a review of legal decisions affecting labour in the courts of the several provinces, a summary of trade disputes; a list of 'fair wage' schedules inserted in contracts awarded by the Government, a review of current reports of departments and bureaus in this and other countries on subjects of interest to labour, and an account of the action taken by the Department in securing the enforcement of the Alien Labour Act as originally passed. All of these subjects are dealt with in the present number.

*The Department of Labour has on hand a limited number of copies of the Gazette already issued. Persons desiring an unbroken file of the Gazette will have an opportunity of obtaining it at the annual subscription rate by making immediate application to the Department. As past numbers are out of print it may be quite impossible for persons desiring any of these to obtain them from the Department at a later date.*

### REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the month of May, Mr. John Ryan of Three Rivers was appointed correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Three Rivers, Quebec and district.

#### General Summary.

The reports of local correspondents indicate that the improvement in the condition

of the labour market which was reported very noticeable in the previous month, has continued throughout the month of May. In all parts of the Dominion spring trade appears prosperous and men are well employed. The exceptional amount of rain in many parts of the country retarded somewhat the building operations and other out-

side employment in many localities. But in some quarters, work was pushed ahead despite the inclement weather. In nearly all branches of trade and commerce, in manufacturing, shipping, transportation, &c., great activity has prevailed.

Many trades have been demanding an increase in wages, and a feature of the month has been the extent to which the demands for an increase in remuneration and shorter hours of employment have been conceded by employers. Trade unions have also increased their membership considerably in several of the cities and towns.

There appear to have been considerably fewer trade disputes than were reported during the previous month, and with one or two exceptions, such as did occur were of very short duration and affected only a small number of men.

A feature of the month has been the extent to which the early closing and the Sunday observance movements have received attention. Many municipalities have passed by-laws, making provision, at the request of interested parties, for an early closing of the stores during the summer months. In some localities this has been effected through voluntary action among the shop-keepers themselves. Demands have also been pretty generally made for a half-holiday during the summer months. In some instances employees have obtained this concession without any reduction in their total earnings for the week. In others the half-holiday has been granted, but with a corresponding reduction in wages.

#### HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. James H. Phair, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the general condition of the labour market during the past month.

*Bricklayers and Masons* have had very little work during the month, but decided activity is expected in a few days.

*Carpenters* continue busy with good prospects.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 83, of this city, has notified all contractors and builders that on and after June 1st the scale of the Union shall be 25 cents per hour, an increase of 7 cents. There are some 200 members in the Union at the present time.

With the *Coopers* work continues only fair.

A protest has appeared in some of the Newfoundland papers against the importation of Halifax bricklayers and masons into St. John, Nfld., to build the court-house there. The president of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union states, however, that no further influx of Halifax mechanics into Newfoundland will occur, as enough work will be offered in Halifax to keep Halifax men busy all summer. The increase in the rate of wages asked by the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union was granted on May 1, with no difficulty whatever.

The bright prospect in building circles is general over this district. *North Sydney* will spend \$75,000 for sewerage; \$15,000 for water extension; \$10,000 for street improvements and \$5,000 for additional school accommodation.

During the past winter *H. M. dock-yard* has given more work to citizens of Halifax than in any previous year in its history, in time of peace. At present there are more employees at work there than ever before employed at this time of year. All classes of tradesmen have been employed.

*Truckmen* had a busy month, largely on account of the May movings.

Work on the North End wharfs continues fair, while a slight improvement was noticeable in the South End.

*Metal Workers* report conditions good.

With *Shipwrights and Caulkers* work has been fair.

*Printing* has improved slightly during the month, a city directory furnishing extra work.

*Painting* continues good. A contract amounting to \$8,000 has just been awarded to a leading firm by the Imperial Government for painting the barracks and other buildings, which improves the prospect for painters.

*Electricians* are all busy, overtime being very common.

Considerable interest was manifested in this city in the arbitration between the *Dominion Coal Company and its employees*. According to the *Mining Record*, the average wage for the last month was as follows: Drummond colliery, \$2.48 per day; Springhill, \$2.51; Albion, \$2.53; the greatest improvement being shown in the Albion.

The C. P. R. *Telegraph messenger boys*, eleven in number, went on strike for increased pay. They were replaced by others, and it is said that the company will not employ any of the old ones.

The *Labouring men* employed by the city petitioned the City Council for an increase from 12½ to 15 cents per hour. The petition was referred to the Works Department which granted an increase in labourers' wages of 1⅔ cents per hour. All other employees in the Works Department received a proportionate increase.

#### ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent*, reports as follows—

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the labour market during the month of May, and prospects are considered bright for the summer.

*Bricklayers and Masons* have been busily employed making improvements and alterations. Several new buildings are to be erected.

*Broom-makers* have had to work extra time in order to fill orders.

*Brush-makers* report business good.

*Carpenters* continue to find work plentiful.

*Painters* report work brisk and are all steadily employed.

The *Printing* business has been booming, it being necessary for printers to work extra time.

*Ship labourers* continue to enjoy prosperity. Eighteen members of the Ship Labourers' Union were suspended for a week for working on Victoria Day, as this was against the rules of the society.

The *Ship Labourers of Chatham, N.B.*, struck on the 16th of May for an increase of 25 cents per day, but returned to work the following day at the old rate.

The men employed in the pits, pulp cars and paper room of the *Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company, Chatham*, struck on May 27th for an increase in wages. They returned to work the next day at noon, their demands having been acceded to in part.

Two mills in this district were destroyed by fire during the month. The shingle mill belonging to Keswick & Violette, St. Leonards, Madawaska County, was destroyed on the 11th instant. None of the stock was lost and the mill was partially insured. On the 26th instant, McNair's saw-mill at Nash's Creek, Restigouche County, was destroyed. About 40 hands were thrown out of employment, and the loss is estimated at \$3,000. The mill had been running only one month, and there is no insurance.

#### QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Edward Little, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The *Building Trades* and outdoor work generally were unusually brisk at the commencement of the month of May. The large number of new buildings being erected and repairs being made to old ones, combined with the resumption of repairs to the walls of the Citadel, has made trade quite lively



and it can safely be asserted that no man, tradesman or labourer who wants to work, need be without employment. Lumbermen have continued difficulty in securing help. The only trades that have not come in for a good month's work are the *Ship Labourers* but they expect their turn to commence in June. There has, too, been a falling off in the activity prevailing at the shoe factories, and a consequent dullness in employment. With the exception of the slight differences amongst the ship labourers, in the early part of the month, everything has been running smoothly in organized labour circles.

*Bricklayers* report their trade booming, with plenty of work and no idle men,

*Carpenters*.—Both house and ship carpenters have started in for a good summer's work. Gangs of ship carpenters have left this city and vicinity, to work at Sorel and l'île aux Grues.

*Masons* are all busy, no men being idle.

*Machinists* have been very busy during the month. In fact for the past three months there has been no lack of employment in this trade.

There has been a slight falling off in the *Printing* business, but very few men have been idle thus far. All the newspapers in this city, with the exception of a French commercial weekly, have the *union label* in their columns.

*Roofers* report plenty of work.

The *Public Works Department* is erecting a large building on the Louise Embankment, to be used by the United States immigration officials. The building is 150 feet by 75 feet and will have all modern conveniences for the handling of immigrants.

A letter from the Great Northern Railway, which is the first official statement of the *terms of settlement* between that company and the *Ship Labourers Society*, was read at the special general meeting of the

Board of Trade, on the 14th inst. The letter was as follows:—

Great Northern Railway Company of Canada.

QUEBEC, May, 4, 1901.

GEO. TANGUAY, ESQ.,  
Pres. of Board of Trade,  
Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—Our company has entered into a written agreement with the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society for the loading of steamships running in connection with the railway during the present season.

The agreement modifies the rules under which ships have heretofore been loaded, but provides that the same rates of wages and the same working hours shall be observed as have been customary, unless after a fair trial has been given, it is proved that the cost of loading the vessels shall be higher than the rates paid by contract to stevedores in Montreal for doing the same work, grain being omitted from the calculation as being a new trade to which our men are not accustomed. In the event of the cost proving higher, the rate of wages to be paid to the men shall be reduced in proportion.

The agreement provides that any disputes arising shall be referred to an arbitration committee composed of the Archbishop of Quebec, the Revd. Father McCarthy, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chairman of Harbour Commission, and Mr. H. M. Price, whose decision shall be final. I am instructed to say that the Directors earnestly hope that you will consent to act on the proposed committee should any difference of opinion arise, which, however, we believe will not likely happen.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,  
General Manager.

Mr. P. J. Jobin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

In the *Shoe Factories* there has been a considerable falling off in the activity that has obtained since the reopening of the factories. The unions interested report thirty per cent of their members as upon short time or making only two or three days a week. The bankruptcy of one firm and this closing down of another have helped to accentuate the trouble by their employees having been thrown out of employment.

In the *Leather trade*, *Tanners* and *Curriers* report a better state of trade during the month, two of the shops having granted increases to their employees. In one case the increase was fifty cents a week all round, and in the other a general increase of 10 per cent. This increase affects about thirty men.

The *Carpenters* employed by the Harbour Commissioners applied for an increase of pay, but were refused.

In the *Painting and Paperhanging* trades, overtime has been the rule.

In the district of *Quebec* a few of the *Saw Mills* have started cutting, but by far the larger number have not commenced as yet, all available men being employed upon the drive. Several mill owners report that their cut this season will not equal that of last, the reason assigned in every case being the scarcity of men, and higher prices paid for labour. A leading reason given for the scarcity of men is the large numbers employed in getting out pulp wood, and the higher wages offered in that line. *Pulp Mills* are springing up in many parts throughout this section of the province.

#### SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The industrial trades during May in this city and district have been exceptionally busy, and workmen and employers alike are participating in the general prosperity. Wages have had an upward tendency, especially so among the labourers. Tradesmen, too, are demanding and receiving just about the same rate of wages as are being paid in the large centres. The various unions are adding to their members among the workmen, employers have not as yet shown any antagonism.

The *Building's Trades*, continue very active, and several large contracts have been let during the month which will keep *Bricklayers and Masons* busy during the whole season. Union rates of wages are being paid and there are prospects that a union for these trades will be consummated shortly.

*Carpenters* are very busy, and the demand for good men is urgent. The number of summer cottages being erected at the resorts a short distance from Sherbrooke, is larger

than in any previous year, and city employers find it difficult to keep up their work in the city as a consequence. In addition to new buildings there has been a good deal of repair work done during the month. A meeting of the carpenters was held recently and it was decided to form a union.

*Cigarmakers* are very busy and working full time.

*Carriage shops* have plenty of work in hand to keep the workmen busy for some time.

The *Blacksmith* trade is very good just now, and the men are fully employed.

The *Machine shops* are running to their full capacity, and no machinist need be out of employment. A local machine shop and drill Company has recently completed some heavy orders for the mines in the west and at Cape Breton. The *Asbestos* companies at Thetford, Que., and Black Lake have placed large orders with the former for new mills and engines. The Company at Black Lake is putting in an almost entirely new plant.

The *Mining Industries* at Thetford and Black Lake have received a great boom owing to the rise in price of asbestos, and as a consequence the demand for labour is great. Many labouring men are leaving the country districts and settling in these centres, and more men are still in demand.

The *Printing trade* keeps brisk, the job offices being exceptionally busy.

The *Saw Mills* in the district are operating full time, and now that the log drives have been 'run,' some of them are working night and day.

The demand for the output of the *Sash and Door* factories is good, and these establishments are being worked to their full capacity.

There is a great scarcity of *Custom Tailors*, and work is being delayed for the want of men. The *wholesale tailoring establishments* are also very busy.

The *Woollen Mills* are running full time. One Company which employs about 100 hands, has orders ahead that will keep the mill on full time for the next few months, a smaller mill that closed down during April started up again on the first of May, and is on full time.

During the month of May the *Teamsters* in the city were fully employed carting the rock from the excavations where the new opera house is to be erected.

#### ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The condition of the labour market has not changed since last month. With one or two exceptions the different trades have been in a prosperous condition.

The month has not been a very good one for the *boot and shoe workers*, nevertheless the factories are running full-handed.

The *cigar factory* has re-opened. Business has been fairly good during the month and wages and conditions have been satisfactory.

*Tinsmiths* and *sheet metal workers* have been doing a splendid business during the month. The wages paid these crafts range from \$6 to \$9 per week.

The *printing trade* has been very active, all the men are working. There is no union in this trade.

*Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters* are in their busy season and are all working. Wages paid to competent men are from \$9 to \$12 per week and apprentices from \$3 to \$6 per week.

*Founders and Machinists* find business satisfactory.

*Stone-masons, stone-cutters, bricklayers*, have been very busy during the present month. The wages paid at the beginning of the month ranged from \$12 to \$15 per week.

*Painters and Plasterers* have had plenty work during the month.

*Carpenters and Joiners* report business fairly satisfactory, but have received no answer to the request for an increase of ten per cent asked for by them from their employers, from the 1st of the month.

There are eight *labour unions* in this city with a membership of about 800.

#### MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

Business in this city and district is very brisk at the present time. Almost every trade and calling report plenty of work and all hands employed.

The demand for labour in the *building trades* greatly exceeds the supply.

*Pattern makers* are very busy and are considering the advisability of making a demand for a minimum wage of \$2 per day of nine hours.

The Employment Committee of the *Harbour Commission* has decided to recommend an increase of 25 cents per day for carpenters employed on the new part of harbour.

*Painters and decorators* have formed a union and have resolved to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour.

A new Union of *shoe workers* has been organized.

The *shirt and collar cutters* have organized and will secure a character from the Knights of Labour, and affiliate with the Trade and Labour Council.

#### HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Rudolphe Leferriere, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The continuous rain during the month of May has had a depressing effect upon the labour market, much outside work having been temporarily stopped in consequence. There is plenty of work, however, and with favourable weather fair wages can be commanded in most of the trades.



A new schedule of wages has been prepared by the *bricklayers*, according to which they receive 30 cents per hour for a day of nine hours. *Carpenters*, \$1.75 to \$2 per day of ten hours; *carpenters' labourers*, 14 cents per hour for a day of ten hours. *Stone-masons*, working for Government contractors in Hull, complain that they were not receiving rates of wages set forth in fair wage schedule forming part of the Government contracts. The Public Works Department caused an investigation to be made by the Fair Wage Officer of the Department of Labour into the matter of their claims, and the same were settled in due course.

The Hull Corporation has 400 employees on its pay rolls. They work nine hours per day at the following rates:—

*Labourers*, 15 cents per hour.

*Sidewalk builders* (plank), \$1.50 per day.

*Sidewalk builders* (cement), \$1.25 and \$1.35 per day; for *Contractors Foremen*, \$1.75 per day. Other trades:

*Linemen*, \$1.50, reduction of 25 cents for ten hours on last year's pay.

*Linemen's labourers*, \$1 per ten hours.

*Excavators*, 12½ cents to 15 cents per hour for ten hours day.

*Woodworkers* in planing mills, \$1.75 per day.

*Shantying* (drives), \$30 to \$40 per month, with board.

*Caulkers and boat builders*, \$2.50 to \$3 per day of ten hours.

During the month a little trouble arose between the master bakers and their employees owing to strike of bakers in Ottawa for a rise in wages. It was of short duration, however, and only two or three men were affected. The masters agreed to their terms. The master bakers have now formed themselves into an association, and employers both in Ottawa and Hull have become members of it. This is simply a protective association.

*Mining* operations in *mica* have practically ceased, but the *phosphate* industry appears to be reviving.

In the *lumbering* industry some of the 'drive' men have already started to come down. The high water has been very favourable to the drive. Those who have already come down from the Upper Coulonge and the other northern tributaries of the Ottawa report that the 'sweep,' that is the last logs from those localities, may reach this point a month earlier than is usual.

The condition of the workers in the *ready-made clothing* trade in this city has received some attention during the month, on account of the quotations in the report for Hull and district in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*, showing the average earnings of women and girls at work in this city. The Chief Provincial Factory Inspector from Montreal visited the city during the month and looked into the matter with a view of making certain recommendations which may lead to a betterment of the conditions under which this work is so largely performed. The subject was also discussed by the Central Trades and Labour Council in Ottawa which passed certain resolutions in reference to it.

#### OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. F. Leggatt, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Business has been exceptionally good in all lines in Ottawa and district during May in spite of the fact that the prices of a great many articles were much higher than usual. Although builders have had to pay more for material than usual and although the wages in many trades have been increased, many buildings are being put up and work in the *building trades* has been abundant. The building permits for the month called for structures totalling up in value about \$150,000.

One strike began during the month and had not been settled up to the end of May.

The *machinists* in six shops struck work on May 20th, for a nine-hour day with the same pay as they had been getting for ten hours' work. Thirty-four men went on strike, but the employers have not come to their terms. The majority of the shops in the city agreed to the increase, or had already been paying the higher rate, and were therefore not affected. The *machinists* employed by the railways were not affected by the demand for the nine-hour day.

The *Machine Woodworkers' Union* made a demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages, but the employers did not meet them. A strike seemed inevitable, it was averted temporarily, but it was understood that unless the demands of the men were granted there would be a strike early in June.

The *Carpenters and Joiners' Union* had not at the end of the month been granted the increased wages asked for some time ago.

Negotiations between the *Ottawa Typographical Union* and the *Publishers' Union* came to an amicable conclusion in May, a compromise being reached. The *Typographical Union* asked for a raise from \$11 a week to \$13.50 for compositors, with corresponding increase in pay for overtime, and a raise from \$13.50 a week to \$15 for linotype operators. The publishers offered \$12 a week for compositors, agreed to the overtime increase, agreed to the linotype increase, but asked for the option of a piece scale on linotypes at seven cents per thousand ems in daytime and eight cents in night work. The *Typographical Union* objected strenuously to a piece scale. Eventually a compromise was reached whereby the publishers concede \$12 a week to compositors at once, and \$12.50 in six months, and \$15 for linotypers; while the *Typographical Union* allows the old rate of overtime and allows learners on the linotype to be paid at piece rates until they become fairly competent operators. After January 1, 1902, the *Ottawa* rates for a nine-hour day will

be—*Compositors*, \$12.50 a week (an increase from \$11). *Foremen*, \$15 a week (an increase from \$13.50). *Linotype operators*, \$15 a week (an increase from \$13.50).

The *Stereotypers' Union* also came to an amicable understanding in May with the *Publishers' Union* for an increase of rates. Heretofore no scale has been defined and the wages varied from \$15 a week down to \$7 and \$8. It was agreed by delegates from the *Stereotypers' Union* and *Publishers' Union* that the scale should be advanced quarterly from now until April, 1902, when the minimum wage of journeymen stereotypers for a nine-hour day will be \$12 a week.

The agitation in favour of a *Saturday half-holiday*, during July and August, which was begun during May, was heartily taken up by the clerks, and it was endorsed by many of the shop-keepers. A mass meeting of clerks was held and plans were made to canvass every shop-keeper in the city. The *Retail Grocers' Association* at a meeting decided in favour of a Wednesday half-holiday during the hot months, but agreed that it would be impossible to close the shops during Saturday afternoons and evenings. All the hardware merchants in the city are prepared to help in the Saturday half-holiday movement by closing, and it is expected all other business men, except grocers, will fall into line. The grocers on Wellington street, one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, decided to close their stores every night, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, instead of 7.30, as is customary now.

*Railway business* in *Ottawa* and district is particularly brisk, and hundreds of men are getting regular employment at good wages.

*Rivermen* are busy and high prices are being paid on the timber drives.

The *Plumbers* of the city are asking for increased wages, to take effect on June 15th. The plumbers ask for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour instead of the present mini-

num of 22½ cents an hour. As a preliminary step the journeymen want to see all the masters enrolled in the Master Plumbers' Association so that the journeymen's union may deal with them collectively, and if the new scale is accepted it will then go into effect in all shops

#### KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. W. Kelly, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There has been unusual activity in the shipping business during the past month. Lumber, coal and ore of different kinds are being handled in large quantities. The manufacturing establishments, with one exception, have been running full time and have many orders ahead. Conditions have been very favourable in the labour market. Employment has been very general and wages better on the average than was anticipated earlier in the year. Business among merchants has been prosperous.

There have been a few industrial disputes during the month, some of which are still pending. The most important was that which arose out of the demand for increased wages made by the *Iron Workers Helpers at the Canada Locomotive Works*. On the 16th of the month a strike occurred at these works, which involved from 200 to 400 men. The Iron Workers' Helpers had made a demand for an increased scale of wages, recognition of the union and other concessions. After being out for five days the strike was terminated by both parties signing an agreement. This agreement contained important concessions on both sides. The Locomotive Company agreed to a schedule of wages which fixed the minimum rate at \$1.25 per day for labourers. Of the 74 men concerned, other than common labourers, 2 received an increase of 15 cents per day; 15 got 10 cents per day, and the balance an increase of 5 cents per day. It was also agreed that the men should have the right to appear before the management

of the Company, and submit any grievances that might arise during the term of the agreement. The members of the Iron Workers' Union, No. 8412, on their part agreed not to make any further demands upon the company for a period of one year. The Company also made the distinct understanding that by agreeing to a minimum rate of \$1.25 per day, it would retain in its service no man who was not willing to earn these wages, and that the company should have the right to discharge inefficient men at its discretion, and fill their places by others. It was agreed, however, that no discrimination should be made against any member of the union for having participated in the strike. Conciliation played an important part in the bringing about of this settlement.

A minor difficulty occurred on the 27th inst., when in consequence of the loading by non-union men of a barge at Kingston, the *Longshoremen's Union*, in accordance with its rules, notified the union of Oswego, the port to which the cargo was consigned of the fact, with the result that no union men there would have anything to do with the unloading until a fine of \$15 had been paid by the company and an increase in wages per hour agreed to. The Company accepted the Union's demand at Oswego and paid the fine and the extra rate, but the Oswego union failed to notify the Kingston union of this settlement, and when the barge returned loaded with coal for this port, the union men here refused to unload her. As soon, however, as the local union became informed of the settlement at Oswego, the men began the work of unloading the barge at once.

Many men are at present engaged in repairing the *street railway track*. The general repairing of the entire system is contemplated, and this if carried out, will assure considerable employment for some time.

There have been several prosecutions in connection with the enforcement of the *early closing by-law* which was enacted by



the city council some months ago upon request of a number of merchants. The attempts which have been made to have it repealed, have not been successful, as the majority affected by it are well pleased with the working of the by-law.

On the 7th inst., a local union of the International Union of *Barbers* of America, with headquarters at Cleveland, O., was organized by W. Kelly. The number assigned to the union is 292. It has established sick and funeral benefits. The Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the local Trades and Labour Council.

*Farmers* have been retarded in their spring work in consequence of the long continued rain, there being rain on 22 days during this month.

#### BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Walter S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The month of May has been a good one in this district. There has been few idle men anywhere for any length of time. A large number of men have left for the north to engage in the lumbering business. A large staff of men who work as common labourers are employed on the streets making granolithic walks, which the city is introducing instead of the old plank ones. Wages are good. Common labourers are paid \$1.25 per day.

*Carpenters, Bricklayers and Masons* have had a good month and wages are better than last year.

The *Machinists* are busy at present and a larger staff of men is employed in the different shops than at this time last year. Wages are better and there is a steady demand for men.

The *Tinsmiths and Metal Workers* are enjoying a good season of prosperity. There are a large number of men employed at present by the Chown Company, manufacturers of dairy and cheese supplies. The firm in-

tends to enlarge its plant and expects to employ many more men. The wages are the best ever paid here.

A local company which makes a specialty of *steam drills and mining machinery* is very busy and is employing a larger staff of men than ever before.

*Painters* have been very busy and there is plenty of work for them to do. Wages are good.

A local *Canning Company* is employing a large staff of men at present making cans for the fruit and vegetables which it intends to put up as soon as the season opens.

Great activity has been noticed this month in *shipping* circles. There is a greater tonnage of coal and other imports registered than at this time last year.

The *Dock Labourers* have been receiving 25 and 30 cents an hour, an increase over last year.

*Electricians* are busy at present wiring up stores and residential houses. Their wage is \$3 a day.

There are good prospects for the re-opening of the *Rolling Mills* here again. It is stated that a number of Cleveland capitalists who have iron ore properties in North Hastings will take over the works and run them on a much larger scale than formerly.

The *Printers* report good wages and plenty of work.

The *Cigarmakers* report a dull month. There has been a falling off in the trade, which is expected at this season of the year.

The *Harbour Commissioners* are getting ready for the first arrival of the logs. A big drive is expected shortly.

#### TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The general conditions of industry continue favourable, and labour in connection with nearly all manufacturing and mechanical lines is in active demand. Many new enterprises are being undertaken which will

*good consols, new bonds will*  
largely increase opportunities for employment. The critical period of the 1st of May has passed with but slight disturbance of the relations between employers and employed. Building operations are being rapidly pushed forward, though wet weather has somewhat interfered with out of door work.

In the labour world interest at present centres in the approaching *annual convention of the Machinists International Association* which opens here on the 3rd of June. The general offices of the association have been temporarily transferred to Toronto. President James O'Connell arrived on the 26th inst. A large attendance of delegates is anticipated. The general strike of machinists in the United States, which gives additional significance to the convention, has not so far affected Canada, but should it be successful some large firms here belonging to the National Metal Trades Association will be required to comply with the conditions contended for by the Union regarding the number of apprentices to be employed. It is intended during the meeting to set a day upon which all railroads in the United States and Canada will be asked to sign an agreement by which machinists in their employ will be given a nine hour day without reduction in wages. President O'Connell is disposed to consider the conditions generally prevailing in Ontario as highly satisfactory.

Employment in the *Custom Tailoring Trade* continues good and is likely to remain so for another month. The *Garment Workers* are also generally well employed, but conditions are very bad and sweating prevails in some establishments, as was strongly brought out during the hearing of a recent case in the Police Court when a poor woman took action against her employer for her wages. She was promised twenty-five cents per dozen for making boy's pants and the money withheld on the ground that the work was not well done.

*Agricultural Implement Manufacturers* are very busy and the Massey-Harris Works are running overtime to fill very extensive orders from home and foreign markets.

The *Journeymen Bakers* are strengthening their organization by pushing the use of the label which is meeting with widespread acceptance. Branches are being organized in outside places throughout the province.

The demand of the *Carpenters* for shorter hours and an increased scale of wages has not yet taken definite shape. The two unions, the Amalgamated Carpenters and and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters are endeavouring to perfect their organization before decisive action is taken.

The strike of the *Boilermakers' Helpers* and *Shipbuilders' Helpers* employed in the Polson and Bertram shipyards and English Engine Works for an increase of wages from \$1.25 and \$1.35 to \$1.50 has been submitted to an arbitration board for settlement.

*Electrical Workers* are in demand owing to the number of men belonging to this trade who have temporarily been attracted to Buffalo by the high wages offered in connection with the Pan-American Exhibition.

The union label is being pushed by the *Woodworkers Union*. They have adopted two labels one of an artistic design, suitable for fine work, another to be fixed by rubber stamp on common articles.

The *Jewellers Workers* have organized a union. A preliminary meeting was held on the 15th inst., which was largely attended, when it was decided to take out a charter under the International Jewellery Workers Union of America. The organization was completed on the 29th, with a membership of sixty or seventy.

The *Pianomakers Union* is rapidly increasing its membership, and is now established in every shop in the city.

The *Construction Iron Workers Union* has effected an agreement with the employers, by which 25 and 22½ cents per hour will be paid for first and second class work respectively; nine hours to be a day's work.

The *Printing trade* is fairly good and members of the union well employed.

*Sheet Metal Workers*, at a meeting held on the 17th instant, formulated a demand for 27½ cents per hour for practical sheet metal workers, and 22½ cents for those engaged in general jobbing, with a nine hour day. The matter has not as yet been settled.

The *new workshops of the Canada Foundry Company*—the iron-founding and engineering branch of the General Electric Company which are to be erected in the north-western district of the city will be of a very extensive character, necessitating the expenditure of half a million dollars. The erection of the structural shop is being rapidly pushed forward and switches are being put in from the G. T. R. and C. P. R.

#### District Notes.

A new industry is to be established in *Toronto Junction* where the *Peat Development Syndicate*, with E. J. Checkley, general manager, will forthwith erect a \$3,500 plant for the purpose of making evaporative tests. The syndicate proposes to make gas from peat suitable for heating, manufacturing and cooking.

There is great activity in building in *East Toronto*. A very large number of dwelling houses in the vicinity of the lake front are being put up, the prevailing scarcity of houses in the city having stimulated the demand in the suburbs.

*Masons* are much in requisition near *Thornhill*. The farmers are making many improvements in their outbuildings, but find it difficult to obtain this class of skilled labour.

The first sod on the *Aurora-Schomberg Railroad* was turned on the 15th instant,

when the contractor with a large gang of men commenced operations on the 4th concession of King Township. The work will be carried on vigorously and the residents of the neighbourhood hope to have direct railway communication with Toronto this fall.

#### HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district is in a very prosperous condition at the present time, although for a fortnight during the month nearly all outside work was stopped on account of the continued wet weather. Business is bright and men in all trades are well employed. There have not been any industrial disputes of importance. Five labourers on the gravel and work train refused to continue at work unless they were granted an increase of 15 cents per day in their wages which amounted to \$1.35 a day. The entire gang consisted of 42 men, but the others did not strike and the places of the 5 who went out were filled by others. Six men in the employ of a local mover and teamster, struck for an advance from 20 cents to 25 cents per hour. Nine others remained at work being satisfied with their pay, and the 6 who went on strike had their places filled. Builders' labourers, who have a strongly organized union, struck during the month for an increase of from 18 cents to 21 cents per hour. After being out for one day they compromised at 20 cents. These were the only industrial differences of any account.

The *steam and hand laundries* in this city are agitating against the influx of Chinese. The employers have formed an organization which will likely be followed by a labour union of the employees.

*Ready-made clothing operatives* have experienced an improvement in work over the previous month. They have been very busy



and good wages are being paid in all branches.

*Electrical workers* report plenty of work and good pay.

*General labourers* find work plentiful and there are few belonging to this class who receive less than 18 cents per hour, which is the standard rate set by the city.

*Hatters* find business very slack.

*Machinists* are very busy and receive good wages.

*Moulders* are having a fairly busy season.

*Painters* are very busy and have sufficient work to keep all local men employed.

#### BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

There has been little change in the condition of the labour market. In the building trades there has been increased activity. In the iron trades, conditions are probably slightly improved, the Massey-Harris Co., being compelled to run its factory overtime.

All competent *Blacksmiths* can obtain employment. The opening of a new factory, erected, by the Adams Mfg. Co., has brought to the city a number of men skilled in this trade.

The *Barbers* of this city have organized, 19 shops have gone into the union, which leaves only one non-union shop in the city.

The *Bakers*, who recently organized, report plenty of work at the trade, and the union increasing in strength numerically.

The *Cigar-makers* report trade fair, and expect by next month that it will be normal.

*Carpenters and Cabinet-makers* report trade brisk, the activity in the building trades affording employment to all competent men.

With *Machinists and Moulders* there is great activity. Many machinists have been working overtime at the different factories. The union reports its numbers steadily increasing. For *Metal Polishers and Platers*

trade in some of the factories is only fair. In the engine and bicycle works the usual number of platers and polishers are employed.

*Pattern-makers* have had a busy month. Work is plentiful and wages are satisfactory.

In the *Cotton Mills* the operatives are working full time.

The *Woollen Mills* have been running four days a week during the latter part of the month.

*Teamsters* have been very busy.

With *Plumbers* business is only fair, as the new buildings are not far enough advanced to furnish opportunity for their services. They report the outlook bright, and expect before long to be crowded with work.

*Painters* are enjoying plenty of work at fair wages.

The *Printers* report a very good month in their trade.

*Custom Tailors* are active. All competent men are employed.

*Tinsmiths* are more active than they were last month, but there is no demand for extra help.

The *Courtland Carriage Co.* is enlarging its factory.

No agreement between the *Moulders* and the Gould Shapley Muir Co. has been announced and the strike still continues.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress will be held in this city in September.

#### GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Alexander Callander, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district continues in the same satisfactory condition as was reported last month. In fact, a number of both skilled and unskilled workmen who have come from other cities and towns have secured work here. Reports from the several unions of the city indicate that their members have plenty to do, and that conditions are fair. Wages in some

cases have been voluntarily advanced by employers during the month. In other cases the advance has followed upon the requests made by employees. This is true of both skilled and unskilled labour.

Several small strikes have occurred, but they have been chiefly among unorganized labourers and have been of little importance. The chief dispute was that of the machinists in the employ of Robertson Taylor & Co., who struck for better conditions of employment.

On the 29th instant, nine labourers working for the Water Works Department of the City Corporation, objected to a foreman who was taken from the street department and placed in charge of their work. They quit work, without giving any notice or making any complaint, except to demand the removal of the foreman. Eight other corporation labourers who were employed on other works, quit through sympathy. The strikers were asked to return to work, but only a few had returned at the close of the month. The strikers are not members of any union.

The *police officers* have had their salaries increased during the month.

The *Woodworkers and Finishers* of this city have united, the combination making a very large union.

The *Bakers and Barbers* of Guelph organized local unions during the month. The *Barbers* have agreed to close their shops on Monday afternoon during the summer months.

The *employees of the Bell Organ & Piano Company* petitioned the firm for a Saturday half-holiday, and on the first of the month received a reply stating that the firm had much pleasure in conceding their request, and that they would be allowed the half-holiday on Saturdays, the factory to close at noon on and after May 4th to July 27th. The firm stated that they were sufficiently busy to keep both factories fully employed, but were granting the holiday as a recogni-

tion of their appreciation of the faithfulness of the services of their employees.

A number of the manufacturing establishments in Guelph will shut down on Saturday afternoon during the summer.

The *retail clerks* of the city have formed an association to be known as the Guelph Salesmen and Clerks Association.

Sixteen new members were added to the membership of the Labourers' Union.

### District Notes.

*Galt.*—With the exception of the *Woollen Mill* which has been a little slack of late, trade has been very good, and prospects are bright for a busy season's work. A large amount of building will be done.

*Moorefield.*—The *Flax Mill Company* has a large gang of men at work putting up a new flax-mill.

*Rockwood.*—The *Woollen Mills* are very busy and trade is good. Harris and Co. have had a new 50 h.p. engine put in, finding this a necessity to meet the orders which they have had.

*Hespeler.*—A new furniture factory is being completed, the building and machinery to cost about \$16,000.

*Arthur.*—There is prospect of a boom in building this summer. Contracts have already been made for 40 buildings in this village and the country about.

### STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Jas. T. Burke, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Conditions in labour circles have been fairly good during the month, although inclement weather has, to a certain extent, retarded progress in connection with outdoor labour.

*Woodworkers* report lots of work in connection with their trade.

*Carpenters, Stone-masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers* report a good season.

The *Bakers* in the city have organized and report prosperous conditions.

*Cigarmakers* report business good.

The local *Typographical Union*, recently organized, reports increased membership and plenty of work.

The *G.T.R. Employees* have decided to re-organize, on the first of June.

The *G.T.R. Erecting Shop Employees* are again working full time, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, from seven a.m. to 11 a.m.; making a total of fifty-four hours a week; a large number of the men have been working overtime, principally on large passenger engines, which will be utilized for the Pan-American traffic.

## LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

The improvement in the condition of the labour market reported last month has continued throughout the present, and has been especially marked in the different branches of the building trades. There are few of the persons able to work who are unemployed in any of the trades represented in the city.

*Bricklayers, Carpenters, Painters* and all other building trade employees are exceptionally busy at the present time, and will continue to be so all summer. There is a special demand for bricklayers. Among the places in course of erection and to be commenced soon are a new opera house, two public schools, a block of stores in East London, a Catholic church and school, a new warehouse and several private houses.

*Boiler-makers* are busy after a slack season.

*Coopers* are busier than they have been for some time.

The *Cigar-making Trade* is in a splendid condition at the present, and all factories report that there is no need of any cigar-maker to be out of employment.

*Domestic servants* are scarce.

*Garment Workers* report business as good, with the prospect of further improvement.

*Machinists* report trade fair.

*Municipal work* has given employment to a large number of men on cement sidewalks, sewers, roadbeds, &c.

*Printers* in the book and job offices had a slack time during the past month. In several of the offices the regular hands were taking turns laying off. Lithograph rooms are all busy.

*Railroad Workers* continue to report business as brisk. At the G.T.R. carshops work is rushing, quite a number of new men being taken on of late.

*Tailors* report trade as fair.

*Tobacco workers* report a rush at present, with prospects of continued activity for some time. Several extra hands have been employed during the month.

All of the departments at the McClary Company's stove and furnace works have been busy during the month.

## ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Labour has been fully employed in this city and district during the past month. Wages have had a slightly upward tendency. Many men in unskilled lines are now receiving 15 cents per hour instead of 12½ as formerly.

In regard to *civic employment* the city council has passed a resolution requiring the payment to competent unskilled workmen of a minimum wage of 15 cents per hour, the city engineer to be the judge as to competency. A resolution has also been passed whereby the street improvements assessable to frontage may be carried out by the day-labour system, if the ratepayers concerned so petition.



*Local manufacturers* are active and in some lines report an increased output. The *Bending factory* states that large orders have been received from the North-west as a consequence of the expected crop of the coming season. The local *Handle factory* reports a greatly increased trade. This factory has been running 20 hours per day since February. Its market has enlarged. Goods have been shipped to New Zealand, and inquiries have been received from the West Indies and South Africa.

*Railway traffic* is quite brisk and men are working full time. Work on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. R. extension is nearly completed. The large steel bridge in the city will be completed about the beginning of June. The structure is for a single track and is 1,215 feet long, 98 feet high and cost about \$70,000. About 45 men have been employed in the work. The Michigan Central Railway has raised the wages of all the older hands in the machine shops from 22 to 22½ cents per hour, and has posted a notice in the locomotive department that 10 hours shall constitute a day's work, overtime to be one and one-quarter rate for the first 4 hours and one and one-half rate for work after that time. In the round-house 12 hours constitute a day's work, with overtime as paid for in the locomotive department. Work performed on Sundays and legal holidays is to be paid for as overtime at one and one-half rate.

The *Federal Labour Union*, comprising a number of men in the M.C.R. shops, coal and lumber yards, presented a petition to the M.C.R. Co. asking for a general increase in wages after June 1. The petition asks that the wages of unskilled men be raised from 12 to 15 cents per hour, and that several men in the various classes receive from 16 to 24 cents, according to classification for work, and time and one-half for overtime. The advance was refused. The Union include about 300 members, its membership having doubled during the past month.

The *Trades and Labour Council* has appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Lord's Day Alliance to secure a better observance of Sunday.

### CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

The labour market in this city and district is in a prosperous condition. Men in all branches of labour are pretty fully employed at a fair rate of wages. In fact employers complain of difficulty in getting either mechanics or labourers to do the necessary work and orders are delayed in consequence.

*Building Trades* are good, with a demand for men in all the outside branches.

*Engine Shops and Foundries* report business good with plenty of orders on hand.

*Carriage and Wagon Shops* are all busy, some working overtime.

In *Agricultural Shops* a full staff of hands is employed.

*Planing Mills and Lumber Yards* report trade very good, with a large demand for lumber of all kinds.

*Factories* of all kinds report trade brisk.

*Tailoring Trade*.—Work plentiful.

*Printing Trade*.—Good in newspaper and job offices alike.

A *Binder Twine Factory* is being built here, to be completed by 1st July, which will give employment to quite a number of hands.

A large building for the manufacture of peat fuel is being erected at *Rondeau*. A large number of men are employed, digging out the peat and getting things in shape for manufacturing the fuel.

### WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. David Mitchell, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

There has been very little change in the condition of the labour market during the past month; all branches of trade report plenty of work on hand. And in some quarters difficulty has been experienced in get-

ting labour, owing to the scarcity of men. Merchants report that this is the best spring they have had for years. Trade has increased and better prices have prevailed. The city is spending from \$25,000 to \$30,000 on the streets this summer, which will give employment to a number of teams and labourers.

The *Teamsters* in Windsor formed a union last month, with 25 members. Their rates are \$3 per day of 9 hours, with 35 cents per hour for overtime.

All of the manufacturing establishments in *Walkerville* are busy. The bridge works which employs 165 men is working at full capacity and a large addition is being built to the plant. The staff may be doubled. The fly paper company, which gives employment to 20 people, reports business good, with a number of orders ahead. The match factory, giving employment to 225 people, was burned during the month. It will be three or four months before they are running again. The malleable iron works are a little slack just now, and are working with half their force, or about 150 hands. The fence company is running night and day to fill its orders. It employs about 50 hands. The engine works, which employs 50 hands, reports considerable work on hand, and the expectation of a big season's work.

*Building Trades* report plenty of work. A number of new buildings are going up all over the town.

## WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

Manual labour generally is entirely absorbed by the demand at this period of the year. Summer undertakings of all kinds are now in full swing. Railroad construction, building operations, municipal works, railroad improvements and agriculture are making large demands on the supply of labour. What is still available belongs largely to the immigrant class, such as Doukobor, Galician and others of European

origin. There is also a perceptible influx of labourers from the United States. Although there is a great demand at present for labour the supply seems to be sufficient as no evidence can be found, of a tendency towards an increase in wages.

*Building Trades*.—The building inspector has already issued permits for erection of buildings to a greater extent than in previous years. This, however, is no criterion as to the amount of building that will actually be done. So far operatives in all trades are well employed and the wages prevailing are those of the previous year.

*Civic Work*.—Street improvements are now being carried out and large gangs are employed. The asphalt works have been opened up under the management of an expert with large experience in other cities. Several skilled employees have also been specially engaged for this class of work. The Street Railway Company are also giving employment to a large number of men.

*Cigar Making*.—As last month, this trade seems to be freer from fluctuations than others.

*Custom Tailoring*.—Conditions steady. Employment of all hands is reported.

*Printing Trades*.—Several men are still on the unemployed list. The contract for the city printing has been awarded to Messrs. McIntyre Bros., and for printing the city by-laws to the Franklin Press. One job office is busy on railroad work incidental to the taking over of the Northern Pacific by the Canadian Northern Railway. A commission has been appointed for the revision of the statutes of Manitoba, but as yet the tenders for the printing of the same have not been called for.

*Lumbering*.—The only Winnipeg mill, that of Mr. Sprague's, is now running a day and a night shift. The river drives are to hand, as are also train-loads from the south-eastern portions of the province.

*Milling Trade*.—Winnipeg mills still continue to run day and night.

*Foundry and Machinists Trade.*—Business steady. The Northern Iron Works announce their readiness for business on June 2 in moulding and brass castings.

*Railroad Construction.*—Teamsters for this class of work appear to be in demand in Rainy River, Lac du Bonnet and Western Prairie sections. The wages being offered vary from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. In some cases \$30 per month is offered for contract for the full season. This rate includes board. Settlement on the latter basis only to be made when the work is completed or when the contractor ceases his season's work. In the case of the day rate, board is deducted and the charge for board varies according to the locality of the work. Where it is difficult to get in supplies the charge for board is more. On the Rainy River section the board charges vary from \$4 to \$4.75, and Lac du Bonnet \$3.50. Towards the end of May it is thought the demand for railroad workers will be greater than at present.

*Railroad Employment.*—Employment remains steady and conditions are about the same as in previous month.

*Teaming.*—Although this is a busy season there is lots of men and teams on hand to meet all demands.

The *City Council* of Winnipeg has granted to four of its old *employees* a pension of 75c per day. This amount is greater than the average earnings of the men when on the active list. The men had been from 16 to 22 years in the city service, and their ages are from 63 to 78 years.

Mr. D. Smith has been appointed *Inspector under the Factory Act* recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

## BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Samuel P. Stringer, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The warm weather has made conditions satisfactory to the agricultural industry in this western country. The merchants com-

plain of business being somewhat dull, but this is not an unusual state of affairs at this time of the year.

*Agriculture.*—Seeding time has been in full operation for some weeks and a considerable amount of seeds, *i.e.*, wheat, oats, speltz, and garden seeds, is being shipped throughout the district. Reports from Brandon district as far south as the boundary line and north to Dauphin show the work of seeding to be well advanced. Fully thirty per cent more acreage has been in as compared with that of last year, and great care has been taken to secure the best seeds only, so that everything points to a prosperous season for the farmer.

*Ranching.*—Stockmen are importing a large number of cattle from the east, stock trains come in every week on their way to the western portion of this province. There is a splendid business being done in horses suitable for agricultural purposes. Regina had a large sale of western horses last week and all brought good prices. Last year 3,850 horses were shipped from the Territories.

*Colonists.*—For the last six weeks settlers have been coming in large numbers. Two or three trains a week, with stock and implements, pass through bound for the Territories and western Manitoba. Ontario sends the largest number of settlers, all being experienced farmers, and farm labourers. A number of Americans are passing through the province, they are delegates sent out to report on the condition of this country, for the benefit of intending settlers from Kansas and other parts of the United States. They intimate that a large number of their people will emigrate to this country. Some families from the States have already arrived in this city and intend to take up homesteads in this district. It is reported on reliable authority, that this season will surpass any previous one, as to the number of settlers that will come to this province and the Territories. Thus far this prediction appears to be correct.



*Factories.*—The Hanbury sash and door factory is running full time with a full staff of men. Brandon possesses two cigar factories; they are busy, employing the usual number of hands, and are working full time.

*Custom Tailoring.*—Trade is reported as good, some shops working overtime. There are full staffs of hands in all the shops.

*Elevators.*—The elevators have shipped all stock on hand and are clearing up, in preparation for the summer crop.

*Carpenters.*—Carpenters and joiners are all employed. When some of the buildings are further advanced, there will be a necessity for more hands.

*Bricklayers.*—No men idle in this trade at present.

*Stonemasons* are busy laying foundations, but there are some men in this trade, not working, owing to the shortness of the season that they are employed.

Not much work is being done in *plumbing* at present, but prospects are bright for the coming season.

*Tinsmiths* report trade dull. There are a few openings for journeymen in local towns.

*Machinists.*—Shops are busy at present, but there are no openings for extra hands. One of the firm is calling for tenders for building new shops, boiler shop and foundry, as the present premises are too small for the increasing business of the firm.

*Blacksmiths* report trade fairly good.

*Unskilled labour.*—Quite a number of men have come to this city during the last month, most have hired with farmers, while others have found work in the city.

*Railway business* on the C.P.R., was never better at this time of year. Engineers, firemen, and trainmen are making great time, shop men are all busy. It is reported that ten or twelve work trains will be put on this summer, on the different extensions and improvements on the C.P.R.

The Northern Pacific lines in Manitoba, which the Canada Northern are to take over, including the branch line recently made, will aggregate 35,104 miles.

### District Notes.

*Souris.*—The contractor acting for the anthracite coal company, has for some time past been engaged in drilling near the coal mines at Souris, for the purpose of discovering what was below the well known bed of the lignite coal deposit. After passing through a strata of iron tinged clay, and one or two small seams of coal, he finally struck a bed of clay 40 feet thick. Below that again he reached a seam of sand two feet thick and underneath that a seam of coal 26 inches thick. This coal approximated in quality to the Canadian Anthracite. It coked well and was of a totally different quality to that of the surface seam, and proved to be a coal of a superior quality. The depth at which this coal was found is 108 feet below the river bank and near the Rock Persie Station. Great excitement has been occasioned in this district by the find, which goes to prove, that beds of coal of a superior quality exist below the surface deposit of lignite. Experts freely assert that when real developments take place in this district, an unlimited supply of coal will be placed on the market, which will render the Northwest independent of eastern importation, for fuel supply.

*Melita.*—This town is much excited over the discovering of a natural gas well, at a depth of 180 feet. This is the first well of its kind in the province. It burns steadily through a six inch pipe two feet high. An expert from Petrolia, states it is a very good quality of gas and says there is strong indications of the possession of crude oil and coal. Representatives of the provincial government are to make a proper test in a few days.

## VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

The month has witnessed considerable activity in union circles. Little change is reported in matters of employment beyond a prevailing dullness in the printing trade, and the serious effect of the late season upon the building trades.

An agreement has been entered into between the members of the *Painters' union*, and the bosses. The agreement is to last for one year from May 1st, and is as follows :—

Art. 1. That the hours of labour shall be between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m., where practical, but in any event nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Art. 2. That the minimum rate of wages shall be 33½ cts. per hour.

Art. 3. That workmen shall be allowed to work one hour and a half after the usual hour for quitting in order to finish a job at the same rate of wages, and all time after 6 p.m. shall be paid at the rate of time and a half; Sundays and holidays double time.

Art. 4. That one week shall be allowed for non-union men to work in the city, but if they fail to join the Union or make application to join in the said time, we the employers agree to discharge the same.

Art. 5. That in case of grievance between employers and employees the grievance committee of the Union shall meet the employer and endeavour to adjust the grievance.

Art. 6. That Union men shall work for boss painters only.

The tenders for the proposed extensions and improvements to the Hotel Vancouver, which will amount to over a quarter million of dollars were opened on May 20th, and work will commence shortly.

The representatives of the *Canners' Association* have not yet met those of the *Fishermen's Union*. This fact is causing some uneasiness in the business community, as there is likely to be a repetition of last year's disastrous strike if an agreement is not consummated.

The trouble existing between the *Ship Carpenters and Caulkers* and the masters has been settled.

Quite a large number of workmen have left for the *Sound cities*. Also many have gone north.

The *Waiters* have posted the names of non-union restaurants and hotels in the city.

The *Musicians* have organized with 55 members.

The *Building Trades Council* have passed a resolution to the effect that no member of any union in affiliation with the council, will be allowed to work with Orientals at any trade represented in that body.

The *Building Trades Council* has decided to put the *working card system* into force on June 1st.

The *Retail Clerks' Association* has now a good membership.

## NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,* reports as follows :—

During the past month there has been a good demand for labour in all branches of the building trades. The weather being favourable a large amount of outside work is being carried on, and general activity prevails throughout the district. Farmers are experiencing some difficulty in procuring suitable help.

In the *Lumbering trade* the mills are running full time. Shingle-mills are all busy, and several are running night and day to fill eastern orders.

*Employees of foundries and Machinists* are all busy, and there is a demand for outside help.

The *Fishing Trade* has been fairly good throughout the month, a number of cars of fresh salmon having been shipped east. This being the time of preparing for the sock-eye run, a large number of men are changing and preparing gear. It is expected that this year's run will be an exceptionally heavy

one. Seven ships have already been chartered to load this season's pack of salmon for the mother country. The Fraser River Cannery Association held its annual meeting during the month at which 45 cannerymen out of the 48 on the river were represented. Among other subjects discussed was the question of restricting the number of fishing boats to one half of the number of last year, with a view of enabling the fishermen to make larger individual earnings, while the canneries would secure an ample supply of fish. This association has been pressing upon the provincial government the advisability of securing the control of the British Columbia fisheries. The British Columbia Fishermen's Union, in a meeting held during the month, passed a resolution opposing the bill introduced for this purpose on the grounds that they believed such an Act would serve best the private interests of the cannerymen, and would be a serious detriment to the fishermen of the province.

The Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into the *Oriental immigration question*, has completed its labours in this city. A large number of witnesses were examined.

During the past month about ten *carloads of machinery* have arrived at this point for steamers in course of construction, and for cannerymen on the river.

A number of men in the different branches of the *shipbuilding trade* have found steady employment at the floating drydock recently constructed by Cross Bros. This firm reports a demand for a few good caulkers. All members of the Shipwrights and Caulkers Union are fully employed. There is a demand for men in this branch.

All *mill men* and *factory hands* are fully employed, with prospects of a very busy season.

The *tramway employees* report business as good, with a large increase of traffic. Improvements having been made on the road, the staff in both branches has been increased.

Members of the *Cigarmakers Union* are all employed, but there are no indications of need for additional help.

Work is rather slack among *Ironworkers*, *Plumbers* and *Tinsmiths*, but several contracts have still to be commenced.

Work has improved in the *Printing trade* during the month.

*Painters* are all employed, with prospects of a very busy season.

## VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. J. D. McNiven*, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

The conditions of the labour market during the past month has been satisfactory. Work in a few trades was dull, but all round business is good. Some heavy shipments of clothing and merchandise for the Yukon were made by wholesalers.

*Building Trades*.—Conditions are normal in all branches. There is no rush, but steady work for carpenters, bricklayers and all engaged in preliminary work.

*Cigarmakers* report trade fair.

*Painters and Decorators* have been very busy during the month.

The *Printing trade* continues good in all branches. A well-equipped bindery has recently been added to the Government printing office, giving employment to three men.

*Stone-cutters* report trade very dull.

*Shipbuilding*.—Work in this line still continues good. The overhauling of boats for the Yukon trade has given employment to an extra large staff during the month.

*Custom Tailoring*.—Trade is improving. A new scale of wages on the piece basis has been agreed to by all employees in the city, which secures to journeymen tailors and tailoresses a slight increase.

At the last session of the provincial legislature a bill was passed extending privileges for the purpose of encouraging the *manufacture of wood pulp and paper* in the province.



The *Sealing Fleet* has returned from the coast cruise and report poor success for the season. In the neighbourhood of 6,000 skins were taken by twenty-eight schooners, being an average of about 214 skins to the schooner. While the catch is not half that of last season, it is higher than for the seasons of 1895 and 1897. Five schooners of the fleet, instead of returning to port, proceeded to the Japan coast, and will follow the herd to Copper Island.

At a meeting of the *School Teachers* of the city, held on the 10th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry out its provisions.

Whereas Canadian teachers and the educational interests of Canada generally have long suffered from the lack of organization in the profession, whilst teachers' unions in Great Britain and elsewhere have proved a great success; and whereas the time seems now ripe for the formation of a teachers' union in British Columbia:

Resolved, That this Institute is heartily in favour of a teachers' union, and stands prepared to resolve itself into such or to enter a British Columbia union; and be it further resolved that a committee of seven persons be appointed, who shall be empowered to examine into the constitutions of similar bodies, and to draft a constitution and by-laws for the governance of a Victoria Teachers' Union, to be presented at the next meeting of this Institute, and also to communicate with other Institutes and educational centres of the province and urge forward the formation of similar unions elsewhere, with the view to the ultimate formation of a Provincial Teachers' Union.

On 20th inst. a difficulty between the *Albion Iron Works Co.* and their machinists and boilermakers occurred. The company undertook to complete the work on the steamer *Garonne*, which was undergoing repairs at Seattle, and on which the machinists, boilermakers and moulders of that place had struck. The boat was towed here and work was about to commence, when instructions were received from the executive of the International Boilermakers'

Union forbidding members of the union in this city to work on her. At that date the machinists here were not organized, but some of them were in sympathy with the boilermakers and decided not to work on the job. The moulders took a similar action. None of the employees of the Albion Iron Works had any complaint against the company, but simply refused to work on that particular job. Conferences were held between the manager and the men, and the manager on behalf of the company, agreed to give them every condition that the mechanics of Seattle were striving for. The men answered that they were quite willing to do the work if the boycott could be moved. Representations were immediately made to the International Boilermakers' Union with that object in view, but without avail. The company, finding that it could not complete the work in the time specified, and not wishing to engage in conflict with its employees, informed the owners of the boat that it was unable to do the work, whereupon she was towed back to Seattle.

#### NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

*Mr. Arthur E. H. Spencer*, C.C., reports as follows:—

The labour market in this city and district has shown a marked improvement during the month especially in the Building Trades and other classes of outside labour.

The *lumber trade* is fairly active especially the local trade owing to the matter of new buildings going up. The work in the woods is steady but there is not much demand for extra help.

The *Building Trade* is very active, quite a lot of new buildings are being erected in this city, and the new towns of Ladysmith and Extension which are growing rapidly.

*Painters* report work as good but plenty of men to meet the demand.

The *fishermen* supplying the local market report that they will have to seek other

employment owing to Japanese competition. They state that the Japanese sell fish at such low prices that white men cannot compete and live properly.

The other trades report business as fair to good with enough help to meet the demand.

*Quartz Mining* is progressing steadily, several proprietors having increased their force of men and others preparing to develop their properties. Some of the mines, notably those of Mount Sicker are giving very encouraging results, if they continue to improve a large force of men will be employed.

*The Coal Mining Industry* is in about the same condition as last reported. The use of oil for fuel, although increasing in California (the main market for this district), has not materially affected the miners who are working full time, but some anxiety is felt about the future.

*The miners of Extension* held a mass meeting on May 4, at Ladysmith, when they

drew up an agreement and scale of wages to be presented to the manager for consideration.

There have been very few accidents in the mines this month. In response to a large petition from the coal miners of this district the provincial government has passed an Act requiring all officials and miners working at the face to pass an examination and get a certificate of competency. The examining board to consist of five men, two being appointed by the manager of the mine, two by the men and a fifth by the government.

There has been trouble at the V. L. & M. Co.'s *logging camps* at Chemainus. The company lately took over the camps from the contractor to run them themselves. On taking charge they introduced a new scale of wages. The new scale affected some thirty-five men out of about one hundred and ten employed, and those not being satisfied with the change quit work. They were paid off and have mostly all gone away to look for work elsewhere.

### THE ALIEN LABOUR ACT.

The Session of Parliament just ended, considerable attention was given in the debates of the House of Commons to the discussion of the Alien Labour law and the method of its enforcement.

Several amendments to the law as originally passed in 1897 and amended in 1898 were introduced. Those finally accepted extended somewhat the scope of the Act and made more effective provisions for its enforcement.

#### What Constitutes a Violation.

The Act as originally in force made it unlawful for any person, partner or corporation, in any way to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or

agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or services of any kind in Canada. It was provided, however, that nothing in the Act should be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in a private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada to act as private secretaries or domestics nor any person, partnership or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in Canada in or upon any new industry not yet established in Canada, provided that skilled labour for that purpose could not be otherwise obtained.

Nor were the provisions of the Act to apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants. It was also provided that nothing in the Act should be construed as prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settling here.

These sections of the Act have been allowed to remain as they were, with the exception of that part of the provision which states that the Act shall not be construed as 'prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate to Canada for the purpose of settlement here.' It was contended that the words 'or personal friend' gave unwarranted latitude to persons who might seek to evade the provisions of the Act, and for this reason the House in its amendment caused these words to be struck out, thereby restricting the exemptions under this heading to members of the family or relatives.

A very important addition, however, as to what constituted a violation of the Act was made in section 8 of the amendment, whereby the promise of employment through advertisements, printed or published in any foreign country to which the Act applied, would be regarded as a violation. The exact wording of this section is as follows :—

'8. It shall be deemed a violation of this Act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any person who resides in, or is a citizen of, any foreign country to which this Act applies, by promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in such foreign country; and any such person coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this Act, and the penalties by this Act imposed shall be applicable in such case: Provided,

that this section shall not apply to skilled labour not obtainable in Canada, as provided by section 5 of this Act.'

The original Act provided that all contracts or agreements made in violation of the terms of the Act should be void and of no effect. This section of the original Act has been allowed to remain as it was.

### Procedure for Enforcement.

Important changes have been made in the amendment to secure more effective means of enforcing the Act in cases of violation. As the Act originally stood the person, or company, etc., found guilty of a violation of the Act was liable to a penalty of \$1,000, and the mode of recovery of this penalty was that the same should be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General of Canada or a person duly authorized thereto by him, but the latter might pay the informer who had furnished the original information that the law had been violated, such a share of the penalties recovered as he might deem reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per cent, where it appeared that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished; but it was also expressly provided that no proceedings under the Act or prosecutions for violations of it could be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General of the Dominion or some person duly authorized by him.

It was contended by those who sought an amendment of these provisions, that there were two important obstacles to an effective enforcement of the Act under the method of procedure and penalty as set forth. It was maintained that the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Attorney General of Canada for the institution of proceedings was a requirement which made it difficult for parties who believed themselves to be suffering in consequence of a violation of the Act from finding the immediate means of redress. The penalty



being fixed at \$1,000 also had, it was alleged, the tendency to make the courts more conservative in enforcing the provisions of the Act, and it was further believed that many cases might arise in which a light penalty would be quite sufficient.

To remove these objections important provisions were made in this session's amendment. The penalty has been changed from one of \$1,000 to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 nor less than \$50. The mode of recovery of this sum has been greatly simplified. A person may, with the written consent of the judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, sue for and recover the amount as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

This sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court (the section of the old Act requiring the consent of the Attorney General of Canada is repealed) be recovered under summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace) or magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested, by the proper legislative authority, with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction. In these cases the sum recovered shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

Thus two methods are provided for the recovery of the penalty, by one, it is recovered as a debt to be sued for by any person who first brings an action therefor in a court of competent jurisdiction in the manner provided for; by the other, it is recovered on summary conviction before any person or tribunal invested with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done

by two or more justices of the peace. The Receiver General may in cases where action is brought for the recovery of a penalty, in accordance with these methods, pay, as under the old Act, to any informer who furnishes the original information that the law has been violated such share of the penalty as he deems reasonable and just, not to exceed fifty per cent, where it appears that the recovery was consequent upon the information furnished by him.

### Other Provisions.

Separate proceedings may, under this amendment, as in the original Act, be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

The provision in the old Act making guilty of an indictable offence the master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service in Canada, remains as it was. The fine for an offence under this section is not more than \$500 for each alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Section 6 of the original Act provided that the Attorney General of Canada in cases where he was satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act might cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the owner of the vessel. This part of section 6 remains as it was, but an additional clause, which provides that if such person enters from an adjoining country he may be returned at the expense of the person previously contracting for his services, has been amended so as to

read 'at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation violating section 1 of this Act,' which is that section which sets forth what is to constitute a violation of the Act, in consequence of a contract entered into with a foreigner to perform labour in Canada.

The Act of 1897 contains a special section setting forth that its provisions should apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada similar to it. This section was amended by an Act passed in June, 1898, which sets forth the method in which evidence may be given as to countries to which the Act applied. The amendment of 1898 remains as it was, but the wording of the original section has been changed from 'to apply only to such foreign countries' as have enacted, &c., to 'shall apply to the im-

portation or immigration of such persons as reside in or are citizens of such foreign countries' as have enacted, &c. Under the original Act no violation could be proven if the persons brought to this country from the United States, were foreigners and gave satisfactory proof of their not having become citizens of the United States. Under the Act as amended it is only necessary to prove that they were at the time of hiring, &c., resident in the United States

Finally a new section has been added to the Act, which provides that nothing in the Act shall affect the exercise of the powers of the government of Canada or of any province in connection with the promotion of immigration.\*

\* A consolidation of all the Acts to restrict the importation and employment of aliens, to date, will be found in the appendix to the present number of the *Labour Gazette*.

## THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA—(Continued).

IN the May number of the *Labour Gazette* a general statistical review was given of the extent and nature of the farming industries in Canada. In the following article the conditions which exist in these industries are set forth in so far as they relate to the wages paid to farm labourers and the opportunities for employment, the information given being based upon reports made to the Department of Labour by presidents and secretaries of farmers societies and by prominent representative farmers in all parts of the Dominion.

As will be seen a wide variation exists both as between the conditions existing in different provinces and the conditions in different sections of the same province, according to the nature of the agreement under which the particular employee works; and in the matter of the value of services of men working under similar agreements, as to the period and nature of the terms of service, according to the efficiency of the men.

Thus the demand for competent men is more general and the conditions of employment more uniform in the more wealthy, more settled and more highly organized agricultural districts; whilst comparatively high wages are often paid under short term engagements in the more outlying districts for men of somewhat less efficiency. Local conditions in different districts, as for example the attraction of towns and cities in more settled districts, the recent activity in lumbering circles in other districts in the eastern provinces; and the competition of Oriental labour on the Pacific coast, have a great influence in determining the conditions under which farm employees work.

### Wages of Employees on Farms.

In summarizing the situation in the several provinces the conditions of employment are grouped on the basis of the term of service. It is found that most of the agreements made with farm hands belong to

one or other of four categories: (a) agreements for the year; (b) agreements for the working year of from 7 to 8 months, from seed time to ploughing; (c) agreements for the busy season, harvest time, from 1 to 3 months; and (d) short term engagements of temporary help at unusually busy times, when employees are usually paid by the day.

In following out the above division, employees are further grouped under three headings: (a) men, who are engaged in general farm work; (b) boys, who are also engaged in general farm work though usually at lighter tasks; and (c) women, who are engaged as domestic servants about farm houses. In the wages tables published herewith it will be seen that a comparatively wide variation in wages exists even within the several classes in the same county. This difference is largely attributable to the variation in the efficiency of the different employees, the wages quoted being those currently paid to the class of help which is available in the several districts. The general scarcity of farm labour often forces farmers to employ inferior help although it is generally found that the better classes of men are preferred even at the higher wages, most farmers being prepared to pay to good, able-bodied, competent and trustworthy men the maximum wage quoted, rather than to employ inferior men at lower rates.

#### General Scarcity of Help.

From the following analysis of the conditions in the several provinces it is apparent that there is a general and pronounced demand for good farm help all over the Dominion, and so difficult has it become to secure competent men that there appears to be a growing disposition among farmers to secure trustworthy help under yearly agreements, despite the fact that there is in almost every district a slack period during the winter, rather than take the risk of being in want of help or forced to employ

inferior men in busy seasons. It is partly with a view to promoting this end that some farmers are disposed to specialize in particular departments, as for example in dairying, so as to furnish employment during the winter. In cases where yearly agreements are made, the payment of wages on the basis of a stipulated annual sum is not unknown; although it is more usual to read just the amount paid to the employee according to the season, the wages paid being considerably less during the winter. In almost every district alternative employment for the class of men from which farm labourers are drawn appears to be easy to secure, chiefly as the result of the activity in lumbering, mining, fishing, and manufacturing circles in Ontario and the Eastern provinces, homesteading in Manitoba and the Territories and in mining, fishing and lumbering in British Columbia. The general result, so far as men are concerned, is that large numbers of steady industrious hands can find profitable employment for a great part of the year on Canadian farms with ample opportunity for alternative employment in the slack seasons, whilst a considerable number of reliable men can make advantageous arrangements for service throughout the year.

In every quarter of the Dominion the difficulty of securing good female help for domestic service is reported, a fact which is attributed to several causes, among which may be cited: (a) the desire of girls for town and city life as employees in factories and stores; (b) the opportunity for employment as domestics in towns and cities; and, in the West, (c) the readiness with which girls marry; and (d) and the tendency to regard domestic service as degrading where it is engaged in largely by Chinese and Japanese. From the returns received it is evident that large numbers of girls can secure employment as domestics on farms in Canada, and that there is an especially active demand in the harvest season.



The reports also show a fair demand and a good prospect for good trustworthy boys able and willing to work, although in some districts but few boys are available for employment. The wages paid to boys are of course considerably less than those paid to men, but the conditions are such as to enable boys to learn farming and save money at the same time.

The conditions existing in the several provinces are, in the following summary, grouped in each case under four general headings: (1) Demand for men; (2) Demand for women; (3) Opportunities for employment between seasons; and (4) The reasons assigned for the scarcity of farm help where such scarcity exists.

#### Prince Edward Island.

*Demand for Men.*—Active in the agricultural districts of the province, particularly in the spring and summer. Latterly butter and cheese making have received increasing attention, with the result that there has been greater opportunity for employment on farms throughout the year in taking care of stock.

*Demand for Women.*—Active throughout the year. Some reports state that it is almost impossible to get sufficient female help for housework.

*Employment between Seasons.*—Farmhands who remain on the farms are employed tending stock and digging mud for fertilizing purposes, the wages paid ranging from \$8 to \$10 per month and board. Many go oyster fishing in the autumn and smelt fishing in the winter, the earnings at fishing being from \$18 to \$20 per month, others go into the lumber woods of New Brunswick or Maine for the winter.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists.*—The demand for men in the fishing industry and in the lobster factories in the busy season is given much prominence. Indeed, the fishing industry has a profound influence upon the conditions of farm labour in the province, in

districts where the soil is relatively poor the cultivation of small holdings being carried on as a supplementary occupation by families mainly dependent upon fishing; whilst in all cases the opportunity offered in the fishing industry tends to maintain a somewhat higher rate of wages than the farmers, considering the nature of their farms, would be disposed to pay. Other reasons assigned for the comparative scarcity of farm labour are the movement of young men towards Sydney, Cape Breton, attracted by the recent activity in mining circles there, and towards the Eastern United States, attracted by the allurements of city life.

#### Nova Scotia.

*Demand for Men.*—There is a fair demand in the agricultural sections of the province, especially during seeding and harvesting. In many districts, however, farmers do their own work rather than pay the high wages necessary to compete with coal mines and other occupations requiring labour. Where farm labour is wanted it is difficult to get. It is especially hard to get good men. The wages set forth in the schedule indicate what is paid to such men as are available. From the reports it is evident that in most of the counties where agriculture is carried on, regular employment on the farms may be obtained in the summer months; whilst, without difficulty, men so employed may secure employment for the winter in lumbering and in the mines.

*Demand for Women.*—Good girls for domestic service are difficult to secure. In most of the counties the demand for good domestics exceeds the supply.

*Employment between Seasons.*—When not employed on the farms many of the farm hands find employment in the mines and works at Cape Breton. Lumbering, fishing, coopering, mining, getting out fire-wood and cutting pulp-wood furnish the staple occupations. Those who stay on the farms are employed in choring and in getting out fuel,

At lumbering the wages range from \$15 to \$25 per month, and about the mines from \$1.35 to \$1.75 per day.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists:* The general reason assigned is the disposition of young men and women to seek employment where their duties are supposed to involve less drudgery, more constant employment and higher wages. In some districts the farms are small and can be managed easily during the greater part of the year by the owner and his family. In these cases there is usually a fairly strong demand during haying and harvesting seasons, a demand which it is difficult to supply. In many cases the reports state that farmers cannot afford to pay the high wages necessary in order to compete with the mining, fishing and lumbering industries. The reports also point to a general movement of young men and women from the farms to the United States, and particularly to Boston, although the opinion is freely expressed in this connection that many of those who go do not materially better their position by doing so.

#### New Brunswick.

*Demand for Men.*—There does not appear to be any strong demand for farm hands under long term engagements. In some counties the farmers are able to look after their own farms. The rule is, however, that the demand exists for men in the haying and harvesting seasons. This demand is difficult to supply because of the drawing away of men to other occupations.

*Demand for Women.*—A general scarcity of women as domestics is reported, particularly in the more settled districts.

*Employment Between Seasons:* Among the occupations which attract workingmen in the province, lumbering and fishing occupy a very prominent place. Wages paid in the woods range from \$16 to \$26 per month; in river-driving from \$1.25 to \$2 per day.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists:* The opportunity which the province offers for alternative employment at relatively high wages, and in the case of girls, the disposition to go to the cities to work in factories, &c., are prominently remarked. A quite marked migration to Boston and other United States cities, both in the case of men and women is also reported. In some districts, as for example in Victoria County, it is not unusual for young men to leave for the adjoining state of Maine after the harvest season to assist in potato digging, &c., after which they go into the woods for the winter. A late harvest, therefore, is apt to increase the difficulty of getting labourers, as they get in the neighbourhood of \$1.25 per day and board at potato-digging.

#### Quebec.

*Demand for Men.*—In the agricultural districts of the province of Quebec the demand for farm labour is reported as great, especially in the summer months. In the eastern part of the province fishing is relatively prominent, but in the central and river districts farm labourers can without difficulty secure employment. It is especially remarked that good experienced men with a knowledge of farming are very scarce.

*Demand for Women.*—In the poorer sections of the province very few women are employed, but in the more progressive agricultural districts a large number of good domestics could, without difficulty secure permanent employment. The general statement in this regard to the effect that it is almost impossible to get good domestic servants is not marked.

*Employment between Seasons.*—In a number of cases employees are engaged throughout the year, the period between the busy seasons being occupied in gathering firewood clearing the land, threshing, pressing hay, tending the stock and choring generally. Large numbers of men are, however, con-

stantly drawn away to the lumber woods of Quebec, Eastern Ontario and the Adirondacks.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists.*—The general tendencies remarked for young men who have lived about the farms to gravitate towards industrial centres is to be seen. Many men who have worked in the lumber woods go to work in the saw-mills instead of returning to the farms. In districts where factories exist, especially in the neighbourhood of Montreal, a heavy drain is made on the farming population to make up the staffs of operatives. Latterly also a movement of the young men to the North-west on harvest excursions, or for the purpose of settling, has been remarked. The scarcity of female help is attributed to the desire of girls to move to towns and villages, and their apparent disinclination to domestic service. In the case of both young men and young women the disposition to move to the United States is commented upon.

#### Ontario.

*Demand for men.*—Reports from all parts of the province of Ontario show a strong demand for farm labourers. Indeed in some districts the difficulty of obtaining men has become so serious a problem, that farmers are suggesting various schemes for overcoming the difficulty. It is generally claimed by them that the wages asked now are too high in view of the nature of the men offering. It is fair to say, however, that from the reports, good men can in most districts find ready employment for eight months, and in many cases for the entire year. Some farmers are trying to secure desirable men under yearly contracts, in order to retain their services, and to this end they are prepared in some cases to supply their men with cottages on the farm. It is often found, however, that the men, as well as the employers, prefer an agreement for seven or eight months; and it is found that the men

in many cases, after having been otherwise employed during the winter, do not return to the farms in the spring.

*Demand for women.*—The general report from all over the province is to the effect that it is almost impossible to secure good girls as domestics on the farms, and that large numbers of girls can secure regular and permanent employment in almost any county in the province, and particularly in the older and more settled districts.

*Employment between seasons.*—In cases where men are employed by the year, the main occupations in the slack season are cutting of fire wood, choring and general work of repair about the farm. In such cases it is not unusual for the employee to work at a lower wage in the winter months. Thus for example, in some of the eastern counties, it is not unusual for men to work at from five to ten dollars per month, including their board during the slack season. The general disposition through the province, is to employ men either for from 7 to 8 months in the year, or from 1 to 3 months. The character of employment between seasons varies in the different sections. Thus in the Ottawa valley and in the northern counties of the province a very large percentage of the men go to work in the lumber woods where they receive from \$16 to \$30 per month with board. In other districts, especially in the neighbourhood of manufacturing centres, local means of employment have a relatively important influence. In the neighbourhood of some of the inland lakes, a number of farmers and farm labourers find alternative employment in fishing through the ice, in some cases from \$1 to \$2 per day being made in this way. In almost every district there appears to be ample opportunity for the men to find profitable employment in the intervals.

*Reasons assigned for scarcity of farm labour where such scarcity exists.*—The main reasons which are generally assigned for the scarcity of farm labour are the relatively high



wages paid in other occupations requiring no greater skill than that possessed by the farm labourer, the disposition on the part of many farmers to employ men only for a portion of a year; the opportunity for continuous employment in other occupations; the attraction for both men and women of town and city life; and the heavy draught made on the rural population by the opening up of New Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. This last mentioned influence is particularly felt in the Central, Western and Northern districts of the province. The disposition of farmer's sons and farm labourers to go west on harvest excursions, with a view of settling in New Ontario, Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, is commented upon in nearly all of the reports and has a very important influence on employment.<sup>(a)</sup>

#### Manitoba.

*Demand for Men.*—In Manitoba there is a decided demand for men in the harvest season. A few competent industrious men may find employment throughout the year on farms, but the great demand occurs in the summer months. A statement published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Immigration last year, showed the number of men engaged to assist in the harvesting of the province in 1900 to have been 1,925. The demand in a particular year varies greatly according to the extent of the crop, in the case of a heavy crop the demand for farm labour being large. Galicians and Doukhobors have been largely employed during the past two years.

*Demand for Women.*—Good domestic servants are difficult to get, although the demand for them is not very general. Much of the work in this connection is done by Galician women who are said to make good domestics.

*Employment Between Seasons.*—A number of men are employed on the farms at reduced wages, usually at from \$5 to \$15 per month, doing odd jobs about the farm. Many find their way to lumber camps or secure employment in railroading, mining and other occupations.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such scarcity exists.*—The main reason assigned for the difficulty in securing men is the fact that employment does not last throughout the year. It sometimes happens that the supply from Ontario and other places is inadequate. Mining and railroading attract many men, and it is quite possible for a man after working for another for from three to five years, to start out on his own account. Indeed much of the labour is supplied by men who contemplate establishing a homestead for themselves, and this disposition of the farm labouring class in Manitoba to become homesteaders is one of the things which account for the steady demand for harvesters year after year, despite the large importations of men who had remained in the province. (a)

(a). A statement published in the report of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics for 1899, places the average yearly wages of farm hands in 1899, with board, at \$149, and without board \$243; as compared with \$157 and \$250 the average for 18 years, 1882-1899. The average wages per month with board for the working season were placed at \$15.38, as compared with \$16.74 for 18 years; and of domestics at \$6.19 as compared with \$6.21. According to one table published therewith the upward tending of wages started in 1898, but the comparatively high rates which prevailed from 1892 to 1894 had not been reached in 1899. The tables published herewith show that the upward movement has gone on steadily and is still in progress. Ontario Bureau of Industries Report 1899, p. 19.

(a) In some districts in Manitoba it is customary during the threshing season for the thresher to supply the men necessary to run the machine. These number from 10 to 13, the number depending upon the question as to whether or not the machine is a self-feeder. The wages paid in such cases are: Engineers at \$3 to \$3.50; tankmen and firemen at \$1.50; from 4 to 6 pitchers at \$2; first feeder at \$2.50; second feeder at \$2; straw trailer at \$2.50 for man and team, with everything found. The farmer supplies board during the time of threshing. During this period, strong, competent girls are in demand for housework. Sometimes a girl will follow a threshing gang for a season, always being engaged in advance by the farmer, to help the housewife during the threshing period which lasts from three days to as many weeks, according to the acreage in wheat. A girl so employed receives \$1 per day and board, but the number who can find employment in this way is limited. The rule otherwise in such districts is to employ steady reliable men for a period of about eight months at about \$25 per month and board. During harvest about \$35 per month and board is paid for men engaged for the harvest period, an arrangement which many of the men prefer to hiring by the day, even at wages in the neighbourhood of \$2 and board but with the prospect of being laid off on account of bad weather.

## North-west Territories.

*Demand for Men.*—In the North-west Territories wide variations exist according to the nature and the extent of settlement in the particular district. In farming districts, particularly in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, good men are in considerable demand, especially during the seasons from seed time to harvest. In the ranching districts, particularly in Alberta, experienced cow-men can readily find employment at from 40 to 50 dollars per month the year around. In the outlying districts particularly, the farmers are compelled to depend upon an uncertain floating population in busy seasons.

*Demand for Women.*—Women are scarce. There is a fair demand for domestics among the well-to-do settlers, but the reports agree in stating that women as a rule get married and settle down very shortly after their arrival.

*Employment Between Seasons.*—Some few men are retained during the slack seasons at nominal wages of from 5 to 15 dollars per month in addition to their board, and are engaged in clearing land, doing chores, caring for stock and in teaming grain. Most of the floating population leaves the district or is engaged in lumbering, mining and fishing.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists.*—Considerable variations exist in the quantity of labour available from one year to another. The causes given for this are the variations in wages conditions in the older provinces, and the varying attractions of mining, especially in the Kootenays and in the Yukon. A very potent factor in determining conditions is the disposition of energetic men to homestead for themselves. Many of such men find it profitable to work out for at least part of the busy season in order to place themselves in a better position as settlers on their own account. The reports agree in pointing out a most encouraging prospect for energetic men in this new country.

## British Columbia.

*Demand for Men.*—In British Columbia farming occupies a peculiar position, owing to the fact that the majority of white men who go to the country enter other walks of life. Most of the work on farms as well as in the matter of clearing land, cutting wood and digging ditches is done by Chinese and Japanese. A number of the reports, however, state that the farmers would prefer to employ competent and intelligent white labour if such were available. They state that it is the want of good white labour which accounts for the employment of Orientals. (a)

*Demand for Women.*—In the matter of domestic service also Chinese are generally employed. For this and other reasons it is difficult to get white girls. The reports go to show, however, that steady employment could be had by a number of white girls for domestic service.

*Employment Between Seasons.*—Ready employment appears to be available at mining, fishing and lumbering throughout the year, and, in view of the high wages paid and steady employment in these pursuits, the available white labour is drawn off to them. Where farms are worked, they are reported to be profitable and high prices for produce prevail.

*Reasons Assigned for Scarcity of Farm Labour where such Scarcity Exists.*—In the matter of female labour it is said that, in view of the general employment of Chinese, white women consider domestic service as degrading. Furthermore, during the winter season considerable discomfort attaches to out-door work owing to the wet weather. A number of farmers would, however, according to the reports, be prepared to engage competent men throughout the year at good wages.

(a) A carefully prepared report from Hazelmere, B.C., states that on the open delta (reclaimed tide lands) there are large well improved farms, where from one to four men are employed the year around. In some cases these are all white men, but oftener the majority are Japanese or Chinese. In haying and harvesting the number of men employed is considerably more. The wages paid are from \$8 to \$20 and board per month for Japanese and Chinese and \$20 to \$35 per month and board for white men. In the haying and harvesting seasons, wages are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and board. A number of small farmers, who have from a few acres to about fifty acres of their own cleared, make a living between working their own places and going out to work occasionally for the delta farmers or on municipal road contracts or fishing.

## WAGES OF FARM EMPLOYEES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES—SERIES A.—No. 50

COUNTY.	WHEN EMPLOYMENT LASTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH BOARD.				WHEN ENGAGED BY THE SEASON (SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS OR THEREABOUTS.)—PER MONTH.				WHEN ENGAGED BY THE MONTH (FOR FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS.)—PER MONTH.				SHORTER ENGAGEMENTS. DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Men.		Boys.	
	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																
King's .....	100-180	9-15	50-100	4-50-9	40-100	4-7	15-20	12-18	6-10	4-50-8	4-7	18-22	13-20	7-12	5-12	60-85
Queen's .....		10-12		6-9		5-7	12-14	7-10	7-10	6-8		14-20	15	8-11	7-10	75-81.00
Prince .....	80-125	9-11	40-60	5-9	40-60	3-6	10-15	10-15	5-10	4-7		10-16		8-11	5-7	50-81.00
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																
Inverness .....		10-18		5-15		4-6	15-20	7-18		4-7		18-22		8-18	5-8	75-81.20
Victoria .....		12-15		8		5-6	12-16	9		6-7		14-20		9-16	6-7	80-81.50
Richmond .....		8-12		4-6		3-5	10-15	4-7		3-6		12-16		5-12	4-6	80-81.50
Guysborough .....		15		6		4	17	7		5		18		8	5	81.00
Halifax .....		10-20		8-12		4-8	15-25	8-15		5-8		20-25		10-15	4-6	75-81.25
Lunenburg .....		9-10		4		4	15	4-5		4		15-18		5-10	4-6	75-81.25
Queen's .....	100-200	12-15	75-100	6-8	80-90		15-18	8-10		4-7		18-24		12	7	81-81.50
Yarmouth .....		16		8		7	18	10		8		20		10	8	81.25
Digby .....							10-15	5-6		3-4		12-16		5-6	4-8	81.50
Annapolis .....	150-180	12-15	80-120	5-8	50-80	4-5	14-18	7-10		5-8		15-25		5-13	5-10	81.50
King's .....	175	8-20	60-100	6-10	75	5-10	12-20	6-12		5-12		14-25		6-15	6-15	81.50
Hants .....	150	10-16	75	4-9	60	5-6	13-18	6-10		5-7		17-25		6-11	5-8	80-81.50
Colechester .....		12-16		5-8		4-6	15-20	6-12		5-7		15-22		8-14	6-12	80-81.00
Cumberland .....	150-225	15-18	50-100	6-15	60-110	4-7	15-22	6-15		5-8		16-25		8-16	6-9	80-81.25
Pictou .....		12-16		6-12		5-6	12-20	7-12		5-7		15-26		8-12	5-8	75-81.00
Antigonish .....	120-150	12-16	80-100	6-8	60-80	5-8	15-20	8-10		6-10		15-26		8-14	7-12	81-81.25
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																
Charlotte .....		15		5		4-6	15-20	5-15		4-6		15-25		10-15	4-8	81-81.25
St. John .....		16-18		8-10			16-20	8-12		4-6		16-30		8-12	4-6	81-81.50
Albert .....	175	10-15	40-100	3-6		5-6	15-25	4-10		5-8		17-30		5-12	5-9	81.25
Westmoreland .....		15	75	7	75	5-7	17-20	10		5-7		18-26		13	6-7	75-81.00
Keat .....	100-120	10-12		5-8		4-6	10-15	5-9		4-7		12-20		5-10	4-7	60-75
Northumberland .....		10-14		5-10		4	10-16	5-12		4-50		12-20		6-16	5-8	50-81.00
Gloucester .....	120-180	10	60	5	35-40	3-4	13	7		4		15		8	5	80-81.00



Restigouche.....	171	8	6	20	9	6	22	9	7	\$1.00	50-55	50
King's.....	10-18	4-10	6-9	15-18	6-10	6-9	15-25	6-15	7-9	\$1.25	40-75	60-70
Queen's.....	12-15	4-6	4-7	17-20	6-10	6-8	18-30	8-12	8-9	\$1.00	50-60	50-75
Simsbury.....	12-14	6-8	5-8	9-12	6-10	6-8	16-18	5-8	5-6	\$1.00	40-60	40-60
York.....	15-18	5-8	3-5	14-16	5-10	4-6	20	15	8-10	\$1.00	75	75
Carleton.....				16	10	8	16-20	6-12	4-8	\$1.25	40-80	40-50
Victoria.....				16-20	5-10	4-6						
<i>Quebec—</i>												
Rimouski.....	8-10	60		12	6	5	15	7	6	\$1.00	60	50
Charlevoix.....	15		4	18	8	4-5	18	10	4-6	80	40	50
Chicoutimi.....	150	35-40		15	12		15-16	12	3-5	\$1.00		
Montmagny.....	10-15	4-5	3	13	5-6	4-5	13	5-6	4-5	50-60	40	45
Quebec.....	275	200	8	18	10	8-10	20	10	8-12	\$1.00	60	50-60
Compton.....	16		6-8	19-20	10	9	24-25	12	9	\$1.00	60	50
Richmond.....	15			20	6-10		20-30	6-10	12-13	\$1.25	50	50
Wolfe.....	17-18	10	8-10	20	13	12	20-22	15	12-13	\$1.50	75	50
Arthabaska.....				18-20	6-8	4-6	20-25					
Brone.....	12-18	60-100	6	15-18	4-10	8	15-18	6-12	10-13	\$1.25	25-75	50
Brome.....	15		10	20	12	15	30	15	20	\$1.25	75	80
Bagot.....	13-15	40-110	6-10	12-17	5-10	8-12	17-26	6-12	10-12	\$1.50	40-60	50-75
Rouville.....	15	7	6-7	20	10	6-7	25-30	12	6-8	75	60-75	75
Iberville.....	12-13	50-100		15-17	10-12		30	15-20			40-50	
Missisquoi.....	150	75		14-20	7-8	5-8	20-30	8-15	5-8	\$1.25	50-100	50-60
Richieu.....	130-150	50-90		18-20	7-8	5-8	20-30	8-18	6-8	\$1.50	50-80	50-60
Yanaska.....	100-150	60-100	8-9	20	10-15	10	25-30	10-20	10	\$1.50	50-100	50-60
Chamblay and Verchères.....	125	60	60	14-18	7-8	4-6	20-25	10-12	7	80	40-50	50-60
Maskinongé.....	250		5-10	20-25	9-10		25-30	9-10	5-10	\$1.25	60-75	60-75
Joliette.....	10-15	10		15	8							
Huntingdon.....	140-150	60-75		15	8							
Laprairie.....	180	100	8	15-20	8-10		15-20	8-18		\$1.50	40-60	75-81.00
Laval.....	16-20	6-10	8-10	18-22	8-12	8-10	18-30	8-18	8-10	\$1.00	50-75	75
Terrebonne and Argenteuil.....	12	4	7	14-20	5	9	20	7			60	60
Jacques Cartier.....	18	11	10	22	12	10	22	12	10	\$1.00	60	60
Soulanges.....	15-17	6-8	6-7	20-23	10-13	8-10	20-30	12-18	10-12	\$1.50	70-80	60-75
Yamdreuil.....												
Pontiac.....	150-195	8	6-8	18	11-12	6-8	20-22	14	6-8	\$1.50	70-75	75
<i>Ontario—</i>												
Glenora.....	12	6		15	8		15-18	8-10		75	50	
Stormont.....	14	9		18	12		20	14	11	1-25	75	75
Russell.....	14-17	7-10	5-8	15-18	8-11	5-8	18-24	10-15	5-8	1-00	50-60	75
Dundas.....	150-200	6-10	6-8	16-20	8-12	6-8	18-20	8-14	7-8	75-1-00	75	75
Carlton.....	150-175	8-10	6-8	16-18	10-12	6-8	20-25	13	6-8	1-00	50	50
Grenville.....	15-18	8-8-50	6-8	16-20	10	7-8	18-22	12	7-8	1-00	50	50
Lanark.....	175-250	15-18	7	16-24	8-12	8-12	20-30	10-14	9-14	1-00-1-60	40-80	60-100
Leeds.....	12-50	6	8	16	10	9	20	9		75-1-25	40-75	
Frontenac.....	14	7	6	17	9		22	13		75-1-25	50	
Frontenac.....	15-18	5-12	5-6	20	8-14	5-6	20	8-14	5-6	1-00	50-75	50
Renfrew.....	12-50	7-10	5	15-18	10-13	5-6	26-30	12-15	5-9	1-25-1-50	50-75	75-1-00
Lennox.....	12-14	6-10	6-8	15-21	10-12	7-9	16-21	10-14		60-1-25	30-60	50-75
Hastings.....	175		5-9	15-21	10-14	5-9	20-25	20-25	7	75-1-25	60	50-60
Northumberland.....	150-175			15-21	10-14		20-25					

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES.—SERIES A.—No. 50.

WAGES OF FARM EMPLOYEES—Continued.

COUNTY.	WHEN EMPLOYMENT LASTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH BOARD.						WHEN ENGAGED BY THE SEASON (SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS OR THEREABOUTS).—PER MONTH.						WHEN ENGAGED BY THE MONTH (FOR FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS).—PER MONTH.						SHORTER ENGAGEMENTS.—DAILY WAGES.								
	Men.			Boys.			Women.			Men.			Boys.			Women.			Men.			Boys.			Women.		
	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%	Per Year.	Per Month.	%
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Ontario—Con.																											
Peterborough.....	160-200	14-16	75-120	8	70-100	6-7	18-20	6-12	6-10	20-30	6-12	6-10	20-30	6-12	6-10	6-10	1.00-1.25	60-75	50-1.00								
Durham.....	160-200	15	75-100	8	70-100	6-7	16-20	10-12	6-8	20-25	14-15	6-8	20-25	14-15	6-8	6-8	75-1.25	30-60	50-75								
Victoria.....	150-180	15	80-125	5-8	60-75	4-8	15-22	8-16	5-9	20-30	12-20	8-10	20-30	12-20	8-10	8-10	1.00-1.25	50-65	50-1.00								
Ontario.....	150-200		50-100		80-100		18	10	8-10								75-1.25										
York.....	14-17		6-9		7-8		17-20	9-14	8-9	20-25	13-15	8-9	20-25	13-15	8-9	8-10	1.00-1.25	50-75									
Simcoe.....	150-180	14-17	90-100	5-12	90-100	7-9	17-20	8-15	7-10	20-25	8-15	7-10	20-25	8-15	7-10	7-10	1.50-1.75	50-75									
Dufferin.....							15										60										
Wellington.....	160-200	12-15	90-150	7-10	75-85	6-8	16-20	10-16	6-8	20-25	14-18	6-8	20-25	14-18	6-8	6-8	75-1.50	40-1.00	50								
Perth.....	14-14-50		11			7-8	18-20	13	8	20-30	15-25	8	20-30	15-25	8	8	1.00-1.25	40-75	30-50								
Middlesex.....	14-16			4-12		8-10	16-20	8-12	8-10	25-30	10-15		25-30	10-15			8-10	75-1.50	75								
Oxford.....	16-17			7-12		6-8	16-20	7-18	6-10-50	20-25			20-25				6-12-50	75-1.25	60-75								
Brant.....	175-180						18	20		25			25				1.00		40-50								
Waterloo.....	160-190	15	100-140	10-12	70-90	8	18	12-14	8-9	20-25	16-20	9-10	20-25	16-20	9-10	9-10	1.00-1.25	75									
Peel.....	160-200	16-20	90-125		90-110	7-9	18-21	15	7-10	20-30	75-1.25		20-30				75-1.25										
Haldimand.....	160-200		90-100			8-10	18-25	10-14	8-10	25	10-15	8-10	25	10-15	8-10	8-10	75-1.50	75									
Wentworth.....	170-190		9			7	19	8-12	8	25	15	10	25	15	10	10	1.00	75									
Lincoln.....	170-180	13-15	75-100	8-10	80	6	18-20	10-12	8	20-25	12-14	8-10	20-25	12-14	8-10	8-10	75-1.00	50-75									
Welland.....	175		125-150			8-10	20	15		25			25				1.00-1.25	1.00-1.25									
Haldimand.....		12		10-12		7-10	14			17			17				1.25										
Norfolk.....																	75-1.00										
Elgin.....	160-200		75		70		16-20	6-8	6-12	20-25	10	6-8	20-25	10	6-8	6-8	1.00	50									
Kent.....	160-180	12-20		6-12		6-8	16-22	10-12	6-10	16-22	10-12	6-10	16-22	10-12	6-10	6-10	75-1.00	30-75	50-75								
Essex.....	175		75														1.25										
London.....		12-15		5-10		7-7-50	14-18	6-12	6-8	16-25	6-12	6-8	16-25	6-12	6-8	6-8	1.00-1.25	75									
Huron.....		15		10		7-7-50	17-20	12-14	7-10	20-26	12-15	6-8	20-26	12-15	6-8	6-8	1.00-1.25	75									
Brace.....	160	14-18	85	5-7	70-90	5-7	16-22	6-10	6-8	20-26	8-10	6-10	20-26	8-10	6-10	6-10	75-1.00	50									
Grey.....		15		9		5-6	18	11		20	12	6-8	20	12	6-8	6-8	75-1.00	50									
Muskoka.....		15-18		5-10	60-80	5-7	18-22	5-16	5-7	20-26	7-16	5-7	20-26	7-16	5-7	5-7	1.00	40-60	50								
Parry Sound.....																	6	40-60	50								
Algoma.....	180-240	18-20		8-16	100	7-12	18-25	9-12	8-10	20-26	10-18	5-8	20-26	10-18	5-8	5-8	1.00-1.50	75-1.00	50-60								

Manitoulin Island.....	16	5-8	5-7	20	5-8	5-7	20-24	6-10	7-10	1.00	50
<i>Manitola—</i>											
<i>South-eastern District—</i>											
Franklin.....			8	22	7		26	13	8	1.50	1.00
<i>Eastern District—</i>											
De Salabery.....	15	7	8	20	15		25	15	10	1.00	75
Rosser.....	150-240	60-100	80-100	20-25	10-15	8-10	25-30	15-20	10	1.50-1.75	1.00
<i>South Central District—</i>											
Morden.....	240	120	144	20-24	12-14	10-12	20-25	14-16	12-14	1.50	80
Hilton.....	18	10-15		20-30	15-20	10-12	26	20	10	1.00-1.25	75-1.00
South Cypress.....	190-220	10-15	8-15	20-25	10-15	8-15	26	10-15	8	1.00-1.50	50-75
South Norfolk.....				20-25	5-8	10-12	25	10	12	1.00	1.00
Crystal City.....	200	150	100	20	16	10-12	20	16	10	1.25	1.00
McKenzie.....	18	12	10-12	24	10	10-12	21	14	12	1.00	75
Lorne.....	10-15	8-10	10	18-20	10	10	25-35	10	10	1.00-1.25	50-75
Lisgar.....	13	6	5	20	10	8	25	12	10	1.50	75
<i>North Central District—</i>											
Austin.....	18	10-12	10	20-22	8-10	12	22-25	10-12	12	1.00-1.25	1.00
Langford.....	200	100	120	20-25	10-12	10	20-25	10-12	10	1.00-1.50	75
Woodlands.....	15	8	12	20	12	12	25	14	12	1.25	75
Westbourne.....	200	100	120	20	10	12	25	13	15	1.00	50
Selkirk.....				21	12	10	25	15	12	1.50	50
Carmar.....	17	8		25		12				1.50-2.00	1.00
<i>South-western District—</i>											
Oakland.....	18	10	10	20-25	15	10-15	30-35	20	15	1.50	1.00
Pipstone.....	15-20		10-12	20-26			25-35			1.50-2.00	75-1.00
Glenwood.....				20-30						1.00-1.50	
Winchester.....	17	12	10-11	22-25	15		30-40	20		1.50	
Riverside.....	17-18			20-25		8-10	30-35		8-10	1.25-1.75	75-1.00
Boisevain.....	16	12	8-10	26	16		30-50	25		1.50-2.00	75
Cameron.....	200	125	144	25	15	12	40	20	15	2.00	1.25
Arthur.....	180-200	15-18	8-10	20-25	10-12	10-12	22	10	10-15	1.50	1.00
<i>North-western District—</i>											
Clanwilliam.....	15	10	10	20	15	10	20	15	10	1.50	75
Brandon.....	15-20	5	10-12	20-26	5	10-15	30-35	8	10	1.25-1.50	50
Stool Lake.....	15-18	8-10	7-12	20-23	12-15	10-12	25-30	15	10-15	1.25-1.50	1.00
Dauphin.....	15	10-12	7-50	17-24	15	8-10	17-30	15	8-10	1.00-1.50	75
Shell River.....	150-180	60-100	120-150	20	10	12-15	20	10		1.00	
Strathclair Station.....				24	15	8	26	18	10	75	35
Birdie.....	20-24			15-20	10-15	8-12	16-30	10-15		1.00-1.50	
Hamiota.....	12-15	5-10	8-12	15-20	10-15	8-12	20-35			1.00-1.50	
Minota.....	18	12	7-12	20-30	15	10	25-35	15-20	12-15	1.30-2.00	75-1.00
Viridon.....	20	5-10	5-20	20-32			25-35			1.50	
Boulton.....				14-18	5-10	6-8	20-25				



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES A, No. 50.

WAGES OF FARM EMPLOYEES—*Concluded.*

COUNTY.	WHEN EMPLOYMENT LASTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH BOARD.				WHEN ENGAGED BY THE SEASON (SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS OR THEREABOUTS), — PER MONTH.				WHEN ENGAGED BY THE MONTH (FOR FROM ONE TO THREE MONTHS). — PER MONTH.				SHORTER ENGAGEMENTS. DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Men.	Boys.	Women.
	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Year.	Per Month.										
	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢			\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
<i>North-west Territories—</i>																
<i>Assiniboia—</i>																
Gainsborough.....	200	15-18		8				10			20-24	12		25-27	10	12
Fleming.....	175-200	15-18	60		100-150				20	5-8	20-25	10	10-12	20-25	5-8	10-12
Alameda.....								8-10			20-22		8-10	30-35		10-12
Moosomin.....		15-18		4-15					20-25		22-25			30-35		10-12
Wapella.....		16-20		6-10				8-10	16-20	5-15	16-20	10-12		30-35		10-12
Broadview.....		15-20		5-15					16-20	5-15	16-20	10-12		30-35		10-12
Yorkton.....	175-200							5-10	15-25	7-12	15-25	7-12	5-10	25-30	10	5-15
Sumner.....		10-20		5-10					10-16	8-15	10-16	8-15	10-16	20-30	10-15	10-16
Grenfell.....		15-20		5-12				10-15	18-25	10-15	20-24	10-15	10-15	25	10-15	10-15
Pheasant Forks.....		16-17		8-10					20-24	10-15	20-24	10-15	10-15	25	10-15	10-15
Wolsley.....	180-200		60-100		90-120			10	18-23	5-10	18-23	5-10	8-12	25-30		10-15
Indian Head.....		20		5					20-25		20-25		15	30		20
Fort Qu'Appelle.....	200-225		60		96				20-25	6	20-25	10	10	30	10	12
Regina.....	210			8	120				20-25	8-10	20-25	8-10	10-12	30	12-15	12
Moosejaw.....		15-20		5-12					20-25	10-15	20-25	10-15	10-13	25-32	10-15	13-15
Medicine Hat.....									20-25		20-25					
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																
Kimisno.....	12-50							6	15		15			20		1-00
Prince Albert.....	200-240	20						8-10	25	10	25	12		1-00-1-50	50-1-00	1-00-1-50
<i>Alberta—</i>																
Lethbridge.....		25							40		40			2-50		2-50
Edmonton.....		20		15					23	18	23	18	8	1-00	75	1-00
Strathcona.....		15		5					20	10	20	10	4	1-25	50	1-25
Innisfail.....		20		5-10					30	10	30	10	15	1-00-1-25	50	1-00-1-25
Gladys.....		20-25		10-12					30-40	20	30-40	20		1-00-1-50	50-75	1-00-1-50
Lacombe.....		20		5					25	8	25	8	10	1-50		1-50

<i>British Columbia—</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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# LEGISLATION OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT AFFECTING LABOUR, 1901.

Among the Acts of interest to Labour passed by the Dominion Parliament at the session of 1901 are the following :

1 Edward VII.—Chapter 4. An Act respecting the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.

Chapter 6. An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamships subsidies.

Chapter 7. An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the line of railways therein authorized.

Chapter 8. An Act to provide for the payment of bounties on lead in Canada.

Chapter 9. An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

Chapter 10. An Act to amend the Acts of 1899 and 1900 respecting the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

Chapter 19. An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

Chapter 20. An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

Chapter 21. An Act to amend the Un-organized Territories Game Preservation Act, 1894.

Chapter 22. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff of 1897.

Chapter 24. An Act to amend the General Inspection Act.

Chapter 25. An Act to further amend the General Inspection Act.

Chapter 26. An Act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities.

Chapter 27. An Act to provide for the marking and inspection of packages of fruit for sale.

Chapter 33. An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seaman's Act.

Chapter 34. An Act to further amend the Safety of Ships Act.

Chapter 35. An Act respecting inquiries and investigations into shipping regulations.

*Chapter 4* which is to be known as the Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, provides for the payment out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, of a sum not exceeding \$75,000 in any year for defraying the salaries, contingencies, retiring and other allowances, and expenses connected with the maintenance of the Ottawa branch of the

Royal Mint, such yearly payments to take effect on the day upon which a proclamation issued in England by His Majesty, is duly published in Canada directing that a branch of the Royal Mint be established at or near Ottawa.

*Chapter 6* empowers the Governor in Council to enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years with an individual or company, for the performance of a steamship service between Canada and France, and to grant a subsidy not exceeding \$100,000 a year, based upon a minimum service of eighteen round voyages a year for a subsidy not exceeding \$50,000, and so in proportion for a more frequent service.

*Chapter 7* sets forth the list of subsidies to railways voted by Parliament during the session, together with the conditions upon which the subsidies are paid.

*Chapter 8* provides for the payment of bounties on lead refined in Canada from materials produced in Canadian smelters from Canadian lead ore. The subsidies are to be as follows :—Fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, \$5 per ton ; 1903, \$4 ; 1904, \$3 ; 1905, \$2 ; 1906, \$1. It is provided that the total sum payable for such bounties shall not exceed \$100,000 in one year.

*Chapter 9* authorizes the Governor in Council to advance to the corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal such sums of money not exceeding in the whole \$1,000,000, as are required to enable the corporation to construct such grain elevators and other terminal facilities as are necessary to properly equip the port of Montreal.

*Chapter 10* authorizes the Quebec Harbour Commissioners to guarantee three per cent interest for twenty years on certain bonds to be known as Quebec Grain Elevator Bonds to an amount not exceeding \$200,000.

*Chapter 19* provides among other things for the appointment to the Railway Mail Service of employees to be known as train



porters, the duties of these employees to be determined from time to time by the Postmaster General. Appointees are required to be not less than 18 or not more than 24 years of age, and must have passed the preliminary civil service examination. The minimum salary on appointment is \$400, which may be increased annually by \$30 until the maximum of \$700 is reached. A train porter who has had three years' experience, and who has passed the qualifying civil service examination, and such examination in duties as the Postmaster General shall devise, shall be eligible for appointment at such salary as he has at the time to the rank of railway mail clerk.

*Chapter 20* provides for the granting in certain cases, as in the case of illness, for an extra period not exceeding twelve months for the perfecting of a homestead entry. The reasons assigned for the delay must be satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior.

Any person claiming a patent for land for which he had made entry for homestead, shall be entitled to obtain such patent upon proving to the satisfaction of the Minister or of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands: that he has fulfilled three years residence; that he has at least twenty head of cattle upon such land or land occupied by him in the vicinity, and that he is the actual owner of such cattle; and that he has erected stables and outhouses sufficient to winter at least twenty head of cattle.

*Chapter 21* provides for the confiscation of game taken in contravention of the Unorganized Territories, Game Preservation Act 1894.

*Chapter 22* provides that machinery and structural iron and steel imported under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, shall be placed on the free list until the 1st April, 1902.

*Chapter 24* gives a definition of the six grades of spring wheat which come under the General Inspection Act. The wheat within the meaning of the Act is wholly grown in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, or in Ontario west of Fort William on Lake Superior.

*Chapter 25* provides for the appointment of inspectors for the following articles: flour, and meal, wheat and other grain and hay, beef and pork, pot ashes and pearl ashes, pickled fish and fish oil, butter, leather and raw hides, apples and cheese.

*Chapter 26* defines the standard weights and measures of a number of staple commodities. Penalties are fixed for failure to observe the rules laid down.

*Chapter 27* provides for the careful marking of fruit packages at the time when they are packed, with the name and address of the packer, the name of the variety or varieties and the designation of the grade of the fruit. No closed package of fruit is to be offered for sale unless so marked. For neglecting to mark the package or for falsely marking it, the offender is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1 or less than 25 cents for each package which is packed, sold, or offered or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of the Act. For tampering with marks there is a penalty of \$40, and for obstructing any person charged with the enforcement of the Act, there is a penalty of from \$25 to \$500 with costs, and in default of payment, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

*Chapter 33* defines the scope of the Inland Waters Seaman's Act as extending so as to include all the rivers, lakes and other navigable waters within Canada, except salt water bays, arms of the sea, and gulfs on the sea coast, and as including the river St. Lawrence as far seaward as a line drawn from Cape Chatte on the south shore to Point DesMonts on the north shore. The Act also defines the jurisdiction in the North-west

Territories and the Yukon, of the judges appointed under the Act.

*Chapter 34* imposes certain restrictions regarding the deck loads of sailing ships between October 1st and March 16th, and of steam ships between the 12th of October and the 16th of March sailing from any port in Canada to any port in the United Kingdom or in Europe north of Cape Finisterre in Spain other than in the Mediterranean Sea and during the voyage while within Canadian jurisdiction. The provisions however do not apply to any vessel sailing from British Columbia. The maximum penalty is placed at \$800 or 2 years' imprisonment.

*Chapter 35* provides for the holding of inquiries and investigations into shipping casualties. Such casualties are deemed to occur in any of the following cases: Whenever any ship is lost, abandoned or damaged

in any of the inland waters of Canada or on or near the coasts of Canada, or on a voyage to a port in Canada; whenever any ship causes loss or damage to any other ship in, on or near such inland waters or coasts; whenever, by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship in, on or near such inland waters or coasts, loss of life ensues; whenever any such loss, abandonment, damage or casualty happens elsewhere, and any competent witness thereof arrives or is found at any place in Canada; when any loss of life occurs by reason of any casualty happening to or on board any boat belonging to a fishing or other vessel registered in Canada; when any British ship is lost or supposed to have been lost and any evidence is obtainable in Canada as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of.

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#### ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

On May 23rd to 27th, the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics was held at St. Louis, Mo.

This association, which has held annual conventions since the date of its formation, is composed of the chief officials of the Department of Labour at Washington and of the several bureaus of labour in the various states of the Union. The object of the association is to bring into closer touch with each other the persons connected with these bureaus with a view to making their work more efficient and systematic.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour for the United States, presided, and delegates were present from most of the states. At its meetings, the convention devoted most of its time to receiving and discussing the reports of commissioners on the current work of their respective bureaus. An important part of the convention proceedings was the discussion which took place

on the question of what the respective bureaus had accomplished as affecting public policy, and in what way their influence had been locally felt. Short addresses on subjects of interest to the convention were also given by persons who had devoted special attention to the topics on which they spoke.

Invitations had been extended to the Department of Labour, Canada, and to the Bureau of Labour of Ontario, to have representatives present at the meetings of this convention, and in response to this invitation, Mr. Glockling, secretary of the Ontario Bureau, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour, Canada, were present at the convention. The association voted, on the second day, to admit these gentlemen to its membership, and a motion was introduced, which was subsequently unanimously adopted, to have the name of the association changed from 'the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics' to 'the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Sta-

tistics of America', in order to admit of embracing within its membership officials of the Department of Labour, Canada, the Ontario Bureau of Labour and officials of labour bureaus of any of the other provinces of the Dominion should such bureaus be established at any time in the future. In ad-

dition to other courtesies extended by the association to the Canadian representatives, the Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada was chosen as one of the vice-presidents of the newly-named association.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association at New Orleans.

### WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

The *Labour Gazette* publishes in its present number the first of a series of statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of employment in the various branches of the Building Trades in this country. In the gathering of the material from which these tables have been compiled the Department sent special communications to about 3,000 contractors, and to secretaries of the unions belonging to the building trades and to the Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in all parts of Canada, enclosing blank schedules with the request that these be filled out and returned to the Department with the rates of wages and hours current during the first week in May in the locality to which the schedule referred.

To these communications replies were received from about 500 contractors and from practically all the secretaries and the special correspondents of the *Gazette*. From the many returns so received the tables have been compiled in such a manner as to show the rates of wages paid per hour, the number of hours worked on the first five days of the week, and on Saturdays, the average wages received, and hours worked, per week; the rate paid for overtime, and the average duration of the working season by months.

There was a remarkable consistency in the figures obtained from separate sources within individual localities, and as there were several returns from each of practically all the large centres, the statistics as given in the tables which have been compiled, may be regarded as highly accurate. Where it has been apparent that there were consider-

able local variations in the rates these variations have been indicated in the tables.

A careful perusal of these tables will indicate that competition between the different localities in the building trades is fairly keen; there being but little variation in the rates obtaining in the towns comprised within a given area of considerable extent.

Viewing the wages and hours curve from the Atlantic to the Pacific it will be seen that the general rate varies for the building trades in much the same manner as it has been seen to vary in the printing, metal and other trades already recorded in the *Gazette*. It will be noticed also that high wages and shorter hours seem to go together in many localities in contrast with lower wages and longer hours in others.

The present tables give information in regard to bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, scaffolders, carpenters, carpenters' helpers, shinglers and joiners. The series will be continued in the July and August numbers of the *Labour Gazette* in which will be given the current rates and hours obtained by stair-builders, lathers, plasterers, painters, ordinary labourers, excavators, quarrymen, derrick men, powder men, stone drillers, stone-cutters, teamsters, glaziers, steamfitters, plumbers, gasfitters, slate, metal, felt and gravel roofers and their helpers, galvanized iron workers, tinsmiths, electricians, steel workers, coppersmiths and bell hangers.

To make its compilation more complete the Department will be glad to receive from any person engaged in these branches of the building trades statistical information relating to the conditions of their employment; schedules will be furnished to parties desiring to give information on their making application for the same to the Department.



## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—Bricklayers, Masons,

LOCALITY.	BRICKLAYERS.							MASONS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	
	Cts.	% cts.						Cts.	% cts.					
<i>New Brunswick—</i>														
Grand Falls....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Hartland.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	8	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Moncton.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	
St. John.....	33½	18 00	9	9	54	1½	8	33½	18 00	9	9	54	1½	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>														
Antigonish.....	25	12 00	10	10	60	.....	6	.....	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Bridgeport.....	30	15 00	10	10	60	.....	6	30	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Clark's Harbour	20-25	12 00	9-10	9	54-59	.....	7	20-25	12 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	.....	
		13 50							13 50					
Digby.....	30	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	8	20-25	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	
Guysboro.....	25	12 50	10	10	50	.....	6	25	12 50	10	10	50	.....	
Hantsport.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	1½	8	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	1½	
Halifax.....	35-36	15 00	9-10	9	45	1½	5-7	35-36	15 00	9-10	9	45	1½	
Milton.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	9	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Three Brooks...	25	15 00	10	5½	55½	1¼	.....	25	15 00	10	5½	55½	1¼	
Port Maitland...	20	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Truro.....	20-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yarmouth.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
<i>Quebec—</i>														
Bordeaux.....	35	16 50	9	8	50	1½	9	30	16 00	10	9	55	1¼	
Buckingham.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cap Santé.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Granby.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Hull.....	30	16 00	9	8	53	.....	7	30	16 00	9	8	53	.....	
Huntingdon.....	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Isle Verte.....	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lachute.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Montreal.....	30-40	15 00	9	4-9	49	1½	8-10	20-25	10 00	10	5-10	52-55	1½	
		24 00							15 00					
Nictaux.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	12	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Ormstown.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	8	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Poiré.....	35	21 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	
Portage du Fort...	30	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	25-30	14 00	9	9	45-54	.....	5-7	17½-25	10 00	10	10	50-60	.....	
		16 00							15 00					
Rivière du Loup.	25	15 00	10	8	58	.....	7	20	12 00	10	8	58	.....	
Sherbrooke.....	35	21 00	10	9	59	.....	5	27	16 50	10	9	59	.....	
St. Casimir.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
St. Hyacinthe...	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	6	25	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
		.....							15 00					
St. Jérôme.....	35	21 00	10	10	60	.....	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Shawville.....	.....	15 00	10	10	60	.....	6	.....	15 00	10	10	60	.....	
Yamachiche.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	.....	7	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
<i>Ontario—</i>														
Arnprior.....	30	15 00	10	10	60	1¼	8½	30	15 00	10	10	50	1¼	
Avonmore.....	20	10 00	10	10	60	.....	6	20	10 00	10	10	60	.....	
Beamsville.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	50	.....	3	30	15 00	.....	.....	50	.....	
		.....							18 00					
Belleville.....	25-30	15 00	10	9	59	1½	7-8	25-30	15 00	10	9	59	1½	
		18 00							18 00					
Brantford.....	30-33½	15 00	9-10	5	50	1¼	7-9	30-33½	15 00	9-10	5	50	1¼	
		16 65							16 65					
Breslau.....	22½	13 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	
Bridgen.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	9	30	18 00	10	10	60	.....	
Brockville.....	30	16 20	9	9	54	.....	.....	30	16 20	9	9	54	.....	
Cainsville.....	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	1¼	

## BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 4.

## Builders' Labourers and Scaffolders.

Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	BUILDERS' LABOURERS.							SCAFFOLDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.
	Cts.	\$ cts.						Cts.	\$ cts.					
7	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	16½	9 00	9	9	54	1½	8	16½	9 00	9	9	54	1½	8
6	.....	7 50	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	25	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	12
7	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	12	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	.....
8	15	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	15	7 50	10	10	50	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	15	8 00	.....	.....	.....	1½	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-7	14-15½	7 50	9-10	9	45	1½	5-7	14	.....	10	9	.....	1½	7
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12	7 20	10	5½	55½	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12½	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	10-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	14	7 50	10	8	58	.....	7	14	7 50	10	8	58	.....	7
6	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12½	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
6-10	12½-15	6 00	9-10	5-10	52-60	1½	6-10	12½-20	8 00	9-10	5-10	52	1½	6-10
12	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....
5-7	10-12½	5 00	10	10	50-60	.....	5-7	12½	5 00	10	10	50-60	.....	5-7
7	15	9 00	10	8	58	.....	7	12	7 20	10	8	58	.....	7
5	10	6 00	10	9	59	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12	7 50	10	10	60	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7	10-12½	6 00	10	10	60	.....	6-7
7	12	7 20	10	10	60	.....	9	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	10
6	.....	6 00	10	10	60	6	.....	.....	6 00	10	10	60	.....	12
7	11	6 60	10	10	60	.....	7	13	7 00	10	10	60	.....	7
8½	18	9 00	10	10	50	1¼	8½	20	10 00	10	10	50	1¼	8½
6	10	5 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	15	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7-8	12½	7 50	10	9	59	1½	7-8	12½-15	7 50	10	9	59	1½	7-8
7-9	15-16½	8 50	9-10	5	50	1¼	7-8	18-33½	9 00	9-10	5	50	1¼	7-8
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	9	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	9
.....	15	8 10	9	9	54	.....	.....	.....	16 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—Bricklayers, Masons,

LOCALITY.	BRICKLAYERS.							MASONS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	
	Cts.	\$ cts.						Cts.	\$ cts.					
Ontario—Con.														
Camden East ..	25	12 50	10	9	59	...	5-6	25	12 50	10	9	59	...	
Chatham.....	30	15 00	10	9	59	1½	8	30-35	15 00	10	9	59	1½	
		18 00							18 00					
Cornwall.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	
Credit Forks ..	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	8	20	10 00	10	10	60	...	
Dashwood ..	20-30	18 00	10	10	60	...	7-8	20	12 00	10	10	60	...	
Depot Harbour.	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	8	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	
Dundas.....														
Embro.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	
Finch.....	25	15 00				...	5	25	15 00				...	
Gananoque.....	30	18 00				1½		25	15 00				1½	
Guelph.....	30½	18 00	9	9	54	...	7½	27½	15 00	9	9	54	...	
Hamilton.....	35	16 50	9	5	50	1½	9½	35	16 50	9	5	50	1½	
Huntsville.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	...	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	
Ingersoll.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	...		20	12 00	10	10	60	...	
Iroquois.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	
Ivanhoe.....														
Kingston.....	30-40	16 00	9	9	50-54	1½	8	30-40	16 00	9	9	50-54	1½	
		21 00							21 00					
Lancaster.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	6	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	
London.....	37½	17 72	8	8	48	...	6-9	20-37½	10 00	8	8	48	1½	
									17 00					
Meaford.....	25	15 00	10	10	60	...		25	15 00	10	10	60	...	
Mildmay.....	25					...		20					...	
Mille Roches.....						...		30	18 00	10			...	
Morrisburg.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	7	30	18 00	10	10	60	1½	
Niagara Falls..	33½-35	15 00	10	10	60	1½	8-9	30-35	18 00	10	10	60	1½	
		21 00							21 00					
Norval.....	25	15 00	10	9	59	...	7	20	12 00	10	9	59	...	
Orangeville.....	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	7	25	15 00	10	10	60	...	
Oakwood.....	25	12 50			50	...	7	25	12 50			50	...	
Ottawa.....	33-36	12 00	9	5	50	1½	5-9	33-36	12 00	9	5	50	...	
		18 00							18 00					
Paris.....	27½-30	16 00	10	9	59	...	7	27½-30	16 00	10	9	59	...	
		18 00							18 00					
Pembroke.....	27½	16 50	10	10	60	...	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	
Pictou.....	25-30	15 00	10	10	60	...	7	25-30	15 00	10	10	60	...	
		17 70							17 70					
Prescott.....	30	18 00	10	10	40-60	...	7-9	30	18 00	10	10	40-60	...	
Rat Portage.....	40	22 50	10	5	55	...	6	35	19 25	10	5	55	...	
Rockwood.....	15-25	9 00	10	9	59	...	8	17½	10 00	10	9	59	...	
		15 00												
Sarnia.....	30	18 00	10	9	59	...	9	30	18 00	10	9	59	...	
St. Catharines..	35		9	9	54	1½	8-9	35		9	9	54	1½	
St. Thomas.....	32	17 28	9	9	54	...	7-8	32	17 28	9	9	54	...	
Stratford.....	17½-32	12 00	10	10	60	1½	8	17½-32	12 00	10	10	60	1½	
		16 00							16 00					
Strathroy.....	23½	13 50				...	7	23½	13 50				...	
Tavistock.....						...		18	8 75			50	...	
Thorold.....	35					...		35					...	
Toronto.....	37½	14 00	8	4	40-44	1½	8-9	37½	14 00	8	4	40-44	1½	
		16 50							16 50					
Webbwood.....	27½	16 50	10	10	60	...	6	30	18 00	10	10	60	...	
Wellington.....	25	15 00				...		25	15 00				...	
Windsor.....	40	19 00				1½	9	40	19 00				1½	



BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

Builders' Labourers and Scaffolders—Continued.

Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	BUILDERS' LABOURERS.							SCAFFOLDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.
	Cts.	¢ cts.						Cts.	¢ cts.					
5-6	12½	7 00	10	9	59	.....	5-6	10	6 00	10	9	59	.....	.....
8	12½-15	7 50	10	9	59	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	8
		8 00												
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1½	8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1½	8
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7-8	15-20	10 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	12½	8 00				.....	8	12½	8 00				.....	8
.....	10	6 00				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7½	15	8 10	9	9	54	.....	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9½	18½-20	9 50	9	5	50	1½	9½	20	9 00	9			1½	9½
7	15	9 00	10		60	.....	7	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7
.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	6	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	6
.....	12½	7 50	10			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	13-17½	8 00	9	9	50-54	1½	9	17½	9 00	9	9	50-54	1½	9
.....	10 00					.....	.....	10 00					.....	.....
6	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6-9	18-20	8 50	8	8	48	.....	9	18-25	8 45	9	7	48-54	.....	9-10
.....	9 60					.....	.....	13 00					.....	.....
.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	.....
8	15					.....	.....	15					.....	.....
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	10	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	10
9	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	9-10	20	12 00	10	10	60	1½	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	14	7 20			50	.....	7	14	7 20			50	.....	7
5-7	16-20	8 00	9	5	50	.....	5-9	16-20	8 00	9	5	50	.....	5-9
.....	10 00					.....	.....	10 00					.....	.....
6	12½	7 50	10	9	59	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	13½	8 10	10	10	60	.....	6	13½	8 10	10	10	60	.....	6
7	10-12½	6 00	10	10	60	.....	8	10-12½	6 00	10	10	60	.....	8
.....	7 50					.....	.....	7 50					.....	.....
7-9	12½-15	7 00	10	10	40-60	.....	7-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9 00					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	17½	10 50	10	10	60	.....	6	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	6
8	10	6 00	10	9	59	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	15	9 00	10	9	59	.....	9	17½	10 50	10	9	59	.....	9
8-9	18-20		9	9	54	1½	8-9	18-20		9	9	54	1½	8-9
7-8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7-8	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	7-8
8	12½	7 50	10	10	60	1¼	8-9	15	9 00	10	10	60	1¼	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	12½	7 50				.....	7	12½	7 50				.....	7
7	12½	6 00			50	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15					.....	.....	15					.....	.....
7-10	23	9 00	8	4	40-44	1½	9	23	8 25	8	4	40-44	1½	9
.....	10 12					.....	.....	10 12					.....	.....
6	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	6	15	9 00	10	10	60	.....	6
.....	10	6 00				.....	.....	10	6 00				.....	.....
9	15	9 00				1½	9	15	9 00				1½	9

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—Bricklayers, Masons,

LOCALITY.	BRICKLAYERS.							MASONS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	
Ontario—Con.	Cts.	\$ cts.						Cts.	\$ cts.					
Woodstock.....	22½-25	12 50 13 12	.....	9	53-55	.....	8	22½-25	12 50 13 12	.....	9	53-55	.....	
Manitoba—														
Arden.....	40	.....	10	10	45	.....	6	40	.....	10	10	45	.....	
Brandon.....	35-40	23 60	10	9	59	.....	6	35	21 00	10	9	59	.....	
Elkhorn.. ...	30-50	18 00 30 00	10	10	60	1½	7	25-40	15 00 24 00	10	10	60	1½	
Stonewall.....	50	27 00	9	8	45	.....	5	50	27 00	9	8	45	.....	
Winnipeg.....	50	26 50	9	8	53	1½	6	50	26 50	9	8	53	1½	
N. W. Territories—														
Calgary.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	40	24 00	10	10	60	.....	
Fort Saskatche-														
wan.....	35-40	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	7	40	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	
Medecine Hat..	50	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Qu'Appelle.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
B. Columbia—														
Greenwood.....	66	36 00	9	9	54	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kamloops.....	55	30 00	9	9	54	1½	8	55	30 00	9	9	54	1½	
Nanaimo.....	55½	30 00	9	8	53	.....	9	55½	30 00	9	8	53	.....	
Nelson.....	62½	30 00	8	8	48	1½	8	62½	30 00	8	8	48	1½	
N. Westminster.	50	24 00 27 00	9	9	48-54	1½	6-12	50	24 00 27 00	9	9	48-54	1½	
Revelstoke....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vancouver.....	50	24 00 27 50	8-9	8-9	48-54	1½	8	40-50	21 00 27 00	8-9	8-9	48-54	1½	
Victoria.....	50-55	25 00 27 00	9	9	45-54	1¼-1½	9-10	50-55	25 00 27 00	9	9	45-54	1½	

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*Builders' Labourers and Scaffolders—*Concluded.*

Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	BUILDERS' LABOURERS.							SCAFFOLDERS.						
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per Day, first 5 days of Week.	Hours per Day, (Saturdays.)	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Overtime.	Average duration of Working Sea- son in Months.
8	Cts. 15	\$ cts. 8 25	.....	9	53-55	.....	8	Cts. 15	\$ cts. 8 25	.....	9	53-55	.....	8
6	15	7 50	10	10	45	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	12½	7 50	10	10	60	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	17½-20	10 00	10	10	60	1½	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	15	6 75	9	8	45	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	17-20	10 00	9	8	53	.....	7	20	10 60	9	8	53	.....	7
.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	12 00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	20	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	20	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	39	21 00	9	9	54	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	25	13 50	9	9	54	1½	8	25	13 50	9	9	54	1½	8
9	27½	15 00	9	8	53	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	37½	18 00	8	8	48	1½	10	44	21 00	8	8	48	1½	10
6-12	22½-30	12 00	9	9	48-54	1½	6-12	25	13 50	9	9	54	1½	6-12
.....	.....	16 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	25-30	13 00	9	9	54	1½	8	25-30	13 00	9	9	54	1½	8
.....	.....	16-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-10	25-30	13-50	9	9	45-54	1½	9-10	25-30	13 50	9	9	45-54	1½	9-10





BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,  
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B—No. 4.

Helpers, Shinglers and Joiners.

		SHINGLERS.							JOINERS.						
Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.
		Cts.	¢ cts.						Cts.	¢ cts.					
		15	9.00	10	10	60		9							
	8														
1½	8		9.00	9	9	54	1½	8		9.00-12.00	9	9	54	1½	8
	10	12½	7.00					8	17½	10.50					10
	6		7.50	10	10	60		6		9.00	10	10	60		6
	8	20	12.00	10	10	60									
1¼	8	15	7.50	10	10	60	1¼	8	17½	8.75	10	10	60	1¼	8
		15	9.00	10	10	60		7							
	10	15	9.00					9	15	9.00					9
1½-2	9	18		10	9		1½-2	6	18-20	10.00	10	9		1½-2	9-12
	10	12½	7.50	10	10	60		10	17½						
			9.00							10.50					
		12½	9.00	10	5½	55½	2								
		15-17½	9.00-10.00	10	10	60		8	15-17½	9.00-10.00	10	10	60		8
		20													
	8-12								15	9.00	10	10	60		10
	12	15	9.00	10	8	58		12	17½						8-12
	8	15	9.00					6	16	9.50	10	8	58		12
		15	9.00						20	12.00					9
									15	9.00					
1½	9-11	15-20	10.00	10	10	60		10	16-20	9.00-12.00	10	10	60	1½	10-12
	12	15	9.00	10	10	60		8	15	9.00	10	10	60		12
		15	9.00	10	10	60			25	15.00	10	10	60		
		20	12.00						20	12.00					
	7-8	10-15	6.00-9.00	10	10	60	7-8	12½-20	9.00-12.00	10	10	60		7-8	
	7	15	9.00	10	8	58		7	15	9.00	10	8	58		7
	12								20	12.00	10	9	59		12
	8								13	8.00	10	10	60		12
	9	12½	7.50	10	10	60		9	15	9.00	10	10	60		9
	6														
	11½	14	8.40	10	10	60			15	9.00	10	10	60		11½
			10.50	10	10	60		8		10.50	10	10	60		8
1½	9-10	12½-15	7.50-9.00	10	9	59	1½	8-10	12½-20	7.50-12.00	10	9	59	1½	10
1¼-1½	9-11	17½-20	11.80	10	9	50-59	1½	9-11	17½-22½	10.00-13.37	10	9	59	1½	9-11
	9	17½	10.50	10	10	60		8	20-25	12.00	10	10	60		9
1¼	10	15	9.00	10	9½	59½	1¼	8	20-25	12.00	10	10	60		5
		15	9.00	10	10	60			20	12.00	10	9	59	1½	10
1½	8	15	9.00	10	10	60	1½	8	15-17½	9.00-10.50	10	10	60		
	8	15	9.00	10	10	60		8	20	12.00	10	10	60	1½	8
		15	9.00	10	10	60		8	17½	10.50	10	10	60		8
		12-15	7.00-9.00	10	10	60			20	12.00	10	10	60		
	12								25	15.00	10	10	60		12
		15	9.00	10	10	60			16-20	9.00-12.00	10	10	60		
	8	12½	7.50					8	20	12.00					8
		15	9.00						20	12.00				1¼	
1¼	8	15	9.00	10	9	59	1¼	8	20	12.00	10	9	59	1¼	8
1½	9	20-22½	12.25	10	5	55	1½	9	22½-25	12.37½	10	5	55	1½	9

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 2.—Carpenters, Car-

LOCALITY.	CARPENTERS.							CARPENTERS' HELPERS.				
	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	Rate paid for Over-time.	Average duration of working season in Months.	Wages per Hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.
	Cts.	¢ cts.						¢	¢ cts.			
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>												
Huntsville.....	17½	10.50	10	10	60	.....	7	12½	7.50	10	10	60
Hotham.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingersoll.....	12½-15	8.00-9.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	10	6.00	10	10	60
Iroquois.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	6	10	6.00	10	10	60
Kingston.....	22½	13.00-14.00	9	9	54	1½	9-12	20	10.00-11.00	9	9	54
Lancaster.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	6-7	12½	7.50	10	10	60
London.....	17-20	10.80-11.66	9	8	54	.....	8-9	15-17	8.00-9.00	9	9	54
Lyn.....	17½	10.50	10	10	60	.....	7	10	6.00	10	10	60
Meaford.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	12½	7.50	10	10	60
Mildmay.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburg.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	10	7.50	10	10	60
Niagara Falls.....	20-25	12.00-15.00	10	10	60	1½	9-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orangeville.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood.....	15	7.50	.....	.....	50	.....	10	10	5.00	.....	.....	50
Ottawa.....	18-22	10.00-12.00	9	9	54	.....	9	12½-15	7.00-9.0	9	9	54
Owen Sound.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	15	9.00	10	9	59	.....	10	12½	7.50	10	9	59
Penbrooke.....	17½	10.50	10	10	60	.....	12	14	8.40	10	10	60
Pictou.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	1¼	8	10-15	6.00-9.00	10	10	60
Prescott.....	20	12.00	10	10	50-60	.....	8	12½	7.50	10	10	50-60
Rat Portage.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	.....	6	17½	10.50	10	10	60
Rockwood.....	15	9.00	10	9	59	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	17½	10.50	10	9	59	.....	10	15	9.00	10	9	59
St. Catharines.....	22½	12.00	9	9	54	1½	10	17	9.00	9	9	54
St. Thomas.....	20	11.00	10	.....	55	.....	8-9	15	8.00	10	5	55
Stratford.....	15-20	10.20	10	10	60	1¼	10-12	10-12	6.50	10	10	60
Strathroy.....	15	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12½	7.50	.....	.....	.....
Thamesville.....	15	9.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorold.....	22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	25-28	12.50	8-9	4-5	45-50	1¼	10	20	10.00	9	5	50
Tweed.....	20	10.50	10	10	60	.....	10	12½	7.50	10	10	60
Webbwood.....	20	12.00	10	10	60	.....	8	15	9.00	10	10	60
Wellington.....	15	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	20-22½	.....	9	9	.....	.....	10	12½-15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wingham.....	15	9.00	10	10	60	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock.....	17½	9.00-10.27	.....	9	55-59	.....	10	12½	7.25	.....	9	58
<i>Manitoba—</i>												
Arden.....	25	.....	10	10	60	.....	7½	15	.....	10	10	60
Brandon.....	20-25	14.00	10	9	59	.....	7	12½	9.00	10	10	60
Elkhorn.....	25	15.00	10	10	60	1½	7	20	12.00	10	10	60
Stonewall.....	25	12.50	10	10	50	.....	8	17½	10.50	10	10	60
Winnipeg.....	25-30	16.00	10	10	60	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>N. W. Territories—</i>												
Calgary.....	20-30	12.00-18.00	10	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Saskatchewan.....	25-30	15.00	.....	.....	50	.....	7	15	.....	10	.....	50
Medicine Hat.....	30	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	12.00	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>British Columbia—</i>												
Greenwood.....	45	24.00	9	9	54	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	33½	18.00	9	9	54	1½	12	22½	12.00	9	9	54
Nanaimo.....	33½-38	18.00-21.00	9	8	53	.....	9	27½	15.00	9	8	53
Nelson.....	44½	21.00	8	8	48	1½	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	25-33½	18.00	9	9	54	1½	7-12	20-24	10.00-12.00	9	9	54
Revelstoke.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver.....	33½	16.65	9	5	50	1½	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	33½	18.00	9	9	54	1½	9	22-25	12.00-13.50	9	9	54





## NOVA SCOTIA FACTORIES ACT 1901.

ON April 4, 1901, the General Assembly of the province of Nova Scotia passed 'An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories.' This Act, which is cited as the 'Nova Scotia Factories Act' (1 Edward VII., c. 1), includes within its scope industrial establishments in which steam, water or other mechanical power is used to work machinery, and any other building, workshop, structure, room, or premises to which it is extended by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Royal Gazette* (a). A part of the factory may for the purpose of the Act be taken as a separate factory.

The provisions of the Act which relate to the freedom from effluvia or to the overcrowding or ventilation of a factory, to children, young persons or women being employed during meal hours, to the posting of notices, excepting where the notice is the notice of the name and address of the inspector, and to sending notices of accidents, shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say in a private house used as a dwelling, in which neither steam, water or other mechanical power is used, and in which the persons employed are members of the same family, though the house, room or place by reason of the work carried on there be a factory within the meaning of the Act. Nothing in the Act shall extend to any mechanic, artisan or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of the factory.

A 'child' under the Act means a person under the age of fourteen years; a 'young girl' means a girl under the age of eighteen years; and a 'woman' means a woman of eighteen years and upwards.

## Sanitary Arrangements.

The provisions regarding sanitation require that the factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia from any

drain or other nuisance, that it shall not be overcrowded so as to be injurious to health, that it shall be so ventilated as to render harmless as far as possible dust, gases or other impurities, and that it shall have a sufficient number of clean and properly ventilated urinals with separate entrances for male and female employees. In case of overcrowding, insufficient ventilation or unsanitary arrangements in any factory, the employer shall within a reasonable time take such action as the inspector notifies him to be necessary. Where dust is generated and inhaled by workers, if such inhalation may be avoided by mechanical means, the inspector may require the employer to provide such means within a reasonable time. No employer shall employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, the penalty being not more than \$100 or 6 months' imprisonment. No employer shall keep a factory in such a condition that the safety of any employee therein is endangered or the health of such person permanently injured. For infringement of this provision the penalty is to be not more than \$300 or imprisonment for one year.

## Prohibitions and Restrictions Regarding Employment.

No employer shall employ in any factory any child, young girl or woman in such a manner that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured. For employing a child, young girl or woman contrary to this provision the employer is liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100), and, in default of payment, to six months' imprisonment.

No employer shall keep a factory in such a condition that the safety of an employee is

(a) The Act follows closely the provisions and in many particulars the wording of the Ontario Factories Act which was reviewed in the November and December numbers of the *Labour Gazette*.

endangered, or so that the health of an employee is likely to be permanently injured. The penalty for default in this case is not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) or one year's imprisonment.

The Act lays down the rule that no child shall be employed in any factory. The penalty for disobeying the rule is not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), and, in default of payment, six months' imprisonment. It is provided, however, that boys and girls under fourteen years of age may be employed during the months of July, August, September and October in gathering and in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for canning and dessicating purposes. It is furthermore provided that the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, prohibit the employment of girls under eighteen years and boys under sixteen years in factories in which the work is deemed to be dangerous or unwholesome.

The duration of employment for a child, young girl or woman is limited to ten hours per day and sixty hours per week, and an hour is appointed for the noon day meal. Where women are employed in canning and dessicating fruit until a later hour than 9 p.m. they shall not be so employed for more than twenty days in the whole, and where a woman is employed after 7 p.m. she shall in addition to the noon hour, have forty-five minutes between 5 and 8 p.m. for her evening meal. The inspector may grant exemptions from the restrictions regarding the hours of employment of women, young girls and children in certain cases of emergency. In cases of such exemption work shall not start before 6 a.m., nor be continued after 9 p.m.; the hours of labour shall not be more than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in one day nor  $72\frac{1}{2}$  in one week; no exemption shall comprise more than 36 days, including overtime, in one year; there shall be at least forty-five minutes for the evening meal, and the particulars regarding the exemptions shall be posted. (b)

### Protection Against Bodily Injury.

Provision is made for the guarding of dangerous places, including machinery, hatchways, elevator cars and other places which the inspector considers dangerous. It is further provided that no machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice; that young girls and women shall not be allowed to clean mill gearing while in motion; and that young girls shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine.

In the matter of protection in the case of fire, it is provided that in every factory there shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector directs. The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and the main entrances and doors leading to the fire escapes shall not be locked at any time during the ordinary working hours. In case of factories over two storeys in height there shall be provided in a convenient place in every room which is above the ground floor, or in so many of such rooms as the inspector certifies, a sufficient wire or other rope of not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, with secure fastenings at one end of the rope. Factories three or more storeys in height, in which persons are employed above the second storey, shall, unless provided with a sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doors, be fitted with a sufficient number of fire escapes. These fire escapes shall consist of an iron stairway with suitable railing, and shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron stairs or windows with iron shutters, and with suitable landings at every storey above the first. Any of the requirements of this latter provision may be dispensed with in any factory if the inspector so directs.

The employer is required to send notice within six days to the inspector of fire or accident occasioning bodily injury to an employee, and within twenty-four hours of any explosion in the factory, whether any

(b) Provision same as in Ontario Act. See *Labour Gazette*, November, 1900, p. 107.



person is injured or not. Notices are also required to be sent within twenty-four hours in case of an accident involving the death or serious injury of an employee. The penalty for failure to send such notices is not to exceed thirty dollars.

### Inspection.

The Governor in Council is authorized to appoint and regulate the duties, and the amount of compensation of the inspectors, male and female. The general powers of the inspector enable him to enter and inspect any factory at any reasonable hour by day or night, to require the production of and to examine registers or documents, to take with him a constable to the factory where obstruction is apprehended, and to make such investigations as are necessary to discover whether the provisions of the Act are complied with. The employer and his agents and servants shall furnish the means required for the inspection of the factory. The inspector shall if required produce to the employer a formal certificate of his appointment under the hand and seal of the Provincial Secretary. Any person for wilfully delaying the inspector; for failure to comply with the requisition of the inspector, for concealing or preventing a child or young girl or woman from appearing, shall be deemed to obstruct the inspector, in the pursuance of his duties. But no one shall be required to give any evidence tending to criminate himself. The penalty for obstructing an inspector is not to exceed \$100 or three months imprisonment.

### Registers and Notices.

A person upon occupation of a factory, shall within one month after he begins to occupy it serve on the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the nature of the work, the nature and the amount of the moving power and the name of the firm, and in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars. The

employer is furthermore required to keep in proper form a register of the children, young girls and women employed in the factory, and other matters under the Act and to send to the inspector such extracts from the register as the latter requires. The penalty for default is not to exceed \$30.

A person who wilfully makes or uses a false entry shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 or six months' imprisonment.

There shall be posted in each entrance of the factory and in such other places thereof as the inspector directs, a notice of the hours during which children, young girls and women may be employed, and of such other provisions of the Act as the inspector deems necessary, to enable the employees to become acquainted with their rights and duties. The name and the address of the inspector and the notice of the clock by which the hours of work are regulated are also to be posted. The penalty for failure to comply with these provisions regarding notices is not to exceed \$100 or three months' imprisonment for each offence.

### Penalties and Proceedure.

The parent of any child or young girl employed in a factory shall unless the employment is without the consent, connivance or willful default of such parent, be liable for each offence to a penalty of not more than \$50 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

Every employer who fails to comply with any provisions of the Act, in respect to which, no specific penalty is provided, shall for each offence be liable to penalty not exceeding \$50, or three months' imprisonment.

Provision is made for proceeding against the actual offender upon information laid by the employer and a proof that the latter has used due diligence to enforce the Act. Where an offence for which an employer is liable, has in fact been committed by some agent, servant or other person, such party shall be liable to the same penalty as if he

were the employer. A person shall not be liable in case of repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day, to any larger penalty than the highest fixed by the Act for the offence, excepting where the offence occurs after the information has been laid, or where the offence is one of employing two or more children, young girls or women contrary to the Act.

Information shall be laid within two months of the offence, or, where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, within three months after the commission of the offence.

The Act concludes by setting forth the forms, registers and notices required to be kept under the Act.

### MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1901.

Among the measures of concern to labour passed at the session of the Manitoba Legislature of 1901 were, 1 Ed. VII., chapter 3. *An Act to amend the Builder's and Workmen's Act*: 1 Ed. VII., chapter 8. An Act respecting the handling and sale of dairy products; and 1 Ed. VII., chapter 21, An Act respecting the sale of dairy products. The first of these measures specifically defines the terms, 'builder,' 'contractor,' 'sub-contractor' and 'proprietor' as used in chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes and repeals sections 10, 11 and 12.

1 Ed. VII., chapter 8, which is to be known as the *Butter and Cheese Brand Act*, defines as a 'creamery' a butter factory where the milk or cream of fifty or more cows is received, or to which there are ten or more patrons or outside persons contributing milk or cream.

A 'cheese factory,' means any place where cheese is made from the milk of fifty or more cows or milk contributed by ten or more persons.

'Private dairy,' means any place where butter is made from the milk of less than fifty cows, owned and kept by one person, firm or corporation.

'Home dairy cheese,' means cheese made on any farm in Manitoba from the milk of less than fifty cows, for which no milk from outside farms is received. The proprietors of establishments coming under these several

headings are required to register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg, a stencil showing his name and address and showing the words 'Creamery Butter,' 'Full Cream Cheese,' 'Dairy Butter' or 'Home Dairy Cheese,' as the case may be, and the number of the stencil as furnished by the Department, and to brand with that stencil the product shipped from the establishment.

For failure to comply with the Act a penalty is imposed of from \$3 to \$30 with costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding two months.

1 Ed. VII., chapter 21, which is to be known as the *Milk and Cream Standards Act*, provides that no person shall sell in the province, milk containing less than 11½ per cent of total solids, or less than 8½ per cent of solids not fat, or less than 3 per cent of butter fat, and no person shall sell cream containing less than 15 per cent of butter fat.

For selling below these standards a penalty is imposed of from \$5 to \$25 with costs, and, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

*The railway agreements* passed during the session appear in 1 Ed. VII., c. 38. 'An Act confirming a certain agreement therein referred to'; and 1 Ed. VII., chapter 39, 'An Act conferring a certain agreement respecting certain railways and respecting freight and passenger rates.'

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works),

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of May, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Wharf at Kempt Head, N.S. Contract dated April 30th, 1901. Amount of contract, \$4,980.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00	" "
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	" "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	1.50	" "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	" "
Driver with one horse.....	1.50	" "
Driver with two horses.....	2.50	" "

Military College, &c., at Kingston, Ont. Contract dated May 1st, 1901. Amount of contract, \$12,923.

## FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman, mason.....	\$3.00	per day of 9 hours.
" " carpenter.....	2.50	" "
Excavators.....	1.25	" "
Masons.....	2.50	" "
Bricklayers.....	2.50	" "
Builders' labourers.....	1.25	" "
Stone cutters.....	2.75	" "
Carpenters.....	1.80	" "
" helpers.....	1.25	" "
Joiners.....	1.80	" "
Stair builders.....	1.80	" "
Plasterers.....	3.00	" "
Painters and glaziers.....	1.60	" "
Plumbers.....	1.75	" of 10 hours
Steam fitters.....	2.00	" "
Metal roofers.....	1.75	" "
Electricians.....	1.25	" "
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	" "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	" "
Tinsmiths.....	1.75	" "
Bell Hangers.....	1.75	" "
Lathers.....	1.75	" "
Shinglers.....	1.80	" "
Quarrymen.....	1.50	" "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.00	" "
" two horses and wagon.....	3.00	" "
" one horse.....	2.00	" "
" two horses.....	3.00	" "
Machinists.....	2.00	" "
Timekeeper.....	1.50	" "



Heating apparatus at Quebec Quarters, Citadel, Quebec, Que. Contract dated May 3rd, 1901. Amount of contract \$2,550.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Steamfitters.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours.		
Steamfitters' helpers.....	1.50	"	"
Masons.....	2.00	"	"
Bricklayers.....	3.00	"	"
Builders' labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Carpenters.....	1.75	"	"
Joiners.....	2.00	"	"
Plasterers.....	2.25	"	"
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00	"	"
Tinsmiths.....	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	2.00	"	"
Ordinary Labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Driver, horse and cart.....	2.00	"	"

Repairs to wharf at Bay du Vin., N.B. Contract dated May 27, 1901. Amount of contract \$7,745.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters.....	1.50	"	"
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	1.75	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.25	"	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	1.75	"	"
Driver with one horse.....	1.75	"	"
Driver with two horses.....	2.50	"	"
Time-keeper.....	45.00 per month.		

Breakwater at Nuts Harbour, N.S. Contract dated May 29, 1901. Amount of contract \$16,600.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.....	\$ 2.50 per day of 10 hours.		
Carpenters.....	2.00	"	"
Carpenters' helpers.....	1.50	"	"
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	"
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.50	"	"
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	"	"
Driver with one horse and cart.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	2.50	"	"
Driver with one horse.....	1.50	"	"
Driver with two horses.....	2.50	"	"

# ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING MAY, 1901.

During the month of May nine complaints were received by the Department of alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act and six persons were deported as a result of the investigation made into one of these complaints.

On the 23rd of the month the Act to amend the Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens, received the royal assent and became law. As this Act contains special provisions for its enforcement by local judges and magistrates, the Depart-

ment did not continue the investigations commenced under the old Act, which was without these provisions.

A special account of the Alien Labour Act as amended, and the procedure necessary for its enforcement, is given in an article entitled "The Alien Labour Act," in the present number of the *Gazette*.

The table herewith gives a detailed account of the complaints received by the department during the month of May, or dealt with during that month.

## ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ALIEN LABOUR ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1901.

COMPLAINTS MADE BEFORE MONTH OF MAY AND DEALT WITH DURING THAT MONTH.

Locality.	Trade or Industry.	Date of Complaint	Nature of alleged Violation of Act.	Result of Investigation.
Toronto, O . . . .	Wholesale clothing . . . .	Apr. 3..	Importation and employment of alien clothing designer.	No evidence of illegal importation.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Railway construction . . .	" 4..	Importation of a large number of alien workmen.	Proceedings, if any, to be taken under amended Act.
Sault Ste. Marie, O.	Construction work . . . .	" 20..	Importing and employing alien labour.	No evidence disclosed of violation of Act.
Victoria, B.C..	Ship salving . . . . .	" 23..	Importation of skilled alien workmen.	Action by dept. deferred because of international questions involved.

## COMPLAINTS MADE DURING MONTH OF MAY.

Little Current, O.	Lumber industry . . . . .	May. 6..	Importing and employing alien workmen.	Six men deported on May 20.
Selkirk, Man ..	Fishing " . . . . .	" 8..	Importing and employing alien engineer.	Evidence insufficient to prove violation of Act.
Vancouver, B.C.	Ship building . . . . .	" 13..	Illegal importation of a number of ship building mechanics.	Proceedings, if any, to be taken under amen'd. Act
Blind River, O.	Lumber industry . . . . .	" 18..	Importing and employing alien workmen.	Proceedings, if any, to be taken under amen'd. Act
Ottawa, O. . . . .	Painting and decorating.	" 21..	Alleged intention to import skilled painters and decorators.	Artists, exempt under section 5 of the Act.
Crystal Beach, O.	Pleasure resort . . . . .	" 22..	Importing alien musicians.	Proceedings, if any to be taken under amen'd. Act
Winnipeg, Man	Railway construction..	" 22..	Importing a large number of alien workmen.	" "
Hamilton, O. . .	Painting and decorating.	" 23..	Importing and employing alien decorators and painters.	" "
Montreal, Q. . .	Wholesale clothing . . . .	" 29..	Importing and employing a number of alien workmen.	" "

## UNIONS FORMED DURING MAY, 1901.

During the month of May, organizations were formed in the following crafts:—

*Sherbrooke, Que.* — Carpenters.

*Montreal, Que.*—Painters and Decorators, Shirt and Collar Cutters.

*Kingston, Ont.*—Barbers, with headquarters at Cleveland.

*Brantford, Ont.*—Barbers and Bakers.

*Guelph, Ont.*—Woodworkers and Finishers, Bakers, Barbers and Retail Clerks.

*St. Catharines, Ont.*—Printers.

*Stratford, Ont.*—Bakers and Printers.

*Windsor, Ont.*—Teamsters.

*Kingsville, Ont.*—Tobacco Workers.

*Vancouver, B. C.*—Musicians.

*Victoria, B. C.*—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and Machinists.

## TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

While the number of trade disputes in continuance at the end of April was comparatively large, those reported to the department for the month of May were few in number and, for the most part, of minor importance.

Most of the disputes reported for the month of May occurred in the province of Ontario, there being but one in Quebec and one in British Columbia. Of the seven cases reported, five had to do with the question of an increase in wages or a diminution in the hours of labour; one was caused by a reduction in wages, and one through employers hiring a foreman not agreeable to other employees.

What gave evidence of being a serious dispute occurred on the 16th of the month between the iron-workers helpers' and their employers at Kingston, in which over 400 men were directly and indirectly affected. The trouble arose through employers refusing to comply with the union's demand for uniform increases in pay, and the re-instatement of an employee who had been discharged. After some correspondence and interviews between the parties, however, an adjustment was arrived at on the 21st instant, by which the men withdrew their demand for the re-instatement of the discharged employee

and for a uniform rate of wages, the firm on its part agreeing to pay increased rates graded according to proficiency, as attested by their foreman. They also fixed the minimum rate for labourers at \$1.25 per day of 10 hours. A further account of this dispute is given in the report of Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent to the *Gazette* for Kingston and district.

Of the disputes in continuance at the end of April, four continued without settlement throughout the month of May. The most important of these is the lock-out of the cigarmakers in Montreal, a full account of which was given in last month's *Gazette*. It is reported that the employers are seeking to install new machinery which they claim will enable them to dispense with the services of skilled cigarmakers. The Cigarmaker's Union, on the other hand, is reported to be considering the question of establishing a co-operative factory to give employment to its members.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began, or were in continuance during the month of May and which have been reported to the department.



## TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Di-rectly Indi-rectly			
Ontario.....	Brantford...	Moulders.....	Against alleged reduction in wages.....	1	14	Mar. 18	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
N. B. ....	St. John.....	Moulders.....	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for increase of 25 cents per day.	4	37	April 18	.....	Two firms acceded to demand, one at once, other on May 3, 21 still on strike at end of month.
Ontario.....	Guelph.....	Machinists.....	Dissatisfaction of employees with wages received and other conditions.	1	.....	" 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Cigarmakers.....	Refusal of employers to accede to union's demand for revision of existing wage scale.	10	600	" 19	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	London.....	Cigarmakers.....	Union men were laid off and other men put on in their place.	1	5	" 23	May	Unsuccessful. Company filled places of strikers and strikers obtained employment in other factories.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Lathers.....	Refusal of employers to grant demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour and 8 hours per day.	.....	50	May 1	" 14	Compromised at minimum rate of 27½ cents per hour. Number of hours per day left with union. One year's agreement.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Printers.....	Refusal of employers to grant scale of wages asked by union.	1	15	" 7	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Boilermakers and helpers.	Refusal of employers to grant increase from present wage of \$1.25 and \$1.35 a day to \$1.50.	3	175	" 11	May 20	Referred to Board of Arbitration for settlement.
Ontario.....	Kingston.....	Iron-workers and helpers.	Refusal to grant union's demand for uniform increase in pay and reinstatement of discharged employee.	1	143	" 16	" 21	Men withdrew demand for reinstatement of discharged employee and for uniform rate of wages. Firm granted increased rates according to proficiency as attested by foreman, and minimum rate for labourers of \$1.25 per day of 10 hours.
B. C. ....	Chenainus...	Loggers.....	Decrease in wages from 25 cents to \$1 per man.	1	100	" 16	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Ottawa.....	Machinists.....	Refusal of employers to grant union's demand for 9-hour day and increase of 12½ per cent in wages.	6	34	" 20	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Guelph.....	Corporation labourers.	Nine men objected to foreman, eight others quit work out of sympathy.	1	17	" 29	.....	No settlement reported at end of month but some of the strikers had returned to work.

## REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1901 :—

## Factory Inspection in Ontario.

Thirteenth annual reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario, 1900. King's Printer, Toronto; 40 pages.

This publication contains a review of the experience of the factories inspectors in western, central and eastern Ontario, as well as that of the female inspector.

The *Inspector for the western district*, referring to the employment of children, reports that he seldom finds a child in the factory; that occasionally, in cases of extreme poverty where a child's earnings are necessary to its existence, one may be found at work; and that children are not employed to the same extent as formerly in canning factories, where they are allowed to be employed during the months of June, July, August and September.

Under the heading of boiler explosions, he says: 'So far as my knowledge goes the boilers exploding in this and former years, in this province, have been small and in small factories. There was an attempt made last year to have a law passed to make it compulsory to have boilers inspected periodically, and to have them in charge of certificated engineers, but it seems to be a difficult matter to legislate upon without inflicting hardships on owners of small boilers.'

The report shows a total of 204 accidents in the western division of the province, as compared with 157 in the previous year. The increase in the last two years the inspector explains by the revival of the manufacturing trades, the employment of a greater number of operatives, many working longer hours, the scarcity of skilled labour necessitating the employment of a greater number of unskilled operatives, and the bet-

ter observance of the law as to reporting accidents. Of the total number of accidents in 1900, the woodworking industries were responsible for 68. In the metal trades there were 35 accidents; in the textile trades, 1; biscuit manufacturing, 3; mattress making, 2; india rubber manufacturing, 3; paper box manufacturing, 3; printing press, 1; flour mill, 1; and elevators, 4. Nine accidents are reported as happening in gear wheels, most of them while cleaning in motion. Of the accidents reported during the year, only 5 happened to females, and none of these were very serious. There were 6 fatal accidents during the year.

The inspector devotes some attention to accidents in connection with elevators. In order to prevent accidents from open doorways he suggests that all doors opening into elevators should be fastened so as to be opened only from the inside. He also points out a difficulty from employers occupying the same building in which there are tenants who do not come under the Factories Act. Danger is, in this way, sometimes occasioned in the passages. As a remedy he has suggested that the owner of the building ought to provide a person to operate the elevator, and keep the building in conformity with the Factories Act, without interfering with the responsibility of the tenants each for his own workmen or factory. Strain and wear and tear about the elevator as the result of want of knowledge on the part of the elevator conductor, he attributes in many cases to the fact that the elevators were in charge of boys who do not know the effect of overloading the conducting wire with electricity, and he reports that it would be better to pay a little more wages and employ help that has some practical knowledge. Such a course would cost a few dollars more in wages, but would save in repairs and probably law costs.

The *Inspector of the central district* reports 179 accidents, an increase on the

previous year of 43. Sixteen of these accidents were fatal; 3 were caused by circular saws; 3 by explosions; 1 by a grindstone bursting; 3 by being caught on a shafting; 1 by elevator; 1 by lumber falling on a dock, causing a man to fall into the water and be drowned; 1 scalded by falling into a tank; 1 by being crushed by a log against a saw-table; 1 by being caught in small gear resulting in blood poisoning; and 1 by being struck by the lever of a saw-carriage.

There were five prosecutions during the year in the central district, three for contravention of the Factories Act and two for contravention of the Shops Act.

The Inspector for this district refers to the difficulty of verifying the ages of children employed in factories, and urges the requirement of certificates of school teachers before they are allowed to work in factories. He urges that there is little inducement to give a false age to teachers when children begin to attend school and as they are required to attend school until they are fourteen years of age, teachers are mostly certain to have the correct ages of children attending school. As showing the necessity for the recommendation, he cites that out of fifty-three certificates given by parents and sent in to the Registrar General's Department for verification, twenty-five were found not to have been registered; eight only were found to be correct and twenty were not correct, inaccuracies varying from a few days to two years.

Among the suggestions made by the *Inspector of the eastern district* is that an electric alarm or some other mode of giving warning to employees working around machinery, when the power is connected with it to put it in operation, should be installed. He also draws attention to the importance of young girls who are working around looms and spinning mills, carrying their hair in nets or tied up, and wearing close-fitting clothes. He reports eleven accidents during the year, none of which were

of a very serious nature, and none were caused by defective machinery or want of protection.

The *female factories Inspector* also draws attention to the importance of having elevators in charge of competent persons. Concerning this subject she says: 'I would again call attention to the use of elevators, which are the cause of many accidents—that is, those used for carrying passengers to the upper stories of buildings occupied as offices and for manufacturing purposes—through the great speed with which many of those are operated, the employment of heedless boys who are inclined to relieve the monotony of their work by reading while on duty, or those who are disposed to be reckless. In the handling of elevators, as in the management of all machinery, no possible precaution as to the prevention of accidents is complete, unless those who are in charge are alert and diligent. One of the most dangerous practices of those in charge of elevators is that of starting before the door of the landing they are leaving is securely fastened. A little time is thus gained, but at the expense of great risk to life. Passenger elevators should be operated by careful and thoughtful persons. I think there should be some necessary regulations as to the speed that should be required, and to the proper age and qualifications of such persons employed.'

She reports the sanitary condition of factories and workshops as having improved during the year and says that there is a marked tendency towards better conditions, a desire to lessen the hours of labour, and a disposition to pay increasing attention to sanitary arrangements.

#### Ontario Fisheries.

Second Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the province of Ontario, 1900; King's Printer, Toronto; 83 pages.

From this report there appears to have been a considerable falling off in the catch of the principal food fish of the province, white fish, lake trout, herring and pickerel;



but there has been a marked increase in the quantities of the coarser varieties taken.

The yield and value of the fisheries of the province for the year 1900, is summarized as follows :—

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish..... brls.	141	10 00	1,410 00
"..... lbs.	2,683,058	08	214,644 64
Herring.....	7,971,738	02	159,434 76
"..... brls.	1,031	4 00	4,126 00
Trout..... "	1,585	10 00	15,855 00
Bass..... lbs.	374,712	08	29,876 96
Pickarel..... "	2,605,618	05	130,280 90
Pike..... "	1,285,838	04	51,433 54
Maskinonge..... "	405,826	06	24,349 56
Sturgeon..... "	876,212	06	52,572 75
Caviare..... "	90,761	50	45,380 50
Bladders..... "	135	80	108 00
Eels..... "	43,490	06	2,609 40
Perch..... "	1,110,117	03	33,303 51
Catfish..... "	570,109	02	11,402 18
Coarsefish..... "	1,969,719	02	39,394 38
Tullibee..... "	16,874	06	1,012 44
Total.....			1,333,293 82

The extent and value of the capital engaged in the fishing industry in Ontario are given as follows :—

Articles.	Value.
	\$
91 tugs, 1,339 tonnage, 420 men .....	252,589
1,187 boats, 2,082 men.....	66,317
3,786,011 yards gill-nets, number 4812 ..	240,720
95 seines, 17,141 yards.....	6,396
471 pound nets.....	161,501
499 hoop nets.....	10,129
97 dip nets.....	535
49,895 hooks on set lines.....	1,185
199 freezers and ice houses.....	41,554
49 piers and wharfs.....	8,010
3 machines.....	45
61 spears.....	61
Total .....	\$ 789,042

The values of the Ontario Fisheries in 1870, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895 and for the last five years, are as follows :—

1870.....	\$ 264,982
1880.....	444,491
1885.....	1,342,692
1890.....	2,009,637
1895.....	1,584,473
1896.....	1,605,674
1897.....	1,289,822
1898.....	1,433,631
1899.....	1,477,815
1900.....	1,333,293

## United States Industrial Commission.

Reports of the United States Industrial Commission on the Distribution of Farm Products ; vol. 6, Commission's Reports, Washington Printing Office, 1901 ; 493 pages.

In submitting their report the Commissioners summarize their findings under a number of heads such as :—The fact of speculative distribution localizing risks ; the fact of the reduction of risks in the reducing of rates ; the elimination of the more expensive middleman ; the defective distribution of fruits and vegetables ; competitive and monopoly grain rates ; boycott by grain dealers' associations, railroads and country elevators ; cost of shipping goods to primary markets, effects of this system on prices ; a comparison of the grain, coal and cotton rates ; the trunk line and gulf grain movements ; the expenses of marketing grain at St. Louis ; economic import of a visible supply ; the development of domestic demand ; country capital moving its own crops ; the effect of southern consumption on cotton prices, the cost of distributing cotton ; expenses of marketing live stock ; distribution of dairy products ; cold storage and prices ; expenses of marketing tobacco and wool ; deficiency of public markets ; the producer's position in city milk markets ; cost of marketing broom corn ; expenses of marketing hay ; the California fruit trade ; defective features in American distribution.

Under the heading 'The trunk line and gulf grain movements' the report says :—

'The diversion of grain from Buffalo to Montreal is an illustration of this principle that the cost of traffic seeks the line of greatest commercial economy rather than that of the least physical resistance. Places may pride themselves upon natural advantages to their hearts' content, but business goes with the reduction of rates, regardless of prestige or physical position. The trunk lines of the United States will continue to carry grain, but they must be content to operate within the limits which the Canadian and the gulf competitors are likely to determine from time to time in their progressive improvement of the systems of handling export grain.'

Speaking on cold storage and prices the report says:—

'The part of cold storage in improving prices to producers and consumers is that of evening out the course of prices by laying up stocks when the supply is too abundant to maintain prices and by marketing these stored-up stocks when the supply is too small to prevent a rise in prices to consumers. This new factor in farm prices and consumers' prices is an important one, destined to development which will improve materially the system of marketing certain products of the farm.'

Report of the United States Industrial Commission on the relations and conditions of capital and labour employed in manufactures and general business; vol. 7; Commission reports; Washington; Government Printing Office, 1901; 208 pages.

This report includes the testimony taken by the Commission under date of November 1st, 1900. It is a preliminary report to Congress on the subject of the relations and conditions of capital and labour employed in manufactures and general business. In view of the fact that the testimony was not all in, the Commission reserves its suggestions until a later volume.

Industrial Commission reports and digest of corporation laws, trusts and industrial combinations and transportations; Washington Printing Office, 1900.

The report on transportation includes a review of the evidence, together with a topical digest of evidence and testimony so far as taken, May 1, 1900. The Commission, in view of the incompleteness of its enquiry reserves its recommendation to Congress until a later date.

Concerning wages and hours of labour the report of the Commission states:

'A number of witnesses testify concerning the wages of different classes of railway employees. There is little complaint on the part of men employed on trains. They are for the most part paid for the distance travelled, a certain distance constituting a day's work and any travel beyond that being paid for as overtime. On the other hand, track hands, especially those of the lower grade, claim that they are underpaid. No special legislation in regard to wages is suggested.'

'It is claimed by representatives of the railways, and apparently conceded by representatives of employees, that there has been

a material decrease in the running of trains on Sunday, and that it is the general purpose of the railways to relieve their men on that day as far as possible. It is pointed out, however, that a certain number of passenger trains are demanded on Sunday and that live stock and perishable freight must be carried through. An absolute prohibition of Sunday traffic, moreover, would often result in stopping trains at inconvenient places and in keeping men from getting to their homes. It is admitted that the laws which exist in several States restricting the operation of Sunday trains, are often evaded in various ways.'

Other reports of the Industrial Commission which have been received are:—

The report on trusts and industrial combinations which contains statutes and decisions of the Federal, State and Territorial law, together with a digest of corporation laws applicable to large industrial corporations; and the preliminary report on trusts and industrial combinations together with testimony, review of evidence and price charts.

#### Michigan Industrial Statistics.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics; State Printers, Lansing, Mich., 264 pages.

This report, which contains a review of the apportionment of the population in counties and cities, and of the conditions existing in several of the leading industries, concludes with an appendix of 196 pages dealing with state factory inspection in 1900, and containing reports of the deputy inspectors, and industrial and labour statistics connected with state factory inspection.

#### Montana Industrial Statistics.

Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Agriculture and Labour and Industry of the State of Montana for the two years ended November 30th, 1900. Helena, Mon., 600 pages.

This report gives a descriptive review of different counties in the state and an account of some of the leading industries. In a chapter headed 'Organized Labour' it is stated that an eight-hour law for the State was assured. Tables are given showing the wages in a number of the leading occupa-

tions, and the cost of the main items of food supply in different parts of the state.

### Nebraska Industrial Statistics.

Seventh Bi-Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska for the years 1899-1900. Omaha, 633 pages.

This report contains among other features information regarding industrial conditions in the state; reports from labour organizations; surplus products marketed by the people of the state; crop statistics for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900; reports of manufacturing industries for 1898, 1899; the labour laws of Nebraska and an account of the experiences of the factory inspectors in the state.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

#### British Trade Union Law and Cases.

By Herman Cohen, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and George Howell, F.F.S., author of 'Handy Book of the Labour Laws,' &c.; Sweet & Maxwell, Limited, London, Eng., and the Carswell Co., Limited, Toronto; 250 pages, 8 vo., cloth; \$1.60.

This work, which is devoted to a review of the trade union law and cases in the United Kingdom, deals specifically with five Acts; Larceny and Employment, commonly called The Records Act, 1868; The Trade Union Act, 1871; Trade Union Act, 1876; The Employers and Workmen Act, 1875; The Conspiracy and Protection of Property

Act, 1875, and the Conciliation Act, 1896. Two subsidiary acts are also included, viz.: The Publication of Accounts Act, 1875, and The Trade Union (Private Funds) Act, 1893. The cases bearing upon each of these Acts are cited and explained under the various sections.

The work opens with an introductory table giving a general review of its scope, followed by a more detailed statement of each of the Acts referred to. The various subjects dealt with and the Acts cited are carefully indexed.

In the appendices to the volume are given the Employers' and Workmen's Act, Trade Union Acts and the forms required in the Trade Union Acts.

#### Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain.

People's Guide to the Workmen's Compensation Act, by R. M. Minton-Senhouse and G. F. Emery, L.L.M.; Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., 23, Old Bailey, London, Eng. One penny; 32 pages.

In this booklet a review is given of the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, which came into force on July 1st, 1898. It deals with employments to which the Act applies; who are liable to pay compensation; who are entitled to compensation for injuries; compensation on death; compensation generally; contracting out; and procedure.

### RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

#### ONTARIO CASES.

##### Loss of Life Through Negligence.

Edward Sim was employed on a steam tug in catching and packing fish in Providence Bay, Manitoulin. The boxes in which the fish were packed had handles at each end. Sim placed in one of these handles one of the iron hooks provided for such use

by his employers and was dragging the box to the other end of the vessel to be stored when the handle came out, and Sim, losing his balance, fell overboard and was drowned. The widow of the deceased sued his employers for damages, alleging that the handle which had come out was a rotten one, and that it was insecurely attached to the box, and that they, therefore, had been negligent and were liable for the consequences; it was also claimed that the employers were negli-



gent because, contrary to a provision of an Act regarding the inspection of steamboats, they had failed to have on their tug, at a convenient place, at least one life buoy, with a proper heaving line attached to it.

The jury found that the accident would not have been fatal if a buoy had been in its proper place; and that if there had been a proper inspection the defective handle might have been discovered; and that while the employers had been negligent, the deceased had not. The judge determined that there was no right of action against the employers on the ground of their not having had a life buoy in the proper place; he also held, however, that there was evidence that the employers had been negligent in not having had some inspection in order to see that the handles placed upon the boxes would resist the force which it was necessary to use in dragging them, as an employer is bound to exercise due care to see that proper materials, machinery and plant are supplied.

Judgment was given against the employers for \$1,500 damages, and this was sustained on appeal.

(*Sin vs. Dominion Fish Co.*—Judgment given at Toronto, May 14th, 1901.)

### QUEBEC CASES.

#### Damages for Death Of Husband.

Dame Vitaline Coallier sued the Standard Drain Pipe Co. of St. Johns, P.Q., claiming damages for the death of her husband, Levi Lafaille, who was accidentally killed in the company's factory. It was claimed that Lafaille's death was caused by a fan, which was in itself a dangerous instrument, which was not protected in any way, and which had been placed in a spot where it was a constant danger to the workmen.

The company, on the other hand, alleged that the accident was due to the negligence of the deceased, and that it would not have happened if he had exercised ordinary care.

The evidence showed that on the day when the accident occurred Lafaille was, with some other men, moving drain pipes on trucks from one part of the factory to another. The fan which caused the accident was placed in the opening of a window in the roof of the factory, and was used for the purpose of drawing air into the building. Apparently Lafaille drew himself up on the edge of the truck, thus increasing his height by about two feet, and came into contact with the blades of the fan, which struck him on the face and killed him almost instantly.

It was held at the trial that, considering the position of the fan, the company was under an obligation to provide it with a guard, and that since it had not done so it was responsible for the accident.

The plaintiff was therefore awarded damages, and this judgment was affirmed when the company appealed.

(*Coallier' vs. The Standard Drain Pipe Co.* Judgement delivered by the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, April 30th, 1901.)

#### Compensation for Injuries.

G. Lepage was employed in a saw-mill. During working hours he wore an apron, which one day was caught in the cog-wheels, the result being that Lepage was drawn into the machine, his thigh was badly injured, and he was totally disabled for five months, and possibly partially injured for the remainder of his life. Lepage sued his employers for \$613 damages for his injuries, sufferings, doctor's bill, and other expenses, and loss of time, alleging that they had been negligent in not having the cogs covered as required by law. The judge decided that Lepage himself was negligent in having worn an apron, as according to the law on the subject a person employed about running machinery, should not wear any loose clothes of that kind which might possibly be caught in the machinery. The judge also decided, however, that the employers were negligent in not having the

cogs covered and that, considering their respective positions, the employers had been more negligent than had Lepage. He therefore held that Lepage was responsible for one-third of the damages he had suffered, and that his employers were liable for the other two-thirds, which they were therefore ordered to pay to him. This amount was made up of \$100 damages for permanent injury to the thigh, \$117 for five months loss of time, and \$88.50 for druggists and doctor's bills : nothing, however, was allowed Lepage as compensation for his sufferings, as his own negligence had partly caused the accident.

(Lepage vs. Bailey. Judgment given at Hull by Mr. Justice Lavergne.)

## APPENDIX

### CONSOLIDATION OF ACTS TO RESTRICT THE IMPORTATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS (1901).

(60-61 Vict., chap. 11 ; 61 Vict., c. 2 ; 1 Edw. VII., c. 13).

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Assisting immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada prohibited.

2. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be void and of no effect. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Such contract to be void

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner, previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

2. The sum so forfeited may, with written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

Mode of recovery.

3. Such sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace), or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or

The same.

stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested, by the proper legislative authority, with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction.

Payment to  
Minister of  
Finance.

4. The sum recovered shall be paid the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

Procedure.

5. Separate proceedings may be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement, *1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.*

As to master  
of ship land-  
ing such im-  
migrant in  
Canada.

4. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service in Canada, shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offence and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Penalty.

Exemptions.

Servant of  
foreigner tem-  
porarily resid-  
ing in Canada.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada; nor shall this Act be so construed as to prevent any person, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labour for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family, or any relative, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement here. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897; and amendment, 1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.*

Skilled work-  
man in new  
industry.

Actors, artists,  
lecturers, sin-  
gers and do-  
mestic ser-  
vants.

Intending  
settlers.

Immigrants  
unlawfully  
landed to be  
returned.

At whose  
expense.

6. The Attorney General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this Act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person, partnership, company or corporation violating section 1 of this Act. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897, and amendment, 1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.*

Payment to  
informer.

7. The Receiver General may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per cent, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.*

Promise of  
employment  
through  
advertisement  
is violation of  
Act.

8. It shall be deemed a violation of this Act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any person who resides in, or is a citizen of, any foreign country to which this Act applies, by promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in such foreign country; and any such person coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a contract as contemplated by this Act, and the penalties by



this Act imposed shall be applicable in such case: Provided, that this section shall not apply to skilled labour not obtainable in Canada, as provided by section 5 of this Act. *1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.* Proviso.

**9.** This Act shall apply only to the importation or immigration of such persons as reside in, or are citizens of, such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada, of a character similar to this Act. *60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897, and amendment, 1 Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.* Application of Act.

2. Evidence of any such law or ordinance of a foreign country may be given,—

(a.) by the production of a copy thereof purporting to be printed by the Government Printer or at the Government Printing Office of such foreign country or contained in a volume of laws or ordinances of such country purporting to be so printed; or How evidence may be given as to countries to which the Act applies.

(b.) by the production of a copy thereof purporting to be certified to be true by some officer of state of such foreign country who also certifies that he is the custodian of the original of such law or ordinance, in which case no proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of the person so certifying. *61 Vict., chap. 2, 1898.*

**10.** Nothing in the said Act shall affect the exercise of the powers of the Government of Canada or of any province in connection with the promotion of immigration. *1 Edw. VII., chap 13, 1901.* Powers of Government not affected.















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